



By this we shall know whether you be that ancient Prelat which you say was first constituted for the reduction of quiet and unanimity into the Church.

History of Patient Griseld, p. 40. (Halliwell.)

2. Reduction; abatement.

After a little reduction of his passion, and that time and further meditation had disposed his senses to their perfect state.

reducent (rē-dū'sent), *n.* [*L. reducere*, pp. of *reducere*: see *reduce*.] 1. *a.* Tending to reduce.

II. *n.* That which reduces. *Imp. Dict.* reducer (rē-dū'ser), *n.* 1. One who or that which reduces, in any sense.

The first instances enumerated are those in general use as reducers or developers in photography.

At a certain point is indeed merely a chemical converter with this unqualified as a pressure-reducer. *Electric Rev. (Eng.)*, XXV. 583.

2. A joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter. It may be of any form, straight, bent, etc. Also called *reducing-coupling*.

reducibility (rē-dū-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. reducibilis*, *a. reducibilis* (see *-ibility*).] 1. The quality of being reducible; reducibility. 2. The quality of being reducible.

The theorem of the reducibility of the general problem of transformation to the rational is, however, stated without proof in this paper. *Eneyc. Brit.*, XIII. 70.

It was, however, quite evident, from . . . the history and the complete reducibility of the tumour, that it must be a pulmonary hernia. *Lancet*, No. 3429, p. 1002.

reducible (rē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [*OF. reducibile* = *Sp. reducible* = *Pg. reducível* = *It. riducibile*; as *reducere* + *-ibilis*. Cf. *reducibile*.] Capable of being reduced; convertible.

In the new World they have a World of Drinks; for there is no Root, Flower, Fruit, or Pulse but is reducible to a notable liquor. *Hovell*, Letters, ii. 54.

The line of its motion was neither straight nor yet reducible to any curve or mixed line that I had met with among mathematicians. *Boyle*, Works, III. 683.

I have never been the less satisfied that no cause reducible to the known laws of nature occasioned my sufferings. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 198.

Reducible circuit. See *circuit*.—Reducible hernia, a hernia whose contents can be returned by pressure or posture.

reducibleness (rē-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reducible.

The reducibleness of ice back again into water. *Boyle*, Works, III. 50.

reducibly (rē-dū'si-bli), *adv.* In a reducible manner.

reducine (rē-dū'sin), *n.* [*L. reduce* + *-ine*.] A decomposition product of urochrome.

reducing-coupling (rē-dū'sing-kup'ling), *n.* Same as *reducer*, 2.

reducing-press (rē-dū'sing-pres), *n.* An auxiliary press used in sheet-metal work to complete shapes that have been partially struck up.

reducing-scale (rē-dū'sing-skāl), *n.* A form of scale used by surveyors to reduce chains and links to acres and roods by inspection, and also in mapping and drawing to different scales; a surveying-scale.

reducing-T (rē-dū'sing-tē), *n.* A T-shaped pipe-coupling, having arms different from the stem in diameter of opening. It is used to unite pipes of different sections. Also written *reducing-tee*.

reducing-valve (rē-dū'sing-valv), *n.* In *steam-engine*, a peculiar valve controlled by forces acting in opposite directions. The parts are so arranged that the valve opens to its extreme limit only when the pressure on the delivery side is at a prescribed minimum, closing the part in the valve-seat more or less when this minimum is exceeded. The pressure on the delivery side of the valve is thus kept from varying (except between very narrow limits) from its predetermined pressure, although the pressure on the opposite side may be variable, and always higher than on the delivery side. Such valves are much used for maintaining lower pressures in steam-heating and drying apparatus than is carried in the boiler. They are also used in automatic air-brakes for railways and in other pneumatic machines, and, in some forms, as gas-regulators for equalizing the pressure of gas delivered to gas-burners, etc. Also called *pressure-reducing valve*.

reduct (rē-duk't), *v. t.* [*L. reductus*, pp. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] To reduce.

All the kynges host there beyng assembled and reducte into one company. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

Pray let me reduct some two or three shillings for points and ribbands. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5.

reduct (rē-duk't), *n.* [*L. reductus*, a withdrawing-place: see *redout*.] In building, a lit-

tle piece, or cut taken out of a part, member, etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other purpose, or a quirk. *Gwilt*.

reductibility (rē-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. reductibilité*; as *reduct* + *-ibility*.] The quality of being reducible; reducibility. *Imp. Dict.*

reductio ad absurdum (rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sēr'-dum), [*L. reductio*, a leading, reduction; *ad*, to; *absurdum*, neut. of *absurdus*, absurd: see *absurd*.] A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstration. In geometry the reductio ad absurdum consists in drawing a figure whose parts are supposed to have certain relations, and then showing that this leads to a conclusion contrary to a known proposition, whence it follows that the parts of the figure cannot have those relations. Thus, in Euclid's "Elements" the proposition that if a triangle has two angles equal the sides opposite those angles will be equal is proved as follows. In the triangle ABC, let the angles ABC and ACB be equal. Then, suppose AB to be greater than AC. Lay off BD = AC and join DC. Then, comparing the two triangles ACB and DCB, we have in the former the sides AC and BC and their included angle ACB equal in the latter to the sides DB and CB and their included angle DBC. Hence, these two triangles would be equal, or the part would be equal to the whole. This proof is a *reductio ad absurdum*. This kind of reasoning is considered somewhat objectionable as not showing the principle from which the proposition flows; but it is a perfectly conclusive mode of proof, and in fact, is in all cases readily converted into a direct proof. Thus, in the above example, we have only to compare the triangle ABC with itself, considering it as two triangles according as the angle B is named before C or vice versa. In the triangle ABC the angles B and C with the included side BC are respectively equal in the triangle ACB to the angles C and B with the included side CB; hence the other parts of the triangles are equal, and the side AC opposite the first angle B in the first triangle is equal to the side AB opposite the first angle C in the second triangle.

reduction (rē-duk'shon), *n.* [*OF. reduction*, *F. réduction* = *Pr. reductio* = *Sp. reducción* = *Pg. redução* = *It. riduzione*, < *L. reductio* (n-), a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restoration, < *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*, *reduct*.] The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced. (a) The act of bringing back or restoring.

For reduction of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church. *Ep. Burnet*, Records, II. ii.

(b) Conversion into another state or form: as, the reduction of a body to powder, the reduction of things to order.

(c) Diminution. as, the reduction of the expenses of government; the reduction of the national debt; a reduction of 25 per cent. made to wholesale buyers.

Let him therefore first make the proper reduction in the account, and then see what it amounts to. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 186.

(d) Conquest; subjugation: as, the reduction of a province under the power of a foreign nation; the reduction of a fortress. (e) A settlement or parish of South American Indians converted and trained by the Jesuits.

Governing and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and reductions, or ministering, at the hourly risk of his life, to his coreligionists in England under Elizabeth and James I., the Jesuit appears alike devoted, indefatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty admiration and respect. *Eneyc. Brit.*, XIII. 649.

The Indians [under the Jesuits in Paraguay] were gathered into towns or communal villages called *bourgaden* or *reductions*, where they were taught the common arts, agriculture, and the practice of rearing cattle. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies*, 8th ser., IV. 32.

(f) The bringing of a problem to depend on a problem already solved. (g) The transformation of an algebraic expression into another of a simpler kind. (h) The lowering of the values of the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or of the antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the same quantity. (i) The conversion of a quantity expressed in terms of one denomination so as to express it in terms of another denomination. As *ascending reduction* is conversion to terms of larger units; *descending reduction*, conversion to terms of smaller units. (j) The proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism from its premises by means of a direct syllogism and immediate inferences. This is said to be a *reduction* to the mode of direct syllogism employed. (k) A direct syllogism proving, by means of conversions and other immediate inferences, that the conclusion of an indirect syllogism follows from its premises. (l) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draft, etc., on a smaller scale, preserving the original proportions; also, the result of this process. (m) In *surgery*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place. (n) Separation of a metal from substances combined with it: used especially with reference to lead, zinc, and copper, and also applied to the treatment of iron ore, as when steel is made from it by a direct process. (o) In *astronomy*, the correction of observed quantities for instrumental errors, as well as for refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, so as to bring out their cosmical significance. A similar process is applied to observations in other physical sciences. (p) In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, etc.—*Apagogical reduction*, in *logic*, a reduction in which the contradictory of the conclusion becomes one of the premises, and the contradictory of one of the premises the conclusion. *Apagogical reduction* is an application of the *reductio ad absurdum*, and is also called *reductio per impossibile*. Example:

*Baroco.*  
All M is P.  
Some S is not P.  
Ergo, Some S is not M.  
*Reductio per impossibile.*  
All M is P.  
All S is M.  
Ergo, All S is P.

Charles-Zeuthen reduction, a method of finding how many figures fulfil certain conditions, by the consideration of degenerate figures composed of simpler figures with lower constants. Thus, in this way we readily find that the number of conics touching five given conics in a plane is 3,264.—*Iron-reduction process*. See *process*.—*Long reduction*, in *logic*, a reduction in which the major premise of the original syllogism becomes the minor premise, and vice versa, and in which one of the premises and the conclusion are converted. Example:

*Camestres.*  
All M is P.  
No S is P.  
Ergo, No S is M.  
*Long Reduction.*  
No P is S.  
All M is P.  
Ergo, No M is S.

*Ostensive reduction*, that reduction which has for its premises the original premises or their conversions, and for its conclusion the original conclusion or its converse. —*Reduction and reduction-improportion*, in *Scots law*, the designations given to the two varieties of rescissory actions. See *improportion*, 2.—*Reduction reductive*, an action in which a decree of reduction which has been erroneously or improperly obtained is sought to be reduced. —*Reduction to the ecliptic*, the difference between the anomaly of a planet reckoned from its node and the longitude reckoned from the same point.—*Short reduction*, in *logic*, a reduction which differs from the original syllogism only in having one of its premises converted. The following is an example:

*Cesare.*  
No M is P.  
All S is P.  
Ergo, No S is M.  
*Short Reduction.*  
No P is M.  
All S is P.  
Ergo, No S is M.

=*Syn.* (c) Lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, abridgment, contraction, retrenchment.

reduction-compasses (rē-duk'shon-kum'pas-ez), *n. pl.* Proportional dividers, or whole-and-half dividers.

reduction-formula (rē-duk'shon-fōr'mū-lā), *n.* In the *integral calculus*, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms.

reduction-works (rē-duk'shon-works), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A metallurgical establishment; smelting-works.

reductive (rē-duk'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. réductif* = *Sp. Pg. reductivo* = *It. riduttivo*, < *L. reductus*, pp. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduct*, *reduce*.] 1. *a.* Having the property, power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were of a great and perfect grief, and productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and *reductiveness* of these to act. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

Reduction reductive. See *reduction*.—*Reductive conversion*, in *logic*, a conversion of a proposition in which there is some modification of the subject or predicate: as, no man is a mother, therefore no mother is some man. See *conversion*, 2.—*Reductive principle*, a principle by which an indirect syllogism is reduced to a direct mood. The reductive principles were said to be *conversion*, *transposition*, and *reductio per impossibile*.

II. *n.* That which has the power of reducing.

So that it should seem there needed no other reductive of the numbers of men to an equality than the wars that have happened in the world.

*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

reductively (rē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.

Love, and simplicity, and humility, and usefulness: . . . I think these do reductively contain all that is excellent in the whole conjugation of Christian graces. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 44.

reduit, *n.* See *redout*.

redundance (rē-dun'dans), *n.* [*OF. redondance*, *F. redondance*, *redondance* = *Sp. Pg. redundancia* = *It. ridondanza*, < *L. redundantia*, an overflow, superfluity, excess, < *redundan* (t-), *redundant*: see *redundant*.] 1. The character of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

He is a poor unwieldy wretch that commits faults out of the redundancy of his good qualities.

*Steele*, Tatler, No. 27.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

redundancy (rē-dun'dan-si), *n.* [As *redundance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redundance*.

The mere redundancy of youth's contentedness. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vi.

=*Syn.* Verbosity, Tautology, etc. (see *pleonasm*); surplussage.

redundant (rē-dun'dant), *a.* [*OF. redondant*, *F. redondant*, *redondant* = *Sp. Pg. redundante* = *It. ridondante*, < *L. redundant* (t-), pp. of *redundare*, overflow, rebound: see *rebound*.] 1. Rolling or flowing back, as a wave or surge.

On his rear, Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd Fold above fold, a surging maze! his head . . . Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass Floated redundant. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 503.



## redundant

2. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*, iv. 1.

With foliage of such dark *redundant* growth.

*Couper*, *Task*, i. 226.

A farmer's daughter, with *redundant* health.

*Crabbe*, *Works*, VIII. 216.

3. Using or containing more words or images than are necessary or useful: as, a *redundant* style.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched.

*Watts*.

**Redundant chord or interval**, in music, same as *augmented chord or interval*—that is, one greater by a half-step than the corresponding major chord or interval. Also *superperfect*, *extreme*, *superfluous chord or interval*. See *redundant fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc.—**Redundant hyperbola**, a curve having three or more asymptotes. **Redundant number**, a number the sum of whose divisors exceeds the number itself.

**redundantly** (rē-dūn'dant-lī), *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

**red-underwing** (rēd'un'dēr-wing), *n.* A large British moth, *Catocala nupta*, expanding three inches, having the under wings red bordered with black. See *underwing*.

**reduplicate** (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *v.* [*< ML. (LL. in derived noun) reduplicatus*, pp. of *reduplicare* (*> It. reduplicare* = *Sp. Pg. reduplicar*), redouble, *< L. re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double, duplicate; see *duplicate*. Cf. *redouble*.] *I. trans.* 1. To double again; multiply; repeat.

That *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour.

*Ep. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, vii.

Then followed that ringing and *reduplicated* laugh of his, so like the joyous bark of a dog when he starts for a ramble with his master.

*Lowell*, *The Century*, XXXV. 514.

2. In *philol.*, to repeat, as a syllable or the initial part of a syllable (usually a root-syllable). See *reduplication*.

*II. intrans.* In *philol.*, to be doubled or repeated; undergo reduplication: as, *reduplicating verbs*.

**reduplicate** (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [= *F. redupliquu* = *Sp. Pg. reduplico* = *It. reduplicato*, *< ML. reduplicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative.

*Reduplicate* words are formed of repetitions of sound, as in murmur, singsong. *S. S. Holleman*, *Etymology*, p. 23.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Valvate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward; said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation. (b) Describing an estivation so characterized. Also *reduplicate*.

**reduplication** (rē-dū'pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. reduplication* = *Sp. reduplicacion* = *Pg. reduplicação* = *It. reduplicazione*, *< L. reduplicatio(n)-*, *< (ML.) reduplicare*, redouble, reduplicate; see *reduplicate*.] 1. The act of reduplicating, redoubling, or repeating, or the state of being reduplicated.

Jesus, by *reduplication* of his desire, fortifying it with a command, made it in the Baptist to become a duty.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. 97.

The memory train is liable to change in two respects, which considerably modify its structure: viz. (1) through the evanescence of some parts, and (2) through the partial recurrence of like impressions, which produces *reduplications* of varying amount and extent in other parts.

*J. Ward*, *Lucey*, *Brit.*, XX. 61.

2. In *rhct.*, a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins.

—3. In *philol.*: (a) The repetition of a syllable (usually a root-syllable), or of the initial part, often with more or less modification, in various processes of word-formation and inflection. In our languages it is especially the perfect tense that exhibits reduplication: thus, Gothic *haxhalb*, Latin *cecini*, Greek *τεκεν*, Sanskrit *babhara*; but also the present tense, thus Latin *sisto*, Greek *δωμαι*, Sanskrit *dadami*, etc.; and elsewhere. (b) The new syllable formed by reduplication. —4. In *logic*, an expression affixed to the subject of a proposition, showing the formal cause of its possession of the predicate: as, "man, as an animal, has a stomach," where the expression "as an animal" is the reduplication. —5. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a folding of a part; a folded part; a fold or duplication, as of a membrane, of the skin, etc. Also *reduplication*. —*Attic reduplication*, in *Gr. gram.*, reduplication in the perfect of some verbs beginning with *a*, *e*, *i*, by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the same letters with temporal augment: as *ἀλάσθη* from *ἀλάσσω*, *ἀκήσθη* from *ἀκήσσω*. A similar reduplication is found in the second aorist (*ἔγγαγον* from *ἄγω*) and in the present (*ἀπαρτίζω*). This reduplication did not especially characterize the Attic as distinguished from contemporary dialects, but was called *Attic* by late grammarians as opposed to the less classic form used in their own days.

**reduplicative** (rē-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< F. reduplicatif* = *Sp. Pg. reduplicativo* = *It. reduplicativo*, *< NL. reduplicativus*, *< ML. reduplicare*, reduplicate; see *reduplicate*.] 1. Containing or effecting reduplication, in any sense.

Some logicians refer *reduplicative* propositions to this place, as "Men, considered as men, are rational creatures"—that is, because they are men. *Watts*, *Logic*, ii. 2.

2. In *bot.*, same as *reduplicate*, 2.

**reduplicate** (rē-dū'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [*< reduplicate* + *-ure*.] Same as *reduplication*, 5. [*Rare*.]

The body (in *Phyllopoda*) is either cylindrically elongated and clearly segmented, without free *reduplication* of the skin, e. g. *Branchipus*, or it may be covered by a broad and flattened shield. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 416.

**Reduviidae** (rē-dū'vī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Strophens, 1829), < Reduvius* + *-idae*.] An important family of predaceous bugs,

named from the genus *Reduvius*. They have the thoracic segments concentrated, the coxae short, two ocelli, four-jointed antennae, a three-jointed rostrum, three-jointed tarsi, and long strong legs, of which the anterior are sometimes prehensile. It is a large and wide-spread family, containing a great variety of forms grouped into nine subfamilies and many genera. Throughout their life they are predaceous and feed on other insects. A very few species, like *Conorhinus sanguisugus*, suck the blood of warm-blooded animals. See also *Cimex*, *Coronatus*, *Harpactor*, *Pirates*, and *Reducius*.

**reduvioid** (rē-dū'vī-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Reduvius* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reduviidae*; resembling a reduviid.

*II. n.* A member of the family *Reduviidae*.

**Reduvius** (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < L. reduvius*, a hangnail.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidae*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antecular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely

shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

**redux** (rē'duks), *a.* [*L.*, that leads or brings back, also led or brought back, *< r. ducere*, lead or bring back; see *reduce*.] 1. Led or brought back, as from a distance, from captivity, etc.: as, "Astrea *Redux*" (the title of a poem by Dryden on the restoration and return of Charles II.).

Lady Laura Standish is the best character in "Phineas Finn" and its sequel "Phineas Redux."

*Trollope*, *Autobiog.*, xvii.

2. In *med.*, noting the return of certain physical signs, after their disappearance in consequence of disease.

**redware** (rēd'wār), *n.* A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*, the common tangle.

**red-wat** (rēd'wot'), *a.* [*< red* + *wat*, a *Sc.* form of *wet*; see *wet*.] Wetted by something red, as blood. [*Scotch*.]

The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let bygones be bygones.

*Blackwood's Mag.*, VII. 354.

**redwater** (rēd'wā'tēr), *n.* A disease of cattle, also called *hemoglobinuria*, or *hemoglobinemia*, because the coloring matter (hemoglobin) of the red blood-corpuscles which have been broken up in the system appears in the urine, and imparts to it a pale-red or a dark-red, port-wine color. The disease prevails in various countries in undrained unimproved meadows and in woods, whence it is also called *wood-cil*. According to some, it is caused by the ingestion of food growing in such localities; others attribute it to rheumatic attacks, resulting from exposure. Redwater is also a prominent symptom of Texas cattle fever, and occasionally accompanies anthrax in cattle. It is rarely observed among sheep and swine.

**red-water tree** (rēd'wā'tēr trē), *n.* The sassy-bark tree. See *Erythrophloeum*.

**redweed** (rēd'wēd), *n.* 1. The corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*, whose red petals have been used as a dye. Also applied locally to various reddish-stemmed plants. [*Eng.*]—2. A species of *Phytolacca*, or pokeweed. [*West Indies*.]

**red-whelk** (rēd'hwelk), *n.* A whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*. See *cut* under *reversed*. [*Local, Eng.*]

**red-whiskered** (rēd'hwis'kērd), *a.* Having red whiskers: applied in ornithology to several birds: as, the *red-whiskered bulbul*, *Otocompa jocosus* of India.

**redwing** (rēd'wing), *n.* 1. The red-winged thrush of Europe, *Turdus iliacus*.—2. The red-winged marsh-blackbird of America, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. See *Agelaius* and *blackbird*.

**red-winged** (rēd'wingd), *a.* Having red wings, or red on the wings.

**red-withe** (rēd'with), *n.* A high-climbing vine of tropical America, *Combretum Jacquinii*. [*West Indies*.]

**redwood** (rēd'wūd), *n.* 1. The most valuable of Californian timber-trees, *Sequoia sempervirens*, or its wood. It occupies the Coast ranges, where exposed to ocean fogs, from the northern limit of the State to the southern borders of Monterey county, but is most abundant north of San Francisco. It is the only congener of the famous big or mammoth tree, which it almost rivals in size. It grows commonly from 200 to 300 feet high, with a straight cylindrical trunk, naked to the height of 70 or



Branch with Cones of Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).  
a, a cone; b, a seed.

100 feet; the diameter is from 8 to 12 feet. The bark is from 6 to 12 inches thick, of a bright cinnamon color; the wood is of a rich brownish red, light, straight-grained, easily worked and taking a fine finish, and very durable in contact with the soil. Its wood is widely used as building timber on the Pacific coast of the United States; in California it is used almost exclusively for shingles, fence-posts, railway-ties, telegraph-poles, wire-batts, etc.

2. The name is also applied to various other trees. Thus, the East Indian redwoods are *Sonchida febrifuga*, also called *East Indian mahogany*; *Pterocarpus santalinus*, the red sandalwood (see *sandalwood*); and *P. indicus* (including *P. dalbergioides*), the Andaman redwood, or padouk. The last is a lofty tree of India, Burma, the Andaman Islands, etc., with the heart-wood dark-red, close-grained, and moderately hard, used to make furniture, gun-carriages, carts, and for many other purposes. Other trees called *redwood* are *Corvus mas*, of Turkey; *Rhamnus Erythroxylon*, the Silverian buckthorn; *Melania Erythroxylon* of the Sterculiaceae, an almost extinct tree of St. Helena; the Jamaican *Laplacea* (*Gordonia*) *Hernandezia* of the Ternstroemiaceae; *Columbina ferruginosa*, a rhamnaceous tree of the Bahamas; *Ochna arborea* of the Cape of Good Hope; *Ceanothus spinosus*, a shrub or small tree of southern California; and any tree of the genus *Erythroxylon*. *Redwood* is also a local name of the Scotch blue. See *pine*.

**red-wood** (rēd'wūd), *a.* [Also *red-wud*; *< red* + intensive (cf. *red-mad*, etc.) + *wood*<sup>2</sup>, mad; see *wood*<sup>2</sup>.] Stark mad. [*Scotch*.]

An' now she's like to rin *red-wud*

About her Whisky.

*Burns*, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

**ree** (rē), *v. t.* [Also *rie*; supposed to be a dial. reduction of *riddle*<sup>2</sup>.] To riddle; sift; separate or throw off. [*Prov. Eng.*]

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve.

*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

**ree** (rē), *a.* [*< ME. \*ree*, *reh*, *< AS. hreoh*, *hrioh*, contr. *hreo*, fierce, wild, stormy, troubled; = *OS. hrē*, wild.] 1. Wild; outrageous; crazy. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. Half-drunken; tipsy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ree** (rē), *n.* [*Cf. ree, *a.*] A state of temporary delirium. [*Prov. Eng.*]*

**ree** (rē), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A river; a flood. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ree** (rē), *interj.* A reduction (as an exclamation) of *ree*, dialectal form of *right*; used in driving horses.

**reebok** (rē'bok), *n.* [*< D. reebok* = *E. roebuck*; see *roebuck*.] A South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*: so called by the Dutch colonists. The horns are smooth, long, straight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hotentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length, 2½ feet high at the shoulder, of a lighter and more graceful form than most other antelopes, and extremely swift. Also *reebok* and *reebok*.

**reecht**, *n.* [*< ME. reche*, *reech*, an assimilated form of *reck*, smoke; see *reck*<sup>1</sup>.] Smoke.

Such a rothun of a *reech* ros.

*Alliterative Poems* (L. E. T. S.), ii. 1009.

**reechily**, *adv.* [*< reechy + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] Smokily; squalidly.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechily*.  
Like bacon hanging on the chimney roof.  
*D. Batehill*, See me and See me not, sig. C. 2 b. (*Nares*.)  
**reëcho** (rē-ek'ō), *v.* [*Early mod. E. re-eccho; < re- + echo.*] *I. intrans.* To echo back; sound back or reverberate again.

A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw; . . .  
And the high dome *re-echoes* to his nose.  
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 86.

*II. trans.* To echo back; return; send back; repeat; reverberate again: as, the hills *reëcho* the roar of cannon.

The consecrated roof  
*Re-echoing* pious anthems! *Conquer*, Task, i. 313.  
**reëcho** (rē-ek'ō), *v.* [*< reëcho, v.*] The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

The hills and valleys here and there resound  
With the *re-echoes* of the deep-mouth'd hound.  
*W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastors*, l. 4.  
**reechy** (rē'chi), *a.* [*An assimilated form of recky.*] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; squalid; filthy.

The kitchen malkin pins  
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.  
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 225.

**reed<sup>1</sup>** (rēd), *n.* [*< ME. reed, red, reed, irreg. rehed, rched, < AS. hreōd = OD. ried, D. riet = MLG. rct, LG. ried = OHG. iriot, riet, MHG. riet, G. ried, riet, a reed; root unknown.*] 1. Any tall broad-leaved grass growing on the margins of streams or in other wet places; especially, any grass of one of the genera *Phragmites*, *Arundo*, or *Ammophila*. The common reed is *Phragmites communis*, a stately grass from 5 to 12 feet high, found in nearly all parts of the world. It serves by its creeping root-stocks to fix alluvial banks; its stems form perhaps the most durable thatch, and are otherwise useful; and it is planted for ornament. See the generic names, and phrases below. Compare *reed-grass*.

He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed, and fens. *Job* xl. 21.

We glided winding under ranks  
Of iris, and the golden reed.  
*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, ciii.

2. Some one of other more or less similar plants. See phrases below.—3. A musical pipe of reed or cane, having a mouthpiece made by slitting the tube near a joint, and usually several finger-holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe; hence, figuratively, pastoral poetry. See cut under *pipe<sup>1</sup>*.

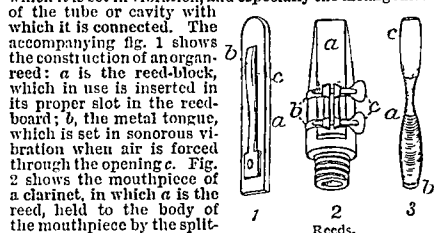
*III.* . . . speak between the change of man and boy  
With a reed voice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

Sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 315.

Now she tries the reed, anon attempts the Lyre.  
*Congreve*, *Epistle to Lord Halifax*.

4. In music: (a) In musical instruments of the oboe and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of organs, a thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal, so fitted to an opening into a pipe as nearly to close it, and so arranged that, when a current of air is directed through the opening, the reed is drawn into or driven against it so as to close it, but immediately springs back by its own elasticity, only to be pressed forward again by the air, thus producing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic vibrations of the column of air in the pipe. When the reed is of metal, the pitch of the tone depends chiefly on its size; but when of reed or cane, it may be so combined with a tube that the pitch shall depend chiefly on the size of the air-column. A free reed is one that vibrates in the opening without touching its edges; a *beating or striking reed* is one that extends slightly beyond the opening. In orchestral instruments, the wood wind group includes several reed-instruments, which have either double reeds (two wooden reeds which strike against each other, as in the oboe, the bassoon, the English horn, etc.), or a single reed (a wooden reed striking against an opening in a wooden mouthpiece or beak, as in the clarinet, the basset-horn, etc.). A pipe-

organ usually contains one or more sets of reed-pipes, the tongues of which are nearly always striking reeds of brass. (See *reed-pipe*.) A reed-organ is properly a collection of several sets of reeds, the tongues of which are free reeds of brass. (See *reed-organ*.) In the brass wind group of instruments, with but few exceptions, the tone is produced by the player's lips acting as free membranous reeds within the cup of the mouthpiece. The mechanism of the human voice, also, is essentially a reed-instrument, the vocal cords being simply free membranous reeds which may be stretched within the tube of the larynx. The quality of the tone produced by a reed varies indefinitely, according to the material and character of the reed itself, the method in which it is set in vibration, and especially the arrangement of the tube or cavity with which it is connected. The accompanying fig. 1 shows the construction of an organ-reed: a is the reed-block, which in use is inserted in its proper slot in the reed-board; b, the metal tongue, which is set in sonorous vibration when air is forced through the opening c. Fig. 2 shows the mouthpiece of a clarinet, in which c is the reed, held to the body of the mouthpiece by the split-bands d, which are drawn tight by the screws e. Air entering between the reed and the margin of an opening which it covers causes it to produce a musical tone, the pitch of which is varied partly by the position of the mouthpiece in the mouth and partly by the action of the keys. Fig. 3 shows the mouthpiece of an oboe, and similar reeds are used for bassoons and bagpipes. The reed is made of two counterparts of the same shape bound together by the thread a. The lower and middle parts of the mouthpiece are circular in cross-section, but the upper part c, the reed proper, is flattened. Air forced through this opening causes the reed to emit a harsh tone, which is softened in quality by the tube of the instrument. (b) In reed-instruments of the oboe class, and in both pipe- and reed-organs, the entire mechanism immediately surrounding the reed proper, consisting of the tube or box the opening or eschallot of which the reed itself covers or fills, together with any other attachments, like the tuning-wire of reed-pipes. (See *reed-organ* and *reed-pipe*.) In the clarinet the analogous part is called the *beak* or *mouthpiece*. (c) Any reed-instrument as a whole, like an oboe or a clarinet: as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. (d) In organ-building, same as *reed-stop*.—5. A missile weapon; an arrow or a javelin: used poetically.



With cruel Skill the backward reed  
He sent, and, as he fled, he slew.  
*Prior*, To a Lady, st. 8.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed  
And wing'd with flame,  
Like Indian reeds blown from his silver tongue.  
*Tennyson*, *The Poet*.

6. Reeds or straw prepared for thatching; thatch: a general term: as, a bundle of *reed*.—7. A long slender elastic rod of whalebone, ratan, or steel, of which several are inserted in a woman's skirt to expand or stiffen it.—8. In mining, any hollow plant-stem which can be filled with powder and put into the cavity left by the withdrawal of the needle, to set off the charge at the bottom. Such devices are nearly or entirely superseded by the safety-fuse. Also called *spire*.—9. An instrument used for pressing down the threads of the wool in tapestry, so as to keep the surface well together.—10. A weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reed, called *dents*, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart.

The reed for weaving the same is measured in an equally complex manner, for the unit of length is 37 inches, and according to the number of hundreds of dents or splits it contains, so is the reed called. For instance, a "fourteen-hundred reed" means that 37 inches of a reed of that number, no matter what length, contains 1400 dents, or about 33 per inch. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 329.

11. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weavers' reed. See *slay<sup>2</sup>*.—12. A Hebrew and Assyrian unit of length, equal to 6 cubits, generally taken as being from 124 to 130 inches.

A measuring reed of six cubits long, of a cubit and a handbreadth each. *Ezek.* xl. 5.

13. Same as *rennet-bag*. *W. B. Carpenter*.—14. In *arch.*, *carp.*, etc., a small convex molding; in the plural, same as *reeding*.

The three pillars [of the temple] which stand together are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cablins of reeds, is of one stone, and the upper part of another.  
*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 169.

**Canary reed**, the reed canary-grass. See *Phalaris*.—**Dutch reeds**, in the arts, the stems of several kinds of horsetail or scouring-rush (*Equisetum*) used, on account of their silicious crust, to polish wood and even metals.—**Egyptian reed**, the papyrus.—**Fly-reed**, in weaving, a reed of a fly-shuttle loom, provided with springs which limit the force with which the reed strikes the weft-thread to a constant or very nearly a constant quantity, and thus produce a greater uniformity of texture.

—**Great reed**, a reed of the genus *Arundo*, especially *Arundo Donax*.—**Harmonic reed**. See *harmonic*.—**Indian reed**, the canna or Indian-shot.—**New Zealand reed**, a fine ornamental grass, *Arundo conspicua*, blooming earlier than pampas-grass.—**Number of the reed**, set of the reed, in weaving. See *number*.—**Paper reed**. See *paper-reed*.—**Reed bent**. See *bent<sup>2</sup>*.—**Reed bent-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, below).—**Reed meadow-grass**. See *meadow-grass*.—**Reed of hemp**. Same as *boon*.—**Sea-reed**, or sea-sand reed, the murrain or mat-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.—**Small reed**, any species of *Calamagrostis* or of *Deasyxia*, including the useful blue-joint grass.—**Trumpet-reed**, *Arundo occidentalis*, of tropical America (West Indies).—**Wood-reed**, writing-reed, *Calamagrostis Epigeios*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

**reed<sup>1</sup>** (rēd), *v. t.* [*< ME. ređen; < reed<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To thatch. Compare *reed<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 6.

Where houses be reeded,  
Now pare of the moss, and go bent in the reed.  
*Tusser*, *Husbandry*.

2. In *carp.*, *arch.*, etc., to fashion into, or decorate with, reeds or reeding.

**reed<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* An obsolete form of *red<sup>1</sup>* (still extant in the surname *Reed*).

**reed<sup>3</sup>**, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *read<sup>1</sup>*.

**reedbeere**, *n.* [*< reed<sup>1</sup> + beer as in pillow-beer*, etc.] A bed of reeds.

A place where reedes grow: a *reedbeere*.  
*Nomenclator*, (*Nares*.)

**reed-bird** (rēd'bērd), *n.* 1. The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called in the late summer and early fall months, when the male has exchanged his black-and-buff dress for a plain yellowish streaked plumage like that of the female, and when it throngs the marshes in great flocks, becomes very fat, and is highly esteemed for the table. The name *reed-bird* obtains chiefly in the Middle States, where the birds haunt the fields of water-oats or wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*); further south, where it similarly throngs the rice-fields, it is called *rice-bird*. It is known as *butter-bird* in the West Indies, and is also called *ortolan*. See *bobolink*, *Dolichonyx*, *ortolan*.

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Through reeden pipes convey the golden flood,  
T' invite the people [bees] to their wanted food.  
*Dryden*, *Tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, iv. 385.

**reeder** (rē'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. \*redere, redare; < reed<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who thatches with reeds; a thatcher. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 426.—2. A thatched frame covering blocks or tiles of dried china-clay, to protect them from the rain while permitting free ventilation.

A number of thatched gates or reeders.  
*Spens*, *Enyea*, *Manuf.*, I. 637.

**reed-ground**, *n.* See *redgound*.

**reed-grass** (rēd'grās), *n.* [= *D. rietgras* = *G. riet* (*ried*)-*gras*; as *reed<sup>1</sup> + grass*.] 1. The bur-reed, *Sparganium ramosum*.—2. Any one of the grasses called reeds, and of some others, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See phrases.—**Salt reed-grass**, *Spartina polytachya*, a tall stout salt-marsh grass with a dense oblong purplish raceme, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Small reed-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, under *reed<sup>1</sup>*).—**Wood reed-grass**, either of the two species of *Cinna*, *C. arundinacea* and *C. pendula*, northern grasses in America, the latter also in Europe. They are graceful sweet-scented woodland grasses, apparently of no great value.

**reedification** (rē-ed'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. reedification*, *F. réedification* = *Sp. reedificación* = *Pg. reedificação* = *It. riedificazione*; as *re- + edification*.] The act or operation of rebuilding, or the state of being rebuilt.

The town was compellid to help to the *Reedification* of it.  
*Leland*, *Itinerary* (1789), III. 11.

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The ruin'd wals he did reedifye.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. x. 46.

Return'd from Babylon by leave of kings  
Their lords, whom God disposed, the house of God  
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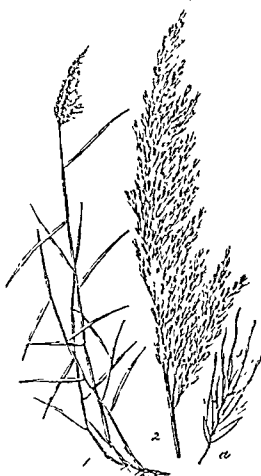
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Common Reed (*Phragmites communis*).  
1, flowering plant; 2, the panicle;  
a, a spikelet.

The greater number of these tests are to detect *reediness*, lamination, or looseness in the fibrous structure of the iron, these defects occurring more frequently in angle, T, and beam irons than in plates.

*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 332.

**reeding** (rē'ding), *n.* [*ME. redyunge*; verbal *n.* of *reed*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Thatching. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Redyunge* of hoeses. *Arundinacea*.

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 427.

2. In *arch.*, a series of small convex or beaded moldings designed for ornament; also, the convex fluting or cabling characterizing some types of column.

These [external walls of Wuswus at Wurka] were plastered and covered by an elaborate series of *reedings* and square sinkings, forming a beautiful and very appropriate mode of adorning the wall of a building that had no external openings. *J. Ferguson*, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

3. The milling on the edge of a coin.—4. In *silk-weaving*. See the quotation.

*Reeding* and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom. These consist in putting each warp thread through its proper slit in the reed and eyelet in the harness.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXI 256.

**reed-instrument** (rēd'in'strū-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed; especially, an orchestral instrument of the oboe or of the clarinet family.

**reed-knife** (rēd'nif), *n.* A long knife-shaped implement of metal for reaching and adjusting the tuning-wires of reed-pipes in a pipe-organ. Also called *tuning-knife*.

**reedless** (rēd'les), *a.* [*< reed*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Destitute of reeds.

Yonks tumbled before their parents were.

Whom foul Cocytus reedless banks enclose. *May*.

**reedling** (rēd'ling), *n.* [*< reed*<sup>1</sup> + *-ling*<sup>1</sup>.] The bearded tit, *Panurus* or *Calamophila biarmicus*, a common bird of Europe and Asia; so called from frequenting reeds. Also called *reed-phasant*.

**reed-mace** (rēd'mās), *n.* The cattail; any plant of the genus *Typha*, chiefly *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, the great and the lesser reed-mace, the two species known in England and North America. *T. latifolia* is the common plant. It is a tall straight, erect aquatic with long flag-like leaves and long dense spikes of small flowers, brown when mature. The abundant down of the ripened spikes makes a poor material for stuffing pillows, etc.; the leaves were formerly much used by coopers to prevent the joints of casks from leaking, and have been made into mats, chair-bottoms, etc. It is so named either directly from its reed-like character and the resemblance of its head to a mace (club), or (*Prior*—Popular Names of British Plants) from its being placed in the hands of Christ as a mace or scepter in pictures and in statues. Less properly called *bulrush*. In the United States known almost exclusively as *cattail* or *cattail flag*.

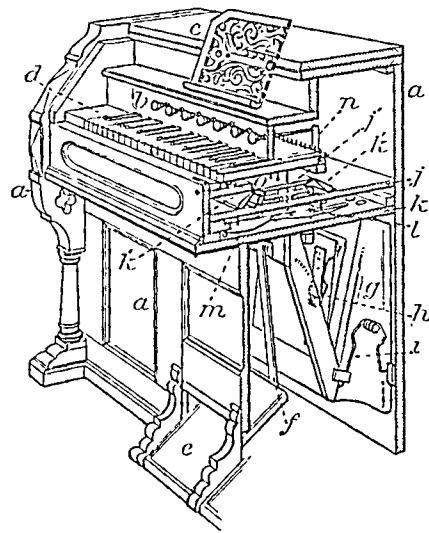
**reed-mote** (rēd'mōt), *n.* Same as *fescue*, I. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**reed-moth** (rēd'mōth), *n.* A British moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*.

**reed-motion** (rēd'mō'shōn), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism which, in power-loom, moves the batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft between the threads of the warp. The term has also been inappropriately applied to a "stop-motion" whereby when the shuttle is trapped in its passage through the warp, the movement of the batten is stopped, to prevent breaking warp-threads by the impact of the reed against the shuttle. See *stop-motion*.

**reed-organ** (rēd'or-gan), *n.* A musical instrument consisting essentially of one or more graduated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streams of air set in motion by a bellows, and controlled from a keyboard like that of the pianoforte. The two principal varieties are the *harmonium*, which is common in Europe and the so-called *American organ*, the chief essential difference between which is that the former is sounded by a compression-bellows driving the air outward through the reeds, and the latter by a suction bellows drawing it inward through them. The tone of the harmonium is usually keener and more nasal than that of the American organ. The apparatus for compressing or exhausting the air and for distributing the current among the various sets of reeds and among the channels belonging to the various digitals of the keyboard, is not essentially different from that of a pipe-organ, though on a much smaller scale. (See *organ*.) The bellows, however, is usually operated by means of alternating treadles. The keyboard is exactly similar to that of the pipe organ or the pianoforte, and has a compass of about four or five octaves. The tone-producing apparatus consists of one or more sets of small brass vibrators or reeds (see illustration); the pitch of the tone depends on the size of their vibrating tongues, and its quality on their proportions and on the character of the resonating cavities with which they are connected. Each set of vibrators constitutes a *stop*, the use of which is controlled by a stop-knob. The possible variety of qualities is rather limited. The treadles operate feeders, which are connected with a general bellows, so that the current of air may be maintained at a constant

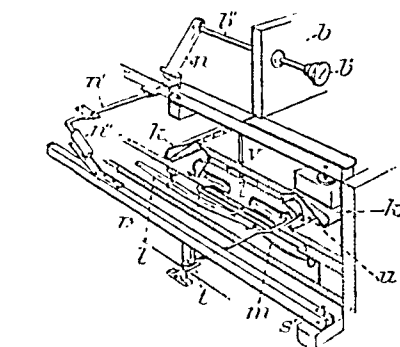
tension; but in the harmonium the waste-valve of the bellows may be closed by drawing a stop-knob called the *expression-stop*, so that the force of the tones may be directly varied by the rapidity of the treading. In the American organ the force of the tones is varied by a lever, operated by the player's knee, which opens or closes a shutter in the box inclosing the vibrators. The harmonium sometimes has a mechanism called the *percussion*, providing a little hammer to strike the tongue of each reed as its digital is depressed, thus setting it into vibration very promptly.



Reed-organ.

*a*, case; *b*, stop-rail and stops; *c*, music-rack; *d*, keyboard; *e*, one of the pedals or the valves; *f*, one of the pedal or treadle-levers which operate the bellows; *g*, *h*, pedal spring which lifts the pedal after the latter has been relieved from the pressure of the foot; *i*, bellows-spring, which opens the bellows after compression; *j* and *k*, upper and lower boards of wind chest, inclosing space into which air is delivered from the bellows; *l*, reed-board, which supports the reeds in slots formed therein (see cut under *reed*<sup>1</sup>); *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, reeds, *l*, reed-valve, *m*, a valve-spring which closes the valve after the latter is opened by push-pin shown in the cut below. There is one of these valves for each key, admitting wind to one or more reeds of a set or such sets of reeds as are allowed to act by the stops pulled out, and of a particular tone corresponding with the key; *n*, stop-arm; *o*, key frame.

ly. A *truncant* is often introduced, consisting of a revolving fan, by which the current of air is made to oscillate slightly. More than one manual key board and a pedal keyboard, with separate stops for each, as in the pipe-organ occur in large instruments. Occasionally a set of pipes is also added. Various devices for sustaining tones



Stop-action of Reed-organ.

*a*, stop-rail; *b*, stop-knob; *c*, stop-spring; *d*, stop-arm; *e*, reed; *f*, reed-valve; *g*, reed-board; *h*, reed-board-spring; *i*, reed-board-valve; *j*, reed-board-spring-valve; *k*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring; *l*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring; *m*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring; *n*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring; *o*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *p*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *q*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *r*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *s*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *t*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *u*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *v*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *w*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *x*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *y*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring; *z*, reed-board-spring-valve-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring-spring.

In the bass after the flugers have left the digitals, or for emphasizing the treble, are sometimes introduced. Pianofortes are made with a harmonium attached (sometimes called an *acolian* attachment). The reed-organ has become one of the commonest of musical instruments. Its popularity rests upon its capacity for concerted music, like the pianoforte and pipe-organ, combined with simplicity, portability, cheapness, and stability of intonation. Artistically regarded, its tone is apt to be either weak and negative or harsh and unsympathetic. A variety of recent invention, the *reedion*, has a remarkably powerful and mellow tone.

**reed-palm** (rēd'pām), *n.* A ratan-palm; a palm of the genus *Calamus*.

**reed-pheasant** (rēd'fōz'ant), *n.* The bearded titmouse or reedling, *Panurus biarmicus*; so called in allusion to the long tail. Also called simply *pheasant*. [*Norfolk, Eng.*]

**reed-pipe** (rēd'pip), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or tongue: opposed to *flue-pipe*. Such pipes consist of a *foot* or *mouthpiece* containing the reed, and a tubular *body* furnishing a column of air for sympathetic vibration. The term *reed* is applied to both the vibrating tongue and the mechanism immediately surrounding it.

In the latter sense, a reed consists of a metal tube connecting the foot and the body of the pipe; at its lower end is an oblong opening or eschallot, over or in which is fixed the brass tongue or reed proper. The effective length of the tongue is controlled by a movable spring or *tuning-wire*, the head of which projects outside the pipe-foot. The pitch of the tone depends primarily upon the vibrating length of the tongue, but is modified by the length of the air-column in the body of the pipe. A reed-pipe, therefore, is tuned both on the reed and on the top of the pipe. The quality of the tone depends somewhat on the form of the tongue, but chiefly on that of the body as a whole. The force of the tone depends on the pressure of the air-current, on the size of the inlet to the foot, and on the exact adjustment of the tongue to the eschallot. Most reed-pipes have striking reeds, but free reeds are occasionally used. A set of reed-pipes is called a *reed-stop*.

**reed-pit** (rēd'pit), *n.* [*ME. reede pytte*; *< reed*<sup>1</sup> + *pit*<sup>1</sup>.] A fen. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Hallwell*.)

**reed-plane** (rēd'plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a concave-soleo plane used in making beads.

**reed-sparrow** (rēd'spar'ō), *n.* Same as *reed-bunting*. [*Local, Eng.*]

**reed-stop** (rēd'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a set or register of reed-pipes the use of which is controlled by a single stop-knob: opposed to *flue-stop*. Each partial organ usually has one or more such stops, though they are less invariable in the pedal organ than in the others. They are generally intended to imitate some orchestral instrument, as the *trumpet* (usually placed in the great organ), the *oboe* (usually in the swell organ), the *clarinet* (usually in the choir organ), the *trombone* (usually in the pedal organ), the *cornopean*, the *clarion*, the *contrabass*, etc. They may be of eight-feet, four-feet, or sixteen-feet tone. (See *organ*.) Reed-stops are especially valuable because of their powerful, incisive, and individual quality, which is suited both for solo effects and for the enrichment of all kinds of combinations. The most peculiar reed-stop is the *vox humana*. A reed-stop is often called simply a *reed*.

**reed-thrush** (rēd'thrush), *n.* The greater reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus turdoides*.

Specimens of the . . . reed-thrush, to use its oldest English name.

*Yarrell*, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 365. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**reed-tussock** (rēd'tus'ok), *n.* A British moth, *Orgyia canosa*. See *tussock*.

**reed-wainscot** (rēd'wān'skōt), *n.* A British moth, *Notagria canna*.

**reed-warbler** (rēd'wār'blēr), *n.* One of a group of Old World sylvine birds, constituting the genus *Acrocephalus*. The species to which the name specially applies is *A. streperus* or *A. arundinaceus*, also called *Calamohyrpe* or *Salicaria arundinacea*. Another species, *A. turdoides*, is known as the greater reed-warbler, reed-thrush, and reed-wren.

**reed-work** (rēd'wērk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the reed-stops of an organ, or of a partial organ, taken collectively: opposed to *flue-work*.

**reed-wren** (rēd'rēn), *n.* 1. The greater reed-warbler.—2. An American wren of the family *Troglodytidae* and genus *Thryothorus*, as the great Carolina wren, *T. carolinensis*, or Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki*. There are many species, chiefly of the subtropical parts of America, the two named being the only ones which inhabit much of the United States. **reedy** (rē'di), *a.* [*< reed*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *AS. hreōdīht*, reedy.] 1. Abounding with reeds.

Ye heathy wastes, immix'd with reedy fens.

*Burns*, *Elegy on Miss Burnet*.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed.

With the tip of her reedy wand

Making the sign of the cross.

*Longfellow*, *Blind Girl of Castil Caillé*, I.

3. Noting a tone like that produced from a reed-instrument. Such tones are usually somewhat nasal, and are often thin and cutting.

The blessed little creature answered me in a voice of such heavenly sweetness, with that reedy thrill in it which you have heard in the thrush's even-song, that I hear it at this moment.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, ix.

4. Noting a quality of iron in which bars or plates of it have the nature of masses of rods imperfectly welded together.

**reef**<sup>1</sup> (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; *< D. rif* = *MLG. rif*, *ref*, *LG. riff*, *ref* (*> G. riff*), a reef, = *Ice. rif* = *Dan. rer*, a reef, sand-bank; akin to *Ice. rifa*, a fissure, rift, rent, = *Sw. rēfra*, a strip, cleft, gap; *Sw. rēfrel*, a sand-bank, = *Dan. rēfle*, a sand-bank, bar, shoal, a strip of land, a lath; prob. from the verb, *Ice. rifa*, etc., rive, split: see *rivel*. Cf. *rif*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A low, narrow ridge of rocks, rising ordinarily but a few feet above the water. A reef passes by increase of size into an island. The word is especially used with reference to those low islands which are formed of coralline debris. See *atoll*, and *coral reef*, below.

Atolls have been formed during the sinking of the land by the upward growth of the reefs which primarily fringed the shores of ordinary islands.

*Darwin*, *Coral Reefs*, p. 165.

The league-long roller thundering on the reef.

*Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

2. Any extensive elevation of the bottom of the sea; a shoal; a bank; so called by fishermen.

The *riff*, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east and to the northward about three miles. *Dampier*, Voyages, I., an. 1681, note.

3. In Australia, the same as *lode*, *vein*, or *ledge* of the Cordilleran miner: as, a quartz-*reef* (that is, a quartz-*vein*).

Many a promising gold field has been ruined by having bad machinery put up on it. *Reefs* that would have paid handsomely with good machinery are abandoned as unpayable, and the field is deserted.

H. Finch-Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 218.

4. A kind of commercial sponge which grows on reefs. [A trade-name.]

British Consul Little of Havana says, according to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," that the classes [of sponges] included are sheep wool, velvet, hard head, yellow, grass, and glova. Very little *reef*, if any, is found in Cuba. *Science*, XIV. 351.

**Coral reef**, an accumulation of calcareous material which has been secreted from the water of the tropical ocean, and especially of the Pacific to the south of the equator, by the reef-building corals. Such accumulations, which are often of great dimensions, offer curious peculiarities of form and distribution. They have been classified under the names of *fringing* and *barrier reefs* and *atolls*. *Fringing reefs* border the land; *barrier reefs* extend parallel with but at some distance from the shore; *atolls* are approximately circular or elliptical in form, and typical atolls inclose a lagoon, which usually communicates with the ocean by one or more passages through the reef. Barrier reefs may be hundreds of miles in length; that off the shore of Australia is 1,250 miles long, and from 10 to 90 broad. Atolls vary from 1 to 50 miles and over in diameter. The principal mass of a coral reef consists essentially of dead coral, together with more or less of the skeletons and shells of other marine organisms; this dead material is mingled with debris resulting from the action of breakers and currents on the coralline formation. The exterior of such a reef, where conditions are favorable to the development of the coral animals, especially on its seaward face, is covered with a layer or mantle of living and growing coral, and the rapidity and vigor of this growth depend on the supply of food brought by the oceanic currents. Where the conditions for this supply have not been favorable, there the reefs are not found; where the conditions have been such as to encourage growth, but have ceased to have this character, there the formation of the reef has slackened or been stopped altogether. Investigations have shown that the reef-building corals cannot flourish where the temperature of the surface-water sinks below 70°; in the typical coral regions the temperature is decidedly higher than that, and its range very small. Neither can the reef-builders work at a considerable depth, or above the level of low tide; their entire vertical range is not more than 15 or 20 fathoms at the utmost. These conditions of coral-reef formation, coupled with the fact that the carbonate of lime in the form in which it has been left by the death of the organisms by which it was secreted is decidedly soluble in sea-water, are sufficient to account for all the peculiarities in the distribution and mode of occurrence of these remarkable structures. It is because the currents sweeping toward the eastern shores of the continents are warm and constant that, while the western sides of Africa and South America exhibit only isolated patches of coral, the eastern borders are abundantly supplied with it. It is not now considered necessary to call in the assistance of a general subsidence of the Pacific Ocean bottom in order to account for the form of the atolls; for it is the opinion of most of the recent investigators that all the characteristic features of the coral formations—whether these occur as fringing or barrier reefs, or as atolls—can be produced in regions of subsidence or of elevation, as well as in those where no change of level is taking place.

**reef<sup>2</sup>** (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; < ME. *riff*; < MD. *rif* (also *rift*), D. *reef* = LG. *reef*, *riff* (> G. *reef*, *reef*) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* = Dan. *reb*, a reef of a sail; of uncertain origin; perhaps of like origin with *reef<sup>1</sup>*. Hence *reef<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*, and *reeve<sup>3</sup>*.] *Naut.*, a part of a sail rolled or folded up, in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind. In topsails and courses, and sometimes in topgallantsails, the reef is the part of the sail between the head and the first reef-band, or between any two reef-bands; in fore-and-aft sails reefs are taken on the foot. There are generally three or four reefs in topsails, and one or two in courses.

Calms are our dread; when tempests plough the deep,  
We take a reef, and to the rocking sleep.  
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 48.

**Close reef**. See *close<sup>2</sup>*.—**French reef**, reefing of sails when they are fitted with rope jacksays instead of points.  
**reef<sup>2</sup>** (rēf), *v.* [< *reef<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* Cf. the doublet *reeve<sup>3</sup>*.] *I. trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to take a reef or reefs in; reduce the size of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part and securing it by tying reef-points about it. In square sails the reef-points are tied round the yard as well as the sail. In fore-and-aft sails they may or may not be tied round the boom which extends the foot of the sail. In very large ships, where the yards are so large as to make it inconvenient to tie the reef-points around them, the sails are sometimes reefed to jacksays on the yards.

Up, aloft, lads! Come, reef both topsails!  
*Davenant and Dryden*, Tempest, I. 1.

2. To gather up stuff of any kind in a way similar to that described in def. 1. Compare *reefing*.—**Close reefed**, the condition of a sail when all its reefs have been taken in.—**To reef paddles**, in steamships, to disconnect the float-boards from the paddle-arms and bolt them again nearer the center of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.—**To reef the bowsprit**, to rig in the bowsprit. The phrase usually has

application to yachts; men-of-war are said to *rig in* their bowsprits.

The bowsprits on cutters can be reefed by being drawn closer in and fiddled.  
*Yachtsman's Guide*.

**II. intrans.** See the quotation. [Colloq.]

In some subtle way, however, when the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse, as if something of the jockey's spirit were thus conveyed to his mind. If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called *reefing*.  
*The Atlantic*, LXIV. 115.

**reef<sup>3</sup>** (rēf), *a. and n.* [Also (Se.) *reif*, *rief*; < ME. *ref*, < AS. *hredf*, scabby, leprosy, rough (> *hredf*, *fol*, *hredf*, scabbiness, leprosy, *hredf*, *flig*, leprosy, *hredf*, *fla*, a leper), = OHG. *riob*, leprosy, = Icel. *hrjuf*, scabby, rough. Cf. Icel. *riff*, scurf, eruption of the skin; perhaps connected with *rifa*, break: see *rive*.] *I. a.* Scabby; scurvy.

Kings and nations, swift awa!  
*Ielf* randies, I disown ye!

*Burns*, Louis, What Reek I by Thee?

**II. n.** 1. The itch; also, any eruptive disorder. [Prov. Eng.]=2. Dandruff. [Prov. Eng.]

**reef-band** (rēf'band), *n.* A strong strip of canvas extending across a sail, in a direction parallel to its head or foot, to strengthen it. The reef-band has eyelet-holes at regular intervals for the reef-points which secure it when reefed.—**Balance reef-band**, a reef-band extending diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail. See *reef<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*

**reef-builder** (rēf'bil'dér), *n.* Any coral which builds a reef.

**reef-building** (rēf'bil'ding), *a.* Constructing or building up a coral reef, as a reef-builder.

**reef-er** (rēf'ér), *n.* See *er* (a).

**reef-earring** (rēf'ér'ing), *n.* See *earring*.

**reefer<sup>1</sup>** (rēf'ér), *n.* [< *reef<sup>1</sup>* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] An oyster that grows on reefs in the wild or untransplanted state; a reef-oyster.

**reefer<sup>2</sup>** (rēf'ér), *n.* [< *reef<sup>2</sup>* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who reefs; a name familiarly applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. *Admiral Smyth*.

The steerage or gun-room was ever heaven, the scene of happiness unalloyed, the home of darling reefers who own the hearts they won long years ago, the abode of biny mirth, of tarry jollity.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 166.

2. A short coat or jacket worn by sailors and fishermen, and copied for general use by the fashions of 1888-90.

**reef-goose** (rēf'gös), *n.* The common wild goose of North America, *Bernicla canadensis*. See *cut* under *Bernicla*. [North Carolina.]

**reefing** (rēf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *reef<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] In upholstery, the gathering up of the material of a curtain, valance, or the like, as in short festoons.

**reefing-beckets** (rēf'ing-bek'ets), *n. pl.* Sennet straps fitted with an eye and toggle, used in reefing when sails are fitted with French reefs. The toggle part is generally seized to the iron jacksay on the yard, and the tail of the strap is taken around the rope jacksay on the sail, the eye being then placed over the toggle.

**reefing-jacket** (rēf'ing-jak'et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

**reefing-point** (rēf'ing-point), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-point.

**reef-jig, reef-jigger** (rēf'jig, -jig'ér), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle sometimes used in reefing to stretch the reef-band taut before knotting the points.

**reef-knot** (rēf'not), *n.* Same as *square knot* (which see, under *knot*1).

**reef-line** (rēf'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary means of spilling a sail, arranged so that it can serve when the wind is blowing fresh.

**reef-oyster** (rēf'ois'tér), *n.* A reofer. See *reef-er<sup>1</sup>* and *oyster*.

**reef-pendant** (rēf'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, in fore-and-aft sails, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leech down to the boom while reefing; in square sails, a rope fastened to the leech of the sail and rove up through the yard-arm, having a purchase hooked to the upper end, to serve as a reef-tackle.

**reef-point** (rēf'point), *n.* *Naut.*, a short piece of rope fastened by the middle in each eyelet-hole of a reef-band, to secure the sail in reefing.

**reef-squid** (rēf'skwid), *n.* A lashing or earing used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England to lash the outer cringle of the sail when reefing.

**reef-tackle** (rēf'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle fastened to the leeches of a sail below the close-

reef band, used to haul the leeches of the sail up to the yard to facilitate reefing.

**reek<sup>1</sup>** (rēk), *v.* [< ME. *reken*, *reken*; (a) < AS. *reccan* (strong verb, pret. *recc*, pl. *rucon*), smoke, steam, = OFries. *riaka* = D. *rieken*, *ruiken* = MLG. *ruken*, LG. *ruiken*, *rieken* = OHG. *riuhhan*, *riohhan*, MHG. *riechen*, G. *riechen* (pret. *roch*), smell, *rauchen*, smoke, = Icel. *rjúka* (pret. *rauk*, pl. *ruku*) = Sw. *röka*, *ryka* = Dan. *røge*, *ryge* = Goth. \**riukan* (not recorded), smoke; (b) < AS. *rēcan* (pret. *rēhte*) (= OFries. *rēka* = D. *rooken* = MLG. *rōken* = OHG. *rouhan* = Icel. *reykja*), tr., smoke, steam. Hence *reek<sup>1</sup>*, *n.* No connection with Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, sky, dust, pollen, *rajani*, night, √ *ranj*, dye.] **I. intrans.** To smoke; steam; exhale.

The encense out of the fyr *reket* sote [sweet].  
*Chaucer*, Good Women, I. 2612.

Frae many a spout came running out  
His *reeking*-het red gore.

*Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

I found me laid  
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun  
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.  
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 256.

The *reeking* entrails on the fire they threw,  
And to the gods the grateful odour flew.

*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xii. 211.

The floor *reeked* with the recent scrubbing, and the goddess did not like the smell of brown soap.  
*Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxvi.

**II. trans.** To smoke; expose to smoke.

After the halves [of the moulds] are so coated or *reeked*, they are fitted together.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 423.

**reek<sup>1</sup>** (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, *rek*, *rike*, *reik* (also assimilated *reche*, > E. *reech*), < AS. *rēc*, smoke, vapor, = OS. *rōk* = OFries. *rēk* = D. *rook* = MLG. *roke*, LG. *rook* = OHG. *rouh*, MHG. *rouch*, G. *rauch*, smoke, vapor, = Icel. *reykr*, smoke, steam (cf. *rōkr*, twilight: see *Ragnarök*), = Sw. *rök* = Dan. *røg*, smoke, from the verb. Cf. Goth. *rikis*, darkness, smoke.] 1. Smoke; vapor; steam; exhalation; fume. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch.]

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate  
As *reek* of the rotten fens.

*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 121.

As hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime-kiln.

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 86.

The *reek* it rose, and the flame it flew,  
And oh the fire augmented high.

Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 178.

The *reek* o' the cot hung over the plain  
Like a little wee cloud in the world its lane.

*Hogg*, Kilmeny.

2†. Incense.

*Reke*, that is a gretynful prayer of men that do penance.  
*MS. Coll. Eton*, 10, f. 25. (*Halliwell*.)

**Kale through the reek**. See *kale*.

**reek<sup>2†</sup>** (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, < AS. *hredc* = Icel. *hræukr*, a heap, rick. Cf. the related *rick* and *ruck*.] A rick; also, a small bundle of hay. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

I'll instantly set all my hands to thrashing  
Of a whole *reek* of corn.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1. (*Nares*.)

**reeky** (rē'ki), *a.* [Also in Sc. spelling *reckie*, and assimilated *recchy*; < *reek<sup>1</sup>* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Smoky; soiled with smoke.

Nōw he [the devil] 's taen her hame to his ain *reeky* den.  
*Burns* (1st ed.), There lived a Carle on Kellyburn Braes.

2. Giving out reek or vapor; giving out fumes or odors, especially offensive odors. See *reek<sup>1</sup>*.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, . . .  
With *reeky* shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.

*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 83.

Seeing the *reeky*

Repast placed before him, scarce able to speak, he

In ecstasy muttered, "By Jove, Cocky-lecky!"

*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 310.

**reel<sup>1</sup>** (rēl), *n.* [< ME. *reel*, *rele*, *rele*, *reyle*, a reel, < AS. *reol*, also *hred* (glossing ML. *alibrum*), a reel; cf. Icel. *hræll*, *ræll*, a weavers' rod or sley; Gael. *ruidhil*, a reel for winding yarn on. Root unknown. Cf. *reecl<sup>2</sup>*.] A cylinder or frame turning on an axis, on which thread, yarn, string, rope, etc., are wound. Specifically—(a) A roller or bobbin for thread used in sewing; a spool.

Down went the blue-frilled work-basket, . . . dispersing  
on the floor *reels*, thimble, muslin-work.

*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

(b) A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.

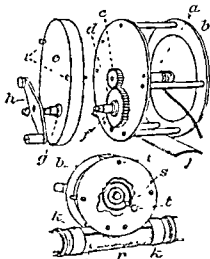
Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel,  
Oh leeze me on my rock an' reel.

*Burns*, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

(c) In *rope-making*, the frame on which the spun-yarns are wound as each length is twisted, previous to tarring or laying up into strands. (d) The revolving frame upon which silk-fiber is wound from the cocoon. (e) Anything prepared for winding thread upon, as an open framework

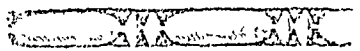
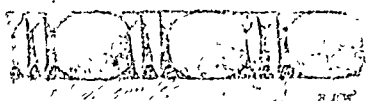


turning on a pivot at each end, upon which thread is wound as it is spun, or when a skein is opened for use. (f) In *teleg.*, a barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph. *Encyc. Diet.* (g) A wheel used by English and Scotch whalers for regaining the tow-line. It is not employed by Americans. (h) *Naut.*, a revolving frame varying in size, used for winding up hawsers, hose, lead-line, log-lines, etc. (i) A windlass for hoisting oyster-dredges. (j) In *milling*, the drum on which the bolting-cloth is placed. (k) In *agri.*, a cylinder formed of light slats and radial arms, used with a reaper to gather the grain into convenient position for the knives to operate on it, and to direct its fall on the platform. (l) In *baking*, a cylindrical frame carrying bread-pans suspended from the horizontal arms of the frame. It is used in a form of oven called a *reel oven*. (m) A device used in angling, attached to the rod, for winding the line, consisting of a cylinder revolving on an axis moved by a small crank or spring. The salmon-reel is about four inches, and the trout reel about two inches in diameter; the length is about two inches. In angling the reel plays an important part, its use and action requiring to be in perfect accord or correspondence with the play of the rod and line. To meet these requirements, clicks and multipliers are employed. The click checks the line from running out too freely, and the multiplier gathers in the slack with increased speed. (n) A hose carriage. — *Off the reel*, one after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession: as, to win three games *off the reel*. [Colloq.] — *Reel-and-head molding*, in *arch.*, etc., a simple molding consisting of elongated or spindle-shaped bodies alter-



Click-reel

a, spool journaled in slides of the frame or case b; c, pinion on the axis of the spool; d, small gear meshing with c to use these wheels are covered by the cover e; f, axis of the wheel d (this axis is squared on the outer end and fits into the crank socket f, when the cover e is attached to the frame by small screws i); h, crank fitted to crank-socket f; j, reel-seat; k, reel bands which fasten the reel-seat to the rod r; s, click which, when not pressed out of engagement with a small serrated wheel on the end of the spool shaft opposite the pinion c, emits a sound when the line is running out and warns the sportsman that his butt is taken; t, click button, which presses out the click from its engagement with the serrated wheel, as when winding in the line.



Reel-and-head Molding.

1. Greek (Erechtheum) 2. Renaissance Venice

nating with beads either spherical or flattened in the direction of the molding. — *Reel of paper*, a continuous roll of paper as made for use on web printing-machines. [Eng.] — *Reel oven*. See *oven*.

**reel<sup>1</sup>** (rēl), *v. t.* [*< ME. relen, reolen, rechen, reel*; from the noun: see *reel<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* Cf. *reel<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle, or a fishing-line.

To karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche, To rubbe and *rely*. *Piers Plouman* (C), xi. 81.

I say nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and slender that, were it the fashion to *reel* lips as they do yarn, one might make a skein of them.

Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. lit. 15. (*Darvies*.)

Silk *reeling* is one of the industries.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 47.

To *reel in*, in *angling*, to recover by winding on the reel (the line that has been paid out). — To *reel off*, to give out or produce with ease and fluency, or in a rapid and continuous manner. [Colloq.]

Mr. Wark and Mr. Paulhanus (telegraphers), who sent in the order named, *reeled off* exactly the same number of words. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. vii. 7.

To *reel up*, to wind up or take in on a reel (all the line). **reel<sup>2</sup>** (rēl), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also *rele*; < ME. relen, turn round and round; appar. a particular use of *reel<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, but cf. *leel, ridhlask, rock, waver, move to and fro* (as ranks in battle), < *ritha*, tremble. Not connected with *roll*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn round and round; whirl.*

Hit [the boat] *reled* on round [d] upon the roze ythes [rough waves]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), III. 147.

2. To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk.

To knyztet he kest his yze, & *reled* hym vp & thoun.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (L. E. T. S.), i. 220.

But when they saw the Almayne *rele* and stagger, then they let fall the rayle betweene them.

*Hall, Hen.* VIII., an. 6.

The tinker he laid on so fast,

That he made Robin *reel*.

*Robin Hood and the Thinker* (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

Nathlesse so sore a buff to him it lent  
That made him *rele*, and to his brest his beyer bent.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. v. 6.

Flecked darkness like a drunkard *reels*  
From forth day's path. *Shak., R. and J.*, ii. 3. 3.  
She [France] staggered and *reeled* under the burden of the war.  
*Bolingbroke, State of Europe*, viii.

3. To be affected with a whirling or dizzy sensation: as, his brain *reels*.

Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons,  
They make your youthful fancies *reel*.  
*Burns, Oh leave Novels*.

When all my spirit *reels*  
At the shouts, the lengues of lights,  
And the roaring of the wheels.  
*Tennyson, Maud*, xxvi.

= *Syn.* 2. *Reel, Stagger, and Totter* have in common the idea of an involuntary unsteadiness, a movement toward falling. Only animate beings *reel* or *stagger*; a tower or other erect object may *totter*. *Reel* suggests dizziness or other loss of balance; *stagger* suggests a burden too great to be carried steadily, or a walk such as one would have in carrying such a burden; *totter* suggests weakness: one *reels* upon being struck on the head; a drunken man, a wounded man, *staggers*; the infant and the very aged *totter*.

Pale he turn'd, and *reel'd*, and would have fall'n,  
But that they stay'd him up. *Tennyson, Guinevere*.

His breast heaved, and he *staggered* in his place,  
And stretched his strong arms forth with a low moan.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, II. 270.

He [Newcastle] thought it better to construct a weak and rotten government, which *tottered* at the smallest breath, . . . than to pay the necessary price for sound and durable materials.  
*Macaulay, William Pitt*.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn about; roll about.

Runischly his rede ygen [eyes] he *reled* aboute.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (L. E. T. S.), i. 304.

2. To roll.  
And Sisyphus an huge round stone did *reel*  
Against an hill. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. v. 35.

3. To reel or stagger through.  
You are too indulgent. Let us grant, it is not  
Amis to . . . keep the turn of tripping with a slave;  
To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shak., A. and C.*, i. 4. 20.

4. To cause to reel, stagger, totter, or shake.  
**reel<sup>2</sup>** (rēl), *n.* [*< reel<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] A staggering motion, as that of a drunken man; giddiness.

(The attendant . . . carries off Lepidus [drunk].) . . .  
Eno. Drink thou; increase the *reels*.  
*Shak., A. and C.*, ii. 7. 100.

Instinctively she paused before the arched window, and looked out upon the street, in order to seize its permanent objects with her mental grasp, and thus to steady herself from the *reel* and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere.  
*Hawthorne, Seven Gables*, xvi.

**reel<sup>3</sup>** (rēl), *n.* [Formerly also *reill*; < Gael. *rightil*, a reel (dance).] 1. A lively dance, danced by two or three couples, and consisting of various circling or intertwining figures. It is very popular in Scotland. The *strathspey* (which see) is slower, and full of sudden jerks and turns.

There's three some *reels*, there's four some *reels*,  
There's hornpipes and strathspeys, man.  
*Burns, The Dell cam Fiddlin' thro' the Town*.

Blythe an' merry we be a',  
And dance, till we be like to fa',  
The *reel* of Tulliochgorum.

*Rev. J. Skinner, Tulliochgorum*.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duplo (or rarely sextuple), and characterized by notes of equal length.

Gilles Dunecane did goe before them, playing this *reill* or dance upon a small trumpet.

*News from Scotland* (1591), sig. B. III.

Virginia *reel*, a country-dance supposed to be derived from the English "Sir Roger de Coverley." [U. S.]

**reel<sup>3</sup>** (rēl), *v. t.* [*< reel<sup>3</sup>*, *n.*] To dance the reel; especially, to describe the figure 8 as in a reel.

The dancers quick and quicker flew;  
They *reel'd*, they set, they cross'd, they clock'd.  
*Burns, Tam o' Shanter*.

**reelable** (rēl'ā-bl), *a.* [*< reel<sup>1</sup>* + *-able*.] Capable of being reeled, or wound on a reel.

At least six species of Bombyx . . . form *reelable* cocoons.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 60.

**reel-band** (rēl'band), *n.* A band of metal used to confine a reel in the reel-bed of a fly-rod.

**reel-bed** (rēl'bed), *n.* The place on an anglers' rod where the reel is fitted; a reel-seat.

**reel-check** (rēl'chek), *n.* Any device for checking the run of a fishing-line from the reel.

**reel-click** (rēl'klik), *n.* An attachment to an anglers' reel, by a light pressure of which the movement of the line is directed. It checks the line from running out too freely. Some clicks graduate the strain upon the line, checking it almost entirely, or permitting it to run without any check at all. The click also indicates to the ear what the fish is doing.

**reel-cotton** (rēl'kot'n), *n.* Sewing-cotton which is sold on reels instead of being made up into balls, including generally the finer grades. Compare *spool-cotton*.

**reëlect** (rē-ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + elect*. Cf. *F. réélire*, *reëlect*, = *Sp. reelegir* = *Fr. reeleger* = *It. rieleggere*.] To elect again.

The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be *re-elected* after a year's interval.

*Brougham*.

**reëlection** (rē-ē-lek'shən), *n.* [= *F. réélection* = *Sp. reeleccion* = *Fr. reeleição* = *It. rielezione*; as *re- + election*.] Election a second time for the same office: as, the *reëlection* of a former representative.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of *reëlection* open.

*Swift*.

Several Presidents have held office for two consecutive terms. . . . Might it not be on the whole a better system to forbid immediate *re-election*, but to allow *re-election* at any later vacancy? *H. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 351.

**reeler** (rē'lér), *n.* 1. One who reels, in any sense; specifically, a silk-winder.

The syndicaté were able to advance somewhat the price of cocoons, and to induce the *reelers* to provide themselves liberally for fear of a further rise.

*U. S. Cons. Report*, No. 73 (1887), p. lxxxiv.

2. The grasshopper-warbler, *Acrocephalus niger*: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.]

In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *reeler*, from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But, this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by the fishermen.

*Yarrell, Brit. Birds* (4th ed.), I. 385. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**reel-holder** (rēl'hōl'dér), *n.* 1. A frame or box with pins upon which reels of silk, cotton, etc., for use in sewing can be put, free to revolve, and kept from being scattered. See *spool-holder*. [Eng.] — 2. *Naut.*, on a man-of-war, one of the watch on deck who is stationed to hold the reel and haul in the line whenever the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed.

**reëligibility** (rē-el'ī-jī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* [= *F. rééligibilité*; as *reëligible* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] Eligibility for being reëlected to the same office.

With a positive duration [of the presidency] of considerable extent I connect the circumstance of *reëligibility*.

*A. Hamilton, The Federalist*, No. 72.

There is another strong feature in the new constitution which I as strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual *reëligibility* of the President.

*Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 291.

**reëligible** (rē-el'ī-jī-bl), *a.* [= *F. rééligible* = *It. rieleggibile*; as *re- + eligible*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

One of his friends introduced a bill to make the tribunes legally *reëligible*.

*Froude, Cesar*, p. 29.

**reeling** (rē'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *reel<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of winding silk, as from the cocoons. — 2. The use of the reel of an anglers' rod. *Forest and Stream*.

**reeling-machine** (rē'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for winding thread on reels or spools; a spooling-machine or silk-reel. *E. H. Knight*. — 2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the yarn from the bobbins of the spinning- or twisting-frames, and winds it into hanks or skeins.

**reel-keeper** (rēl'kē'pér), *n.* In *angling*, any device, as a clamping ring, etc., for holding a reel firmly on the butt section of a rod.

**reel-line** (rēl'lin), *n.* A fishing-line used upon a reel by anglers; that part of the whole line which may be reeled, as distinguished from the casting-line or leader.

**reel-oven** (rēl'uv'n), *n.* See *oven*.

**reel-pot** (rēl'pōt), *n.* A drunkard. *Middleton*. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**reel-rall** (rēl'ral), *adv.* [Appar. a repetition of *reel*; cf. *whim-icham, rip-rap*, etc.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

The world's a *reel-rall* but wi' me and Kate. There's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen.  
*Donald and Flora*, p. 17. (*Jamieson*.)

**reel-seat** (rēl'sēt), *n.* 1. The plate, groove, or bed on an anglers' rod which receives the reel. — 2. A device used by anglers to fasten the reel to the butt of the rod. It is a simple bed-plate of sheet-brass, or of silver, screwed down upon the butt of the rod, with a pair of clamps, into which the plate of the reel slides.

Adjusting a light . . . reel . . . to the *reel-seat* at the extreme butt of the [fishing]-rod.

*The Century*, XXVI. 378.

**reel-stand** (rēl'stand), *n.* A form of reel-holder.

**reem<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *ream<sup>1</sup>*.

**reem<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* Same as *ream<sup>2</sup>*.

**reem<sup>3</sup>** (rēm), *v. i.* [*< ME. remen*, < *AS. hrīman*, *hrēman*, cry, call out, boast, exult, also murmur, complain, < *hrēdm*, cry, shout.] To cry or moan. *Hallivell*. [North, Eng.]

**reem<sup>4</sup>** (rēm), *n.* A dialectal variant of *rime<sup>2</sup>*.

**reem**<sup>5</sup> (rēm), *n.* [*< Heb.*] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament (Job xxxix. 9, etc.), variously translated 'unicorn,' 'wild ox,' and 'ox-antelope,' now identified as *Bos primigenius*.

Will the tall reem, which knows no Lord but me,  
Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?

Young, Paraphrase on Job, l. 241.

**reembark** (rē-em-bärk'), *v.* [= *F. rembarquer* = *Sp. Pg. reembarcar*; as *re- + embark*.] *I. trans.* To embark or put on board again.

On the 22d of August, 1776, the whole army being re-embarked was safely landed, under protection of the shipping, on the south-western extremity of Long Island.

Edsham, Hist. Great Britain, George III.

*II. intrans.* To embark or go on board again.

Having performed this ceremony [the firing of three volleys] upon the island, . . . we re-embarked in our boat.

Cook, First Voyage, II. v.

**reembarkation** (rē-em-bär-kā'shŏn), *n.* [*< re- + embarkation*.] A putting on board or a going on board again.

Reviews, re-embarkations, and councils of war.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., iii. 2. (Latham.)

**reemingt**, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *reem*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] Lamenting; groaning.

On this wise, all the weke, woke thai within,  
With Remyng & rauthe, Renkes to be-hold.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 8696.

**reenact** (rē-e-nakt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + enact*.] To enact again, as a law.

The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a Law made by Claudius, the Tribune, . . . and re-enacted by the Julian Law of Concessions.

Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

The Southern Confederacy, in its short-lived constitution, re-enacted all the essential features of the constitution of the United States.

L. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 397.

**reenactment** (rē-e-nakt'ment), *n.* [*< reenact + -ment*.] The enacting of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Clarke.*

**reenforce, reenforcement, etc.** See *reinforce, etc.*

**reengender** (rē-en-jen'dēr), *v. t.* [*< re- + engender*.] To regenerate.

The renovating and reengendering spirit of God.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 4.

**reenslave** (rē-en-slāv'), *v. t.* [*< re- + enslave*.] To enslave again; cast again into bondage.

**reenslavement** (rē-en-slāv'ment), *n.* [*< reenslave + -ment*.] The act of reenslaving, or subjecting anew to slavery.

Consenting to their reenslavement, we shall pass . . . under the grasp of a military despotism.

The Independent, April 24, 1862.

**reestamp** (rē-en-stamp'), *v. t.* [*< re- + estamp*.] To estamp again. *Bodell.*

**reënter** (rē-en'tēr), *v.* [*< re- + enter*. Cf. *F. rentrer*, *reënter*, = *It. rientrare*, *shrink*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To enter again or anew.

That glory . . . into which He re-entered after His passion and ascension.

Waterland, Works, IV. 66.

2. In *law*, to resume or retake possession of lands previously parted with. See *reëntry*, 2.

As in case of Dissaisin, the law hath been, that the disseisor could not re-enter without action, unless he had as it were made a present and continual claim.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 128.

*II. trans.* 1. To enter anew: as, (a) to reënter a house; (b) to reënter an item in an account or record.—2. In *engraving*, to cut deeper, as lines of an etched plate which the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.

**reëntering** (rē-en'tēr-ing), *n.* In *hand-block calico-printing*, the secondary and subsequent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pin-points. Also called *grounding-in*. *E. H. Knight.*

**reëntering** (rē-en'tēr-ing), *p. a.* Entering again or anew.—**Reëntering angle**, an angle pointing inward (see *angle*); specifically, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inward toward the defended place.



All that can be seen of the fortress from the river, upon which it fronts, is a long, low wall of gray stone broken sharply into salient and reëntering angles with a few cannon en barbette.

The Century, XXXV. 521.

**Reëntering polygon.** See *polygon*.

**reenthron** (rē-en-thrŏn'), *v. t.* [*< re- + enthrone*.] To enthrone again; restore to the throne.

He disposes in his hands the scheme

To reenthron the king.

Southerne.

**reenthronement** (rē-en-thrŏn'ment), *n.* [*< reenthron + -ment*.] The act of enthroneing again; restoration to the throne.

**reenthronize** (rē-en-thrŏn'iz), *v. t.* [*< re- + enthrone*.] To reenthronize. [Rare.]

This Mustapha they did re-enthronize, and place in the Ottoman Empire.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

**reëntrance** (rē-en'trans), *n.* [*< re- + entrance*.] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their re-entrance into life.

Hooker.

It is not reasonable to think but that so many of their orders as were outed from their fat possessions would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account heretics.

Dryden, Religio Laici, Pref.

**reëntrant** (rē-en'trant), *a.* [= *F. reentrant* = *Pg. reintrante* = *It. rientrante*; as *re- + entrant*.] Same as *reëntering*.

A reentrant fashion. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXX. 216.

**Reëntrant angle.** See *angle*.—**Reëntrant branch**, in *geom.* See *branch*, 2 (d).

**reëntry** (rē-en'tri), *n.* [*< re- + entry*.] 1. The act of reëntering; a new or fresh entry.

A right of re-entry was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time before his successor, the purchaser, had actually been admitted.

Brougham.

2. In *law*, the resuming or retaking possession of lands previously parted with by the person so doing or his predecessors: as, a landlord's reëntry for non-payment of rent.—**Proviso for reëntry**, a clause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent, public dues, or the like, the term shall cease.

**reënverset**, *v. t.* [For *reënverse*, *< OF. renverser*, reverse: see *reënverse*.] To reverse.

Reënversing his name.

Doane, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 274. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**reeper** (rē'pēr), *n.* A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used in the East as a building-material.

**reermouse**, *n.* See *reermouse*.

**rees<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* See *reest<sup>1</sup>*.

**rees<sup>2</sup>** (rēs), *n.* A unit of tale for herrings (= 375).

**reescate**, *v. t.* Same as *rescat*.

**reesk** (rēsk), *n.* [Also *reysk*, *reys*; *< Gael. riag*, coarse mountain-grass, a marsh, fen. Cf. *rish<sup>1</sup>*, *rush<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A kind of coarse or rank grass.—2. Waste land which yields such grass. [*Scotch* in both senses.]

**reest<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* See *reest<sup>1</sup>*.

**reest<sup>2</sup>** (rēst), *v.* [Also *reist*, a dial. form of *rest<sup>2</sup>*; see *rest<sup>2</sup>*.] *I. intrans.* To stand stubbornly still, as a horse; balk. [*Scotch*.]

In cart or car thou never reestit.

The steyest brae thou had hie's fac'd it.

Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

*II. trans.* To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. [*Scotch*.]

**reestablish** (rē-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [*< re- + establish*. Cf. *OF. restablir*, *retablir*, *F. rétablir*, *Pr. restablir*, *Sp. restablecer*, *Pg. restabelecer*, *It. ristabilire*, *reestablish*.] To establish anew; set up again: as, to reestablish one's health.

And thus was the precious tree of the crosse reestablished in his place, and thauncyent myrales renewed.

Holy Rood (L. E. T. S.), p. 164.

The French were re-established in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained.

Johnson, State of Affairs in 1756.

**reestablisher** (rē-es-tab'lish-ēr), *n.* One who reestablishes.

Restorers of virtue, and re-establishers of a happy world.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

**reestablishment** (rē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [*< reestablish + -ment*. Cf. *OF. restablissement*, *retablissement*, *F. rétablissement*, *Sp. restablecimiento*, *Pg. restabelecimento*, *It. ristabilimento*.] The act of establishing again, or the state of being reestablished; restoration.

The Jews . . . made such a powerful effort for their re-establishment under Barchoab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.

Addison, Of the Christian Religion, viii. 6.

The re-establishment of the old system, by which the dean and chapter (jointly) may have the general conduct of the worship of the church, and the care of the fabric.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 183.

**reestate** (rē-es-tāt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + estate*.] To reestablish; restate.

Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to re-estate us in it.

Wallis, Two Sermons, p. 26.

**reested, reestit** (rēs'ted, -tit), *p. a.* See *reested*.

**reet<sup>1</sup>** (rēt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *root<sup>1</sup>*.

The highest tree in Elmond's-wood,

He's pu'd it by the reet.

Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 180).

**reet<sup>2</sup>** (rēt), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *right*.

**reet<sup>2</sup>** (rēt), *v. t.* [A dialectal variant of *right*.] To smooth, or put in order; comb, as the hair.

Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

**reetle**, *v. t.* [A freq. of *reet<sup>2</sup>*.] To put to rights; repair. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**reeve<sup>1</sup>** (rēv), *n.* [*< ME. reeve, reeve*, *< AS. gerēfa* (rarely *gereāfa*, with loss of prefix *rēfa*, with syncope in Anglian *grāfa*), a prefect, steward, fiscal officer of a shire or county, reeve, sheriff, judge, count; origin uncertain. The form *gerēfa* suggests a derivation (as orig. an honorary title), *< ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *rōf* (= *OS. rōf, ruof*), famous, well-known or valiant, stout, a poetical epithet of unprecise meaning and unknown origin. But *gerēfa* may perhaps stand for orig. *\*grēfa* (Anglian *grāfa*) = *OFries. grēva* = *D. graaf* = *OHG. grāvo*, *MHG. grāve, grāve*, *G. graf*, a count, prefect, overseer, etc.: see *graf, grave<sup>2</sup>, grece<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A steward; a prefect; a bailiff; a business agent. The word enters into the composition of some titles, as *borough-reeve*, *hog-reeve*, *portreeve*, *sheriff* (*slāre-reeve*), *town-reeve*, etc., and is itself in use in Canada and in some parts of the United States.

Selde falleth the seruant so deepe in arerages  
As doth the reyne other the conterroller that rekena mot  
and a-couite

Of al that thei hauen had of hym that is here maister.

Piers Plowman (C), xii. 298.

His lordes scheep, his neet, his dayerie,

His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie,

Was holly in this reeves governance.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 599.

In auncient time, almost every manor had his reeve, whose authority was not only to levie the lords rents, to set to worke his servants, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them forth to war, when necessitie so required.

Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 484. (*Halliwel*.)

A lord "who has so many men that he cannot personally have all in his own keeping" was bound to set over each dependent township a reeve, not only to exact his lord's dues, but to enforce his justice within its bounds.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 217.

The council of every village or township [in Canada] consists of one reeve and four councillors, and the county council consists of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships and villages within the county.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, l. 2.

2. A foreman in a coal-mine. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Local.]—**Fen reeve**, in some old English municipal corporations, an officer having supervision of the fens or marshes.

The Fen Reeve [at Dunwich] superintends the stocking of the marshes, and his emoluments are from 5*l.* to 6*l.* a year.

Municip. Corp. Report (1835), p. 2222.

**reeve<sup>2</sup>** (rēv), *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *reeve*.

**reeve<sup>3</sup>** (rēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reeved* or *rove*, ppr. *reeving*. [*< D. reeven* = *Dan. rebe*, reef or reeve, *< reef*, a reef: see *reef<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* Cf. *reef<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*, a doublet of *reeve<sup>3</sup>*. The pp. *rove* is irreg., appar. in imitation of *hove*, pret. and pp. of *heave*.] *Naut.*, to pass or run through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, eringle, etc., as the end of a rope.

When first leaving port, studding-sail gear is to be rove, all the running rigging to be examined, that which is unfit for use to be got down, and new rigging rove in its place.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 15.

**reeve<sup>4</sup>** (rēv), *n.* [Appar. formed by irreg. vowel-change from the original of *ruff<sup>2</sup>*: see *ruff<sup>2</sup>*.] A bird, the female of the ruff, *Macchetes pugnax*. See *Pavoncella*, and cut under *ruff<sup>2</sup>*.

The reeves lay four eggs in a tuft of grass, the first week in May. *Pennant, Brit. Zool.* (ed. 1776), p. 458. (*Jodrell*.)

**Reeves's pheasant.** See *Phasianus*.

**reexamination** (rē-eg-zam-i-nā'shŏn), *n.* [= *Sp. reexaminación* = *Pg. reexaminação*; as *re- + examination*.] A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in *law*, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.

**reexamine** (rē-eg-zam'in), *v. t.* [= *Sp. Pg. reexaminar*; as *re- + examine*.] To examine anew; subject to another examination.

Spend the time in re-examining more duly your cause.

Hooker.

**reexchange** (rē-eks-chānj'), *n.* [*< re- + exchange, n.*] 1. A renewed exchange.—2. In *com.*, the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonored in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. *Wharton*.

**reexchange** (rē-eks-chānj'), *v. t.* [*< re- + exchange, v.*] To exchange again or anew.

**reexhibit** (rē-eg-zib'it), *v. t.* [*< re- + exhibit*.] To exhibit again or anew.

**reexhibit** (rē-eg-zib'it), *n.* [*< reexhibit, v.*] A second or renewed exhibit.

## reëxperience

**reëxperience** (rē-eks-pē'ri-əns), *n.* [*< re- + experience, n.*] A renewed or repeated experience.  
**reëxperience** (rē-eks-pē'ri-əns), *v. t.* [*< re- + experience, v.*] To experience again.  
**reëxport** (rē-eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [= *F. réexporter*; as *re- + export*.] To export again; export after having imported.

The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplus of eighty-two thousand hogsheds of tobacco annually re-exported from Great Britain, are not all consumed in Great Britain.

*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.*

**reëxport** (rē-eks-pōrt'), *n.* [*< réexport, v.*] 1. A commodity that is reexported.—2. Reexportation.

Foreign sugars have not been taken to Hawaii for re-export to the Pacific Coast. *The American, VI. 357.*

**reëxportation** (rē-eks-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. réexportation*; as *reëxport + -ation*.] The act of exporting what has been imported.

In allowing the same drawbacks upon the re-exportation of the greater part of European and East India goods to the colonies as upon their re-exportation to any independent country, the interest of the mother country was sacrificed to it, even according to the mercantile ideas of that interest. *Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.*

**reëxtent** (rē-eks-tent'), *n.* [*< re- + extent*.] In law, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, or the like. See *extent*, 3.

**reezet**, *v. t.* See *reast*.

**reezedt**, *a.* See *reasted*.

**ref.** An abbreviation of (*a*) *reformed*; (*b*) *refervence*.

**refaction** (rē-fak'shon), *n.* [= *F. refaction* = *Sp. refacción*, *< L. as if \*refactio(n)-*, for *refectio(n)-*, a restoring (cf. *refactor*, a restorer): see *refectio(n)*.] Rehibition.

The Sovereign Minister, who was then employed in Elahana, was commanded to require *refaction* and satisfaction against the informers or rather inventors and forgers of the aforesaid mis-information.

*Howell, Vocal Forest, p. 113.*

**refait** (*F. pron.* rē-fā'), *n.* [*L.*, a drawn game, *< refait*, pp. of *refaire*, do again. *< re-*, again, + *faire*, do; see *fact*.] A drawn game; specifically, in *jeu de cartes*, a state of the game in which the cards dealt for the players who bet on the red equal in value those dealt for the players who bet on the black.

**refashion** (rē-fash'on), *v. t.* [= *OF. refaçonner*, *refaçonner*, *F. refaçonner*, fashion over, refashion; as *re- + fashion, v.*] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time or anew.

**refashionment** (rē-fash'on-ment), *n.* [*< refashion + -ment*.] The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. *L. Hunt.*

**refasten** (rē-fas'n), *v. t.* [*< re- + fasten*.] To fasten again.

**refect** (rē-fekt'), *v. t.* [*L. refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh, remake, *< re-*, again, + *facere*, make; see *fact* (*F. refect*, *refit*.)] To refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue; repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale because in sleep some pounds have perspired, and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected*.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.*

**refecti** (rē-fekt'), *p. a.* [*ME.*, *< L. refectus*, refreshed, restored, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh; see *refect*, *v.*] Recovered; restored; refreshed.

Tak thanne this drawht, and, whan thou art wel refreshed and *refect*, thou shal be moote stydefast to styte (rise) into hegere questions.

*Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.*

**refection** (rē-fek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. refectio(n)*, *refectyon*, *< OF. refectio(n)*, *F. refectio(n)* = *Pr. refectio* = *Sp. refectio(n)* = *Pg. refectio(n)*, *refectio(n)* = *It. refectio(n)*, *< L. refectio(n)-*, a restoring, refreshment, remaking, *< reficere*, pp. *refectus*, restore, remake; see *refect*.] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast: applied especially to meals in religious houses.

And whan we were retourned ayen into ye sayde chapel of oure Lady, after a lytel *refectyon* with mete and drynke . . .

*Sir R. Glynforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.*

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night Demand *refection*, and to rest invite.

*Pope, Illiad, xxiv. 751.*

Beside the rent in kind and the feudal services, the chief who had given stock was entitled to come with a company . . . and feast at the Dac-stock tenant's house at particular periods. . . . This "right of *refection*" and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom.

*Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 161.*

2. In civil law and old Eng. law, repair; restoration to good condition.

**refectioner** (rē-fek'shon-ēr), *n.* [*< refectio(n) + -er*.] One who has charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

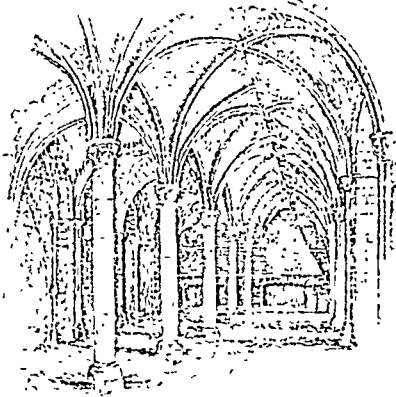
Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchenier and *Refectioner*, were just arrived with a sumpter-mule loaded with provisions. *Scott, Monastery.*

**refectory** (rē-fek'tiv), *a. and n.* [*< refect + -ory*.] 1. *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

II. *n.* That which refreshes.

**refectorer** (rē-fek'tō-rēr), *n.* [*< F. refectorier* = *Sp. refectorero* = *Pg. refectoreiro* = *It. refettorieri*, *< ML. refectorarius*, one who has charge of the refectory, *< refectorium*, refectory: see *refectory*.] Same as *refectioner*.

**refectory** (rē-fek'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *refectories* (-riz). [= *OF. refectoir*, *refectoier*, also (with intrusive *r*) *refectoir*, *refectoier*, *refectur*, *refetor*, etc., *F. refectoire* and *refectoier* = *Pr. refector*, *refetor* = *Sp. refectorio*, *refetorio* = *Pg. refetorio* = *It. refettorio*, *< ML. refectorium*, a place of refreshment, *< L. reficere*, pp. *refectus*, refresh, restore, refect: see *refect*.] A room of refreshment;



Refectory of the Monastery of Mont St. Michel, Normandy: 13th century

an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in a convent, monastery, or seminary where the meals are eaten. Compare *frailer*.

Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,  
The chamber, or refectory. *Cooper, Task, vi. 672.*

To whom the monk . . . "a guest of ours  
Told us of this in our refectory." *Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

**refelt** (rē-fel'), *v. t.* [*< OF. refeller*, *< L. refellere*, show to be false, refute, *< re-*, again, back, + *fallere*, deceive (*> falsus*, false); see *fall*.] To refute; disprove; overthrow by arguments; set aside.

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd,  
How he *refelt*d me, and how I repel'd. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 91.*

I shall confute, refute, repel, *refel*,  
Explode, exterminate, expunge, extinguish  
Like a rush-candle this same heresy. *Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.*

**refeoff** (rē-fel'), *v. t.* [*< ME. refessen*; as *re- + feoff*.] To feoff again; reinvest; reëndow.

Kynge Arthur *refeoff* hym again in his londe that he hadde be-fore. *Martin (L. E. T. S.), iii. 479.*

**refer** (rē-fēr'), *v.*; prot. and pp. *referred*, ppr. *referring*. [*< ME. referren*, *< OF. referer*, *F. referer* = *Pr. referre* = *Sp. referir* = *Pg. referir* = *It. riferire*, *< L. referre*, bear back, relate, refer, *< re-*, back, + *ferre*, bear, = *F. bear*. Cf. *confer*, *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, *prefer*, *transfer*, etc. Cf. *relate*.] 1. *trans.* 14. To bear or carry back; bring back.

Alle thinges ben *referred* and browht to nowht. *Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 11.*

He lives in heav'n, among the saints *referred*. *P. Fletcher, Eliza.*

Cut from a crab his crooked claws, and hide  
The rest in earth, a scorpion thence will glide,  
And shoot his sting: his tail, in circles tossed,  
*Refers* the limbs his backward father lost. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.*

2. To trace back; assign to as origin, source, etc.; impute; assign; attribute.

We be to the land, to the realm, whose king is a child:  
which some interpret and *refer* to childish conditions. *Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

Mahomet *referred* his new laws to the angel Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made. *Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.*

In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often *referred* to a part widely different from that in which it really resides. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

## referee

3. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, decision, and the like: as, to *refer* a matter to a third person; parties to a suit *refer* their cause to arbitration; the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report, or for trial and decision.

Now, touching the situation of measures, there are as many or more proportions of them which I *referre* to the makers phantasie and choise.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.*

I *refer* it to your own judgment.

*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.*

4. Reflexively, to betake one's self to; appeal. I do *refer* me to the oracle. *Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 116.*

My father's tongue was loosed of a suddeny, and he said aloud, "I *refer* myself to God's pleasure, and not to yours." *Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.*

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*

6. To assign, as to a class, rank, historical position, or the like.

A science of historical palmistry . . . that attempts to *refer*, by distinctions of penmanship, parchment, paper, ink, illumination, and abbreviation, every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writer. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.*

7. To defer; put off; postpone. [*Rare*.]

Marry, all but the first [challenge] I put off with engagement; and, by good fortune, the first is no madder of fighting than I; so that that's *referred*: the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off.

*Beau. and FL., King and no King, iii. 2.*

My account of this voyage must be *referred* to the second part of my travels. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.*

8. To direct for information; instruct to apply for any purpose.

My wife . . . *referred* her to all the neighbors for a character. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xi.*

I would *refer* the reader . . . to the admirable exposition in the August issue of the "Westminster Review." *Contemporary Rev., LIV. 329.*

= *Syn. 2. Ascribe, Charge*, etc. See *attribute*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have relation; relate.

Breaking of Bread: a Phrase which . . . manifestly *refers* to the Eucharist. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, i. vii.*

2. To have recourse; apply; appeal: as, to *refer* to an encyclopedia; to *refer* to one's notes.

Of man, what see we but his station here,  
From which to reason, or to which *refer*? *Pope, Essay on Man, i. 20.*

3. To allude; make allusion.

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I *refer* to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves. *Channing, Perfect Life, p. 11.*

4. To direct the attention; serve as a mark or sign of reference.

Some suspected passages . . . are degraded to the bottom of the page, with an asterisk *referring* to the places of their insertion. *Pope, Pref. to Shakspeare.*

5. To give a reference: as, to *refer* to a former employer for a recommendation. = *Syn. 1.* To belong to, pertain to, concern.—1 and 3. *Allude, Hint*, etc. See *advert*.

**referable** (ref-ə-rə-bl), *a.* [*< OF. referable*, *< referer*, refer: see *refer* and *-able*. Cf. *referrible*.] Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; admitting of being considered as belonging or related to.

As for those names of *Ἀποδείξις*, *Σύστα*, &c., they are all *referable* to *ἱάσις*, which we have already taken notice of in our defence of the Cabbala.

*Dr. H. More, The Cabbala, iv. 4.*

Other classes of information there were—partly obtained from books, partly from observation, to some extent *referable* to his two main employments of politics and law.

*R. Choate, Addresses and Orations, p. 301.*

France is the second commercial country of the world; and her command of foreign markets seems clearly *referable*, in a great degree, to the real elegance of her productions.

*Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 17.*

Isaac Barrow, Sir Thomas Browne, Henry More, Dr. Johnson, and many other writers, down to our own time, have *referrible* instead of *referable*. . . . Possibly it was pronunciation, in part, that debased *referrible*, and discouraged *referable*. *P. Hall, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.*

**referee** (ref-ə-rē'), *n.* [*< F. référé*, pp. of *referer*, refer: see *refer*.] 1. One to whom something is referred; especially, a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; an umpire.

He was the universal *referee*; a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties. *Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 5.*

2. Specifically, in law, a person selected by the court or parties under authority of law to try a cause in place of the court, or to exam-

The *retardative* effects would also be largely increased, to a serious extent, in fact, in the case of the telephone.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII, 717.

**retardatory** (rē-tūr'dā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< retard + -atory.*] Tending or having power to retard.

Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power.

**retarder** (rē-tūr'dēr), *n.* One who retards; that which serves as a hindrance, impediment, or cause of retardation.

This dispositive way of enquiry is so far from advancing science that it is no inconsiderable retarder.

**retardment** (rē-tūr'd'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. retardement, F. retardement = Pr. retardamen = Pg. retardamento = It. ritardamento, < ML. "retardamentum, < L. retardare, retard: see retard.*] The act of retarding; a retardation; delay.

Which Mollie or which Art no more could stay  
Thou witches' charms can a retardment bring  
To the resurrection of the Day,  
Or resurrection of the Spring.

**retant** (rē-tānt'), *n.* [*< re- + tant, n.*] The repetition of a tant. [Rare.]

With such tauntes and retantes, ye, in manner cheek  
and cheek mate to the uttermost of my patience.

*Hall, Richard III.*, l. 10. (*Hallivell.*)

**retch** (rech), *v.* [*(a) < ME. rechen, < AS. recen, also rechen, hold forth (see under reach*, *r.*); mixed in mod. dial. use with (b) *reach*, *< ME. rechen, < AS. rēcan, reach: see reach*.] To reach. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I *reche* with a weapon or with my hande, ye attains.

*Palsgrave. (Hallivell.)*

**retch** (rech), *v. t.* [*Also formerly or dial. reach: < ME. "rechen, < AS. hræcan, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. hræca, spittle, expectoration, hræcan, hawking, clearing the throat, "hræceton, hræctan, ennetate, reteh, hræcctung, reching) = Icel. hrækja, hawk, spit (hræki, spittle); cf. OHG. rachwân, MHG. rahscnen, hawk: prob. ult. imitative (cf. hawk*).] The AS. *hræc*, throat, = MD. *raeco* = OHG. *raho*, MHG. *rache*, G. *raehen*, throat, jaws, are prob. unrelated.] To make efforts to vomit.

The asher of the said barke given in wine hote is greatly commended for the *retching* and spitting of blood.

*Hildand, tr. of Pliny*, xxiv. 4.

"I loved Julia, hear me still beseeching!"  
(Here he grew inarticulate with *retching*.)

*Byron*, Don Juan, ll. 20.

**retch** (rech), *v. t. and t.* [*An assimilated form of reach.*] Same as *reach*.

**retchless** (rech'les), *a.* [*An assimilated form of reckless.*] Same as *reckless*.

I left my native soil, full like a *retchless* man.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 394.

They are such *retchless* files as you are, that blow out-purges abroad in every corner; your foolish having of money makes them.

*L. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, III, 1.

**retchlessly** (rech'les-ly), *adv.* Same as *recklessly*.

I do horribly and *retchlessly* neglect and lightly regard thy wrath hanging over my head.

*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II, 202.

**retchlessness** (rech'les-ness), *n.* Same as *recklessness*.

A viper that hast cut a passage through me,  
Through mine own bowels, by thy *retchlessness*.

*L. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

**rete** (rē'tē), *n.*; pl. *retia* (rē'shi-ā). [*NL., < L. rete, a net.*] In anat., a vascular network; a plexus, glomerulus, or congeries of small vessels; in bot., a structure like network.

It sends out convoluted vessels (*retia*) from the large cerebral cleft, which are connected with the roof of the cleft.

*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 513.

**Epidermal rete**. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete Halleri**. Same as *rete vasculosum testis*.—**Rete Malpighii**. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete mirabile**, a network or plexus of small veins or arteries, formed by the immediate breaking up of a vessel of considerable size, terminating either by ramifying in a single vessel (bipolar), or in capillaries (unipolar).—**Rete mirabile geminum** or *conjunctum*, a plexus in which arteries and veins are combined.—**Rete mirabile of Galen**, a meshwork of vessels formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some mammals.—**Rete mirabile simplex**, a plexus consisting of arteries only, or of veins only.—**Rete mucosum**, the deeper, softer part of the epidermis, below the stratum granulosum, consisting of prickly-cells. Also called *stratum spinosum*, *rete mucosum Malpighii*, *rete Malpighii*, *stratum Malpighii*, *corpus reticulare*, *corpus mucosum*, *Malpighian layer*, *epidermal rete*. See cuts under *skin* and *sebum-gland*.—**Rete vasculosum testis**, a network of vessels lying in the mediastinum testis, into which the straight tubules empty. It holds the accumulated secretion of the testis, discharging through the *vas deferens*. Also called *rete vasculosum Halleri*, *rete Halleri*, *rete testis*, *rete testis Halleri*, *spermatic rete*.

**retacious** (rē-tō'shus), *a.* [*Irreg. < roto + -acious.*] Same as *retiform*.

**retectant** (rē-tek'shān), *n.* [*< L. retectus, pp. of rotegere, uncover, disclose, < re-, back, + te-*

*gere, cover: see tegument.*] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retectio* of its native colour, than a change.

*Boyle*, Works, I, 635.

**retell** (rē-tel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + tell.*] To tell again.

Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .

At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,

May reasonably die, and never rise

To do him wrong.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., I, 2, 73.

**retent**, *n.* [*ME., for retenue, retinue: see retinue.*] Retinue.

Syre Degraunt ya whom [home] went,

And aftr lys *reten* sent.

*Sir Degraunt*, 930. (*Hallivell.*)

**retenance**, *n.* [*ME., also retenaunce, retenauns, also retenaunce, < OF. retenance, < ML. "retentia, < L. retinere, retain: see retain. Cf. retinue.*] Retinue.

Mode was ymaried in meteles me thought;  
That alle the riche *retenauns* that regneth with the false  
Were bidden to the bridle.

*Piers Plowman* (B), II, 62.

**retent** (rē-tent'), *n.* [*< L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] That which is retained. [*Imp. Dict.*]

**retention** (rē-tēn'shān), *n.* [*< OF. retention, F. rétention = Pr. retentio = Sp. retencion = Pg. retenção = It. ritenzione, < L. retentio(n), a retaining, < retinere, pp. retentus, retain: see retain.*] 1. The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add  
My love, without *retention* or restraint.

*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1, 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can defend the acquisition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its *retention*.

*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 350.

3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

A forward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, vi.

Looked at from the outside, the work (western doorway of tower of Traù) is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late *retention* of the forms of that admirable style.

*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 182.

4. The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with *memory*.

No woman's heart  
So big, to hold so much; they lack *retention*.

*Shak.*, T. N., II, 4, 60.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress towards knowledge, is that which I call *retention*, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received.

*Locke*, Human Understanding, II, 10.

Any particular acquisitive task will become easier, and . . . more difficult feats of *retention* will become possible.

*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 287.

Hence—5†. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [Rare.]

That poor *retention* could not so much hold,  
Nor need I tallice thy dear love to score;  
Therefore to give them from me was I hold,  
To trust those tables that receive thee more.

*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxii.

6. In *med.*: (a) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the *retention* of food or medicine by the stomach; *retention* of urine. Hence—

(b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.—7†. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit  
To send the old and miserable king  
To some *retention* and appointed guard.

*Shak.*, Lear, v. 2, 47.

8. In *Niels law*, a lion; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.—**Retention cyst**, a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—**Retention of urine, in med.**, a condition in which there is inability to empty the bladder voluntarily.—**Syn. 2.** Reservation, preservation. See *keep*.—**retentive** (rē-tēn'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. retentif = Pr. retentiu = Sp. Pg. It. retentivo, < L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] I. a. 1†. Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,  
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit.

*Shak.*, J. C., I, 2, 55.

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body *retentive* of heat or of magnetism; the *retentive* force of the stomach.—3. Specifically, in *psychol.*, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a *retentive* faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me.

*Herschel*, Letters, II, 30.

Each mind . . . becomes specially *retentive* in the direction in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned.

*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 294.

**Retentive faculty**, the faculty of mental retention; the memory.

II. † *n.* That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret checks . . . readily conspire with all outward *retentives*.

*Sp. Hall*, Nabal and Abigail.

**retentively** (rē-tēn'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

**retentiveness** (rē-tēn'tiv-ness), *n.* The property of being retentive; specifically, in *psychol.*, the capacity for retaining mental presentations: distinguished from *memory*, which implies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See *memory*.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished *retentiveness* of impressions.

*II. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 100.

*Retentiveness* is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter.

*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX, 47.

**Magnetic retentiveness**. Same as *coercive force* (which see, under *coercive*).

**retentivity** (rē-tēn'tiv-ty), *n.* [= *F. rétentivité*; as *retentive* + *-ity*.] Retentiveness; specifically, in *magnetism*, coercive force (which see, under *coercive*).

This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation is sometimes called *coercive force*; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*.

*E. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 80.

**retenuet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *retinue*.

**Retepora** (rē-tēp'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarek, 1801), < L. rete, net, + porus, a pore: see pore*.] The typical genus of *Reteporidae*. *R. cellulosa* is known as *Neptune's ruffles*.

**retepore** (rē-tē-pōr), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. Retepora.*] I. *n.* A member of the *Reteporidae*.



Retepore (*Retepora tubulata*), natural size.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidae*.

**Reteporidae** (rē-tē-pōr'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Retepora + -idae.*] A family of chelostomatous polychaetes, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarium is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliaceous, and fenestrate (whence the name), unilaminar, reticulately or finely ramoso in one plane; and the zoecia are secund.

**retetelarian** (rē-tē-tē-lā-ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *reticularian*.

**retex** (rē-tek's), *v. t.* [*< L. retexere, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < re-, back, again, + texere, weave: see text.*] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the forwardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*.

*Sp. Hackett*, Abp. Williams, I, 57. (*Darvies.*)

**retexture** (rē-tek's-tūr), *n.* [*< re- + texture. Cf. retex.*] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume, . . . as treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and *Retexture* of Spiritual Tissues or Garments, forms, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of this my work on Clothes.

*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, III, 2.

**rethor**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rhetor*.

**rethoricet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rhetoric*.

**rethoriant**, *a.* See *rhetorian*.

**rethoriously**, *adv.* See *rhetoriously*.

**retia**, *n.* Plural of *rete*.

**retial** (rē'shi-ā), *a.* [*< rete + -ial.*] Pertaining to a rete, or having its character.



ine and report on a question in aid of the court, or to perform some function involving judicial or quasi-judicial powers.—*Syn. Umpire, Arbitrator, etc.* See *judge, n.*

**referee** (ref-ē-rē'), *v. t.* [*referee, n.*] To preside over as referee or umpire. [Colloq.]

The boys usually asked him to keep the score, or to referee the matches they played. *St. Nicholas*, XIV, 50.

**reference** (ref-er-ens), *n.* [*F. référence = Sp. Pg. referencia = It. riferenza, < ML. \*referentia, < L. referen(t)-s, ppr. of referre, refer: see refer.*]

1. The act of referring. (a) The act of assigning; as, the *reference* of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (b) The act of having recourse to a work or person for information; consultation; as, a work of *reference*; also used attributively. (c) The act of mentioning or speaking of (a person or thing) incidentally.

But distance only cannot change the heart;  
And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,  
One proof should serve—a *reference* to you.

*Couper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.*

(d) In law: (1) The process of assigning a cause pending in court, or some particular point in a cause, to one or more persons appointed by the court under authority of law to act in place of or in aid of the court. (2) The hearing or proceeding before such person. Abbreviated *ref.*

2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase *in or with reference to*.

*Ros.* But what will you be call'd?

*Cel.* Something that hath a *reference* to my state;  
No longer Celia, but Aliena.

*Shak., As you Like It*, I, 3, 123.

I have dwelt so long on this subject that I must contract what I have to say in *reference* to my translation.

*Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.*

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it with *reference* to the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, ix.

3. That which is or may be referred to. (a) A written testimonial to character or ability. Hence—(b) One of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, or the like.

4. A direction in a book or writing to refer to some other place or passage: often a mere citation, as of book, chapter, page, or text.—*5t.* Assignment; apportionment.

I crave fit disposition for my wife.

*Due reference* of place and exhibition [maintenance].

*Shak., Othello*, I, 3, 233.

6t. An appeal.

Make your full *reference* freely to my lord,  
Who is so full of grace that it flows over  
On all that need. *Shak., A. and C.*, v, 2, 23.

**Book or work of reference**, a book, such as a dictionary or an encyclopedia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires.—**Reference Bible**, a Bible having references to parallel passages, with or without brief explanations, printed on the margin.—**Reference book**, a book or work of reference.—**Reference library**, a library containing books which can be consulted only on the spot: in contradistinction to a *lending* or *circulating library*.—**Reference-marks**, in printing, the characters \* † ‡ § ¶, or figures, or letters, used in a printed page to refer the reader from the text to notes, or vice versa.

**referendar** (ref-er-en-dār'), *n.* [*G.: see referendary.*] In Germany, a jurist, or one not yet a full member of a judicial college, whose functions vary in different states. In Prussia, since 1869, two examinations are required in the judicial service; after passing the first the candidate becomes a referendar, and serves generally without pay and without a vote.

**referendary** (ref-er-en-dā-rī'), *n.* [*< OF. referendaire, referendaire, F. référendaire = Sp. Pg. referendario = It. riferendario, referendario = G. referendar, < ML. referendarius, an officer through whom petitions were presented to and answered by the sovereign, and by whom the sovereign's mandates were communicated to the courts, commissions signed, etc., < L. referendus, to be referred to, gerundive of referre, refer: see refer.*] 1. One to whom or to whose decision anything is referred; a referee.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of trust and judgment; . . . but let him chuse well his *referendaries*, for else he may be led by the nose.

*Bacon, Suitors* (ed. 1857).

If I were by your appointment your *referendary* for news, I should write but short letters, because the times are barren.

*Donne, Letters*, xxiv.

2. An officer acting as the medium of communication with a sovereign.—3. [*Tr. Gr. περενδάριος*] An official who is the medium of communication between the patriarch of Constantinople and the civil authorities. This office has existed since the sixth century.

**referendum** (ref-er-en-dum), *n.* [= *G. referendum, etc., < NL. referendum, neut. of L. referendus, gerundive of referre, refer: see referendary.*] 1. A note from a diplomatic agent addressed to his government, asking for instructions on particular matters.—2. In Switzerland, the right of the people to decide on certain laws or measures which have been passed by the legislative body. In one of its two forms, *facultative referendum* (contingent on certain conditions

or obligatory referendum, it exists in nearly all the cantons. Since 1874 the facultative referendum forms part of the federal constitution: if 8 cantons or 30,000 voters so demand, a federal measure must be submitted to popular vote.

**referential** (ref-er-en-shāl'), *a.* [*< reference (ML. \*referentia) + -al.*] Relating to or having reference; relating to or containing a reference or references.

Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own *referential* use. *Athenæum*, No. 2944, p. 411.

**referentially** (ref-er-en-shāl-i'), *adv.* By way of reference.

**referment** (rē-fēr-ment'), *n.* [= *It. riferimento; as refer + -ment.*] A reference for decision.

There was a *referment* made from his Majesty to my Lord's Grace of Cant., my Lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford. *Alp. Laud, Diary*, Dec. 6, 1624.

**referment** (rē-fēr-ment'), *v.* [= *Pg. refermentar; as re- + ferment.*] 1. *intrans.* To ferment again.

*II. trans.* To cause to ferment again.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,

Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood.

*Sir R. Blackmore, Creation*, vi.

**referrer** (rē-fēr-er'), *n.* One who refers.

**referrible** (rē-fēr-i-bl'), *a.* [= *Sp. referible = Pg. referido; as refer + -ible. Cf. referable.*] Same as *referable*.

Acknowledging . . . the secondary [substance] to be *referrible* also to the primary or central substance by way of causal relation. *Dr. H. More, Immortal*, of Soul, I, 4.

I shall only take notice of those effects of lightning which seem *referrible* . . . partly to the distinct shapes and sizes of the corpuscles that compose the destructive matter.

*Boyle, Works*, III, 682.

Some of which may be *referrible* to this period.

*Hallam.*

**refetel**, *v. t.* [*< ME. refetelen, < OF. refeter, refaiter, < refait, < L. refectus, pp. of reficere, refect: see refect. Cf. refit.*] To refect; refresh.

Thay ar happen also that hungeres after ryght,  
For thay schal frely be refete ful of alle gode.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii, 20.

**refigure** (rē-fīg-ūr'), *v. t.* [*< ME. refiguren; < re- + figure.*] 1. To go over again; figure anew; represent anew.

*Refiguring* hire shap, hire wommanhede,  
Withinne his herte, and every word or dede  
That passed was. *Chaucer, Troilus*, v, 472.

The child doth not more expressly *refigure* the visage of his Father than that book resembles the stile of the Remonstrant.

*Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.*

When the fog is vanishing away,

Little by little doth the sight *refigure*

Whate'er the mist that crowds the air conceals.

*Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno*, xxxi, 35.

Specifically—2. In *astron.*, to correct or restore the parabolic figure of: said of a parabolic mirror.

**refill** (rē-fīl'), *v. t. and i.* [*re- + fill.*] To fill again.

See! round the verge a vine-branch twines.  
See! how the mimic clusters roll,  
As ready to *refill* the bowl!

*Broome, tr. of Anacreon's Odes*, I.

**refine** (rē-fin'), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. refinar; as re- + fine.*] *Cf. F. raffiner (= It. raffinare), refine, < re- + affiner, refine, fine (metal): see affine.* 1. To bring or reduce to a pure state; free from impurities; free from sediment; defecate; clarify; fino: as, to *refine* liquor, sugar, or petroleum.

Wines on the lees well *refined*. *Isa. xxv*, 6.

The temper of my love, whose flame I find  
Fin'd and *refin'd* too oft, but faintly flashes,  
And must within short time fall down in ashes.

*Shirley, Aurora, Sonnet* xxii.

Now the table was furnished with fat things, and wine that was well *refined*. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 122.

2. In *metal.*, to bring into a condition of purity as complete as the nature of the ore treated will allow. Used chiefly with reference to gold and silver, especially with reference to the separation (parting) of these two metals from each other and from the baser metals with which they are combined in what are known as bullion-bars or bricks of mixed metals, as they come from the mills located at or near the mines. Refining is, in general, the last stage or stages in the metallurgical treatment of an ore. As the term *refining* is commonly used with reference to the manufacture of iron, it means the partial decarburization and purification of pig in the open-hearth furnace, for the purpose of rendering it more suitable for use in the puddling-furnace in which the process of converting it into malleable iron is completed. This method of puddling is called *dry puddling*. The operation of converting pig-into wrought-iron in the open-hearth furnace, when begun and completed without puddling, is generally called *fining*, and in this process charcoal or coke is used. There are many modifications of the fining process, but the principle is the same in all. In puddling, raw coal is used, and the fuel does not come in contact with the metal; in fining, the ore and fuel (either charcoal or coke) are together upon the same hearth. The

various fining processes for converting pig-into wrought-iron, with charcoal as fuel, were of great importance before the invention of puddling, by which method much the larger part of the wrought-iron now used in the world is prepared, and this is done, for the most part, without previous partial decarburization of the pig in the refinery, by the process known as *wet puddling*, or *pig-boiling*. See *puddle* and *finery*.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined. *Zech. xiii*, 9.

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily.

*Shak., K. John*, iv, 2, 11.

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; make elegant; raise or educate, as the taste; give culture to; polish: as, to *refine* the manners, taste, language, style, intellect, or moral feelings.

So it more faire accordingly it [beauty] makes,  
And the grosse matter of this earthly myne  
Which clotheth it thereafter doth *refine*.

*Spenser, In Honour of Beaulieu*, I, 47.

*Love refines*

The thoughts, and heart enlarges.

*Milton, P. L.*, viii, 590.

**Refined madder.** See *madder*.

*II. intrans.* 1. To become pure; be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,  
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, *refines*. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer has *refined* on Boccace, and has mended the stories which he has borrowed. *Dryden, Pref.* to Fables.

But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style *refines*!

*Pope, Essay on Criticism*, I, 421.

A new generation, *refining* upon the lessons given by himself [Shelley] and Keats, has carried the art of rhythm to extreme variety and finish. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 380.

3. To exhibit nicety or subtlety in thought or language, especially excessive nicety.

You speak like good blunt soldiers; and 'tis well enough;  
But did you live at court, as I do, gallants,  
You would *refine*, and learn an apter language.

*Fletcher (and another), False One*, iii, 2.

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on *refining*,  
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining.

*Goldsmith, Retaliation*, I, 35.

**refined** (rē-fīnd'), *p. a.* Purified; elevated; cultivated; subtle: as, a *refined* taste; a *refined* discrimination; *refined* society.

There he men that be so sharp, and so over-sharpe or *refined*, that it seemeth little unto them to interpret words, but also they holde it for an office to diline thoughts.

*Quevara, Letters* (tr. by Helwells, 1577), p. 133.

Modern taste

Is so *refin'd*, and delicate, and chaste.

*Couper, Table-Talk*, I, 511.

**refinedly** (rē-fī-ned-li'), *adv.* With refinement; with nicety or elegance, especially excessive nicety.

Will any dog . . .  
*Refinedly* leave his bitches and his bones,  
To turn a wheel?

*Dryden, Essay upon Satire*, I, 135.

Some have *refinedly* expounded that passage in Matt. xii.

*Calvin, On Jonah* (Calv. Trans. Soc., 1847), p. 20.

**refinedness** (rē-fī-ned-nes), *n.* The state of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Great semblances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness*. *Barrow, Works*, III, xv.

**refinement** (rē-fin-ment'), *n.* [= *Pg. refinamento; as refine + -ment. Cf. F. raffinement = It. raffinamento.*] 1. The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification: as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.

The soul of man is capable of very high *refinements*, even to a condition purely angelical.

*Dr. H. More, Immortal*, of Soul, iii, 1.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like; purity of taste, mind, etc.; elegance of manners or language; culture.

I am apt to doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not at least equalled the *refinements* of it.

*Swift, Improving the English Tongue.*

This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this *refinement*, as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society.

*Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses*, xiii.

*Refinement* as opposed to simplicity of taste is not necessarily a mark of a good æsthetic faculty.

*J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 544.

4. That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of elaboration, polish, or nicety: often used to denote an over-nicety, or

affected subtlety: as, the *refinements* of logic or philosophy; the *refinements* of cunning.

It is the Poet's *Refinement* upon this Thought which I most admire. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 303.

From the small experience I have of courts, I have ever found *refinements* to be the worst sort of all conjectures: . . . of some hundreds of facts, for the real truth of which I can account, I never yet knew any refiner to be once in the right. *Swift*, *Change in Queen's Ministry*.

As used in Greece, its (the Doric column's) beauty was very much enhanced by a number of *refinements* whose existence was not suspected till lately, and even now cannot be detected but by the most practised eye. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 219.

5†. Excessive or extravagant compliment: a form of expression intended to impose on the hearer.

I must tell you a great piece of *refinement* of Harley. He charged me to come to him often; I told him I was loth to trouble him in so much business as he had, and desired I might have leave to come at his leisure; which he immediately refused, and said that was not a place for friends to come to. *Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, v.

=Syn. 3. *Cultivation*, etc. See *culture*.  
**refiner** (rē-fī'nér), *n.* 1. One who refines liquors, sugar, metals, etc.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver. *Mal.* iii. 3.

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift*.

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, or in argument, reasoning, philosophy, etc.

Whether (as some phantastical *refiners* of philosophy will needs persuade us) hell is nothing but error, and that none but fools and idiots and mechanick men, that have no learning, shall be damned. *Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 66.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison*.

4†. One who indulges in excessive compliment; one who is over-civil; a flatterer.

The worst was, our guiled *refiners* with their golden promises made all men their slaves in hope of recomences. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 109.

For these people have fallen into a needless and endless way of multiplying ceremonies, which have been extremely troublesome to those who practise them, and insupportable to every body else; insomuch that wise men are often more uneasy at the over civility of these *refiners* than they could possibly be in the conversation of peasants or mechanics. *Swift*, *Good Manners*.

5. An apparatus for refining; specifically, in England, a gas-purifier.

**refinery** (rē-fī'nér-i), *n.*; pl. *refineries* (-iz). [*refine* + *-ry*. Cf. *F. raffinerie*, a refinery, < *raffiner*, refine: see *refine*.] A place or establishment where some substance, as petroleum, is refined; specifically, in *metal*, a place where metals are refined. See *refine* and *finery*².

**refit** (rē-fit'), *v.* [*re-* + *fit*, *v.* Partly due to ME. *refeten*, repair: see *refete*.] *I. trans.* 1. To fit or prepare again; restore after damage or decay; repair: as, to *refit* ships of war.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,  
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.  
*Dryden*, *Æneid*, I. 777.

We landed, in order to *refit* our vessels and store ourselves with provisions. *Addison*, *Frozen Words*.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

**II. intrans.** To repair damages, especially damages of ships.

Having received some damage by a storm, we . . . put in here to *refit* before we could adventure to go farther. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 418.

At each place [Tampa Bay and Pensacola Bay] we have a railroad terminus, while at the latter harbor are ample means for *refitting*. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*, X. 536.

**refit** (rē-fit'), *n.* [*refit*, *v.*] The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship: as, the vessel came in for *refit*.

**refitment** (rē-fit'ment), *n.* [*refit* + *-ment*.] The act of refitting.

**refl.** An abbreviation of *reflexive*.

**reflairt**, *n.* [*ME.*; as *re-* + *flair*.] An odor.

gif hit watz semly on to sene,  
A fayre *reflairt* get fro hit flot,  
Ther wouns that worthily I wot & wene.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 46.

**reflairt**, *v. i.* [*ME. reflaren*; < *reflair*, *n.*] To arise, as an odor.

Hail! floscampy, and flower vyrgynall,  
The odour of thy goodnes *reflairs* to vs all.  
*York Plays*, p. 444.

**reflame** (rē-flām'), *v. i.* [*re-* + *flame*.] To blaze again; burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or this  
Will smoulder and *re-flame*, and burn the throne  
Where you should sit with Philip.  
*Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, I. 5.

**reflect** (rē-flekt'), *v.* [*OF. reflecter*, *F. réfléchir* (= *Sp. reflectar*, *reflejar*), reflect; vernacularly, *OF. reflecteur*, bend back, *F. réfléchir*, reflect, etc., = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reflectir* = *It. riflettere*, *reflettere*, reflect; < *L. reflectere*, bend backward, < *re-*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flection*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bend back; turn back; cast back; throw back again.

Reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt?  
*Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 758.

And dazed with this greater light, I would reflect mine eyes to that reflexion of this light.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 13.

Let me mind the reader to reflect his eye upon other quotations.

Do you reflect that Guilt upon me?

*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, ii. 3.

2. Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuade. [Rare.]

Such rites beset ambassadors, and Nestor urged these,  
That their most honours might reflect enraged Æacides.  
*Chapman*, *Iliad*, ix. 180. (*Davies*.)

3. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws: as, to reflect light, heat, or sound; incident and reflected rays. See *reflection*, 2.

Then, grim in arms, with hasty vengeance flies,  
Arms that reflect a radiance through the skies.  
*Pope*, *Iliad*, xv. 137.

Like a wave of water which is sent up against a sea-wall, and which reflects itself back along the sea.  
*W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, II. 40.

4. To give back an image or likeness of; mirror.

Nature is the glass reflecting God,  
As by the sea reflected is the sun.  
*Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1007.

Heav'n reflected in her face. *Cowper*, *A Comparison*.  
The vast bosom of the Hudson was like an unruffled mirror, reflecting the golden splendor of the heavens.

*Irring*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 344.

Among the lower forms of life there is but little variation among the units; the one reflects the other, and species are founded upon differences that are only determined by using the micrometer.

*Amer. Nat.*, June, 1890, p. 578.

**II. intrans.** 1. To bend or turn back; be reflected.

Let thine eyes  
Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold  
How loathed black it is.

*Deau and Fl.*, *Captain*, iv. 5.

Not any thing that shall  
Reflect injurious to yourself.

*Shirley*, *Love's Cruelty*, I. 1.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams: as, a reflecting mirror or gem.

She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes,  
Where, lo, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies;  
Two glasses, where herself herself beheld  
A thousand times, and now no more reflect.

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, I. 1130.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such ill events expect?  
With shame on his own counsels doth reflect.

*Sir J. Denham*, *Prudence*.

Content if hence the unlearn'd their wants may view,  
The learn'd reflect on what before they knew.

*Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 740.

We cannot be said to reflect upon any external object except in so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture.

*Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, x.

Let boys and girls in our schools be taught to think; let them not be drilled so much in remembering as in reflecting.

*J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 137.

4. To bring reproach; cast censure or blame: followed by *on* or *upon*.

This kind of language reflects with the same ignominy upon all the Protestant Reformation that have bin since Luther.

*Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xliii.

She could not bear to hear Charles reflected on, notwithstanding their difference.

*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, I. 1.

5†. To shine.

Lord Saturnine; whose virtues will, I hope,  
Reflect on Rome as Titan's rays on earth,  
And ripen justice. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, I. 1. 226.

=Syn. 3. To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, study.

**reflect**, *n.* [*reflect*, *v.*] A reflection. [Rare.]

Would you in blindness live? these rates of myne  
Give that reflect by which your Beauties shine.  
*Heywood*, *Apollo and Daphne* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 289]).

**reflected** (rē-flekt'ed), *p. a.* 1. Cast or thrown back: as, reflected light.—2. In *anat.*, turned back upon itself. See *reflection*, 10.—3. In *entom.*, turned upward or back: as, a reflected

margin.—4. In *her.*, same as *reflected*, 3.—Flected and reflected. See *flected*.—Reflected light, in painting, the subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to bring out their forms. It is treated as reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, whether seen in the picture or supposed to influence it from without.

**reflectent** (rē-flek'tent), *a.* [*L. reflecten(t)-s*, ppr. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Bending or flying back; reflected.

The ray descendent, and the ray reflectent.

*Sir K. Digby*, *Nature of Man's Soul*. (*Latham*.)

2. Capable of reflecting.

When light passes through such bodies, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistences, where it passes, as serve it for a reflecting body, and yet such a reflectent body as hinders not the passage through, but only from being a straight line with the line incident.

*Sir K. Digby*, *Of Bodies*, xiii.

**reflectible** (rē-flek'ti-bl), *a.* [*reflect* + *-ible*. Cf. *reflexible*.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

**reflecting** (rē-flek'ting), *p. a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

A perfectly reflecting body is one which cannot absorb any ray. Polished silver suggests such a body.

*Tait*, *Light*, § 307.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative; provident: as, a reflecting mind.

No reflecting man can ever wish to adulterate manly piety (the parent of all that is good in the world) with mummery and parade.

*Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, iii.

**Reflecting circle**, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed on the principle of the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle.—**Reflecting dial**. See *dial*.—**Reflecting galvanometer**.—**Reflecting goniometer**. See *goniometer*.—**Reflecting lamp**, a lamp with an upper reflector so arranged as to throw downward those rays of light which tend upward.—**Reflecting level**. (a) An instrument for determining a horizontal direction by looking at the reflection of an object at a distance. Thus, in Mariotte's level, the level is determined by bisecting the distance between the direct image of an object and its reflection in a sort of artificial horizon. In Cassini's level, a telescope hangs vertically, carrying before its object-glass a plane mirror inclined 45° to the line of sight. (b) An instrument in which a slow-moving bubble is viewed by reflection, so that the image of the middle of it can be seen by the side of the direct image of a distant object. Such are Abney's and Locke's levels, used by topographers. See *Locke level*, under *level*.—**Reflecting microscope**. See *microscope*.—**Reflecting power**, the power possessed by any surface of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat. This power is a maximum for the polished metals and a minimum for a surface of lampblack; it is the reciprocal of the absorptive (and radiating) power.—**Reflecting quadrant**. See *quadrant*, 4.—**Reflecting sight**, in dreams, a reflecting surface placed at such an angle as to reflect to the eye light from one direction only. *E. H. Knight*.—**Reflecting telescope**. See *telescope*.

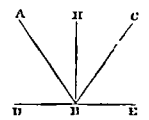
**reflectingly** (rē-flek'ting-li), *adv.* 1. With reflection.—2. With censure; reproachfully; censoriously. [Rare.]

A great indiscretion in the archbishop of Dublin, who applied a story out of Tacitus very reflectingly on Mr. Harley. *Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, xx.

**reflection**, **reflexion** (rē-flek'shon), *n.* [*ME. reflexion*, *reflexioun*, < *OF. reflexion*, *F. réflexion*, *reflexion* = *Pr. reflexio* = *Sp. reflexión* = *Pg. reflexão* = *It. riflessione*, < *L.L. reflexio(n)-*, a bending or turning back, < *L. reflectere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. A bending back; a turning.

Crooked Erimanthus with his many turnynges and reflexions is consumed by the inhabitants with wateryng their ground. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 232.

2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in *physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. Reflection follows two laws, viz.—(1) the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; and (2) the reflected and incident rays are in the same plane with a normal to the surface. If DE represents the surface of a mirror and CB the incident ray, then HBC is the angle of incidence, and HBA, equal to it, is the angle of reflection. This applies alike to sound, to radiant energy (heat and light), and also to a perfectly elastic body bounding from a perfectly elastic rigid surface. The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat is called the *plane of reflection*. (See *mirror*, *echo*.) For the total reflection of rays when the critical angle is passed, see *refraction*.



Lights, by clear reflection multiplied  
From many a mirror. *Cowper*, *Task*, iv. 268.

Reflection always accompanies refraction: and if one of these disappear, the other will disappear also.

*Tyndall*, *Light and Elect.*, p. 39.

3. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

As the sun in water we can bear,  
Yet not the sun, but his reflection, there.  
*Dryden, Eleonora, l. 137.*  
Mountain peak and village spire  
Retain reflection of his fire.

The mind is like a double mirror, in which reflections of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable.  
*J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 135.*

4. The act of shining. [Rare.]

As whence the sun 'gins his reflection  
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break,  
*Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 25.*

5. The turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; deliberation: as, a man much given to reflection.

Education begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.  
*Locke. (Milibone.)*

Where under heav'n is pleasure more pursued,  
Or where does cold reflection less intrude?  
*Cowper, Exposition, l. 3.*

6. A mental process resulting from attentive or continued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.

A gentleman whose conversation and friendship furnish me still with some of the most agreeable reflections that result from my travels.

He made very wise reflections and observations upon all I said.  
*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.*

7. A kind of self-consciousness resulting from an outward perception, whether directly or indirectly; the exercise of the internal sense; the perception of a modification of consciousness; the faculty of distinguishing between a datum of sense and a product of reason; the consideration of the limitations of knowledge, ignorance, and error, and of other unsatisfactory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and objective aspects of feelings.

The Latin word *reflectio* was first used as a term of psychology by Thomas Aquinas, who seems to intend no optical metaphor, but to conceive that consciousness is turned back upon itself by the reaction of the object of outward perception. According to Aquinas, pure thought in itself can know nothing of singulars, or particular things; but in perception there is a peculiar sense of reaction or reciprocity which he calls *reflection*, and this first makes us aware of the existence of actual singulars and also of thought as being an action; and this, according to him, is the first self-consciousness.

Scotus accepted reflection, not as affording the first knowledge of singulars, but as a perception of what passes in the mind, and thus the original meaning of the term was modified. Walter Burleigh, who died in 1337, affords an illustration of this when he says that the thing without is apprehended before the passion which is in the soul, because the thing without is apprehended directly, and the passion of the soul only indirectly, by reflection. Ramus, in his dissertation on reflection, defines it as "the successive direction of the attention to several partial perceptions." A still further change of meaning had come about when Goclenius, in 1613, defined reflection as "the inward action of the soul, by which it recognizes both itself and its acts and ideas." The importance of the word in the English school of philosophy (Berkeley, Hume, etc.) may be said to be due entirely to its use by Locke, who explains it as follows:

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this *reflection*, the ideas it affords being such only as the mind gets by reflecting on its own operations within itself. By reflection, then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them; by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.  
Reid endeavored to revive the Ramist use of the word, for which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use of the term, returns to something like the Thomist view, for he makes it a mode of consciousness by which we are made aware whether knowledge is sensuous or not. Kant makes use of the term *reflection* to denote a mode of consciousness in which we distinguish between the relations of concepts and the corresponding relations of the objects of the concepts. Thus, two concepts may be different, and yet it may be conceived that their objects are identical; or two concepts may be identical, and yet it may be conceived that their objects (say, two drops of water) are different. Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, in his "Philoso-

phy of Reflection," 1878, uses the term to denote one of three fundamental modes of consciousness, namely that in which the objective and subjective aspects of what is present are discriminated without being separated as person and thing.

The faculty by which I place the comparison of representations in general by the side of the faculty to which they belong, and by which I determine whether they are compared with each other as belonging to the pure understanding or to sensuous intuition, I call transcendental reflection.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 261.

The particular reflection that states of consciousness are things, or that the Subject is its Objects, constitutes . . . the reflective mode of consciousness. . . . Perception . . . is the rudimentary function in reflection as well as in primary consciousness; and reflective conception is a derivative from it. S. Hodgson, Philosophy of Reflection, l. 2, § 3.

8. That which corresponds to and reflects something in the mind or in the nature of any one.

As if folkes complexionns [constitutions, temperaments] Make hem dreame of reflection.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 22.*

9. Reproach east; censure; criticism.

To suppose any Books of Scripture to be lost which contained any necessary Points of Faith is a great Reflection on Divine Providence.  
*Stillington, Sermons, III. ii.*

He bore all their weakness and prejudice, and returned not reflection for reflection.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

10. In anat.: (a) Duplication; the folding of a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a bending back or complete deflection. (b) That which is reflected; a fold: as, a reflection of the peritoneum forming a mesentery.—11. In zool., a play of color which changes in different lights: as, the reflections of the iridescent plumage of a humming-bird. Coues.—Axis of reflection. See axis.—Logical reflection. See logical.—Point of reflection. See point.—Total reflection. See reflection.—Syn. 5. Ruminatation, cogitation.—6. See remark 1, n. reflection (rē-flek'shən), v. t. [*reflection*, n.] To reflect. [Rare.]

But, reflection apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work.  
*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xxi.*

reflectionist (rē-flek'shən-ist), n. [*reflection* + -ist.] An adherent of Shadworth Hodgson's philosophy of reflection. The doctrine is that a power of perceiving the relations of subjective and objective aspects and elements is the highest mode of consciousness.

reflective (rē-flek'tiv), a. [= F. *réflectif*; as *reflect* + -ive. Cf. *reflexive*.] 1. Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

In the reflective stream the sighing bride  
Viewing her charms impair'd.  
*Prior.*

A mirror . . . of the dimensions of a muffin, and about as reflective.  
*L. M. Atcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 62.*

2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

For'd by reflective Reason, I confess  
That human Science is uncertain Guess.  
*Prior, Solomon, i.*

His perceptive and reflective faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development.  
*Molloy. (Webster.)*

3. Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.

The Greeks are not reflective, but perfect in their senses and in their health, with the finest physical organization in the world.  
*Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 23.*

Several persons having the true dramatic feeling . . . were overcome by the reflective, idyllic fashion which then began to prevail in English verse.  
*Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 2.*

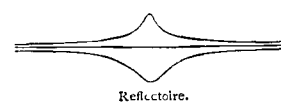
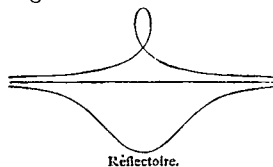
4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections. [Rare.]—5. In gram., reflexive.—Reflective faculties, in *philos.*, a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of comparison and causality.—Reflective judgment, in the *Kantian terminology*, that kind of judgment that mounts from the particular to the general.

reflectively (rē-flek'tiv-li), adv. In a reflective manner; by reflection, in any sense of that word.

reflectiveness (rē-flek'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being reflective.

The meditative lyric appeals to a profounder reflectiveness, which is feelingly alive to the full pathos of life, and to all the mystery of sorrow.  
*J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 118.*

reflectoire (ref-lek-twōr'), n. [*F. réflectoire*; as *reflect* + -oire.] A geometrical surface whose form is that of the appearance of a horizontal plane seen through a layer of water with air above it.—Reflectoire curve, a curve which is a



Reflectoire.

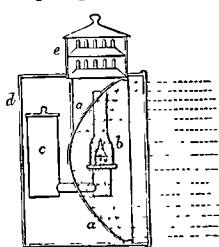
face of the water at infinity, and a double point at the eye. reflector (rē-flek'tor), n. [= F. *réflecteur*; as *reflect* + -or.] 1. One who reflects or considers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation.  
*Boyle, On Colours.*

2. One who casts reflections; a censorer.

This answerer has been pleased to find fault with about a dozen passages; . . . the reflector is entirely mistaken, and forces interpretations which never once entered into the writer's head.  
*Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.*

3. That which reflects. Specifically—(a) A polished surface of metal or any other suitable material, used for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear; of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed; they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumination as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to reflect, in parallel lines, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generally employed in lighthouses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp, or dioptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship's lantern fitted with an Argand lamp and parabolic reflector. *a a* is the reflector, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the oil-cistern, *d* the outer frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of combustion. (b) A reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case concentrated into the focus of the reflector. See telescope, and cut under catoptric.



Parabolic Reflector.

Reflectors have been made as large as six feet in aperture, the greatest being that of Lord Rosse.  
*Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 68.*

Double-cone reflector, a form of ventilating-reflector, connected with a chandelier or a similar device for supplying artificial light: used in the ceiling of a hall or other place of public assembly.—Parabolic reflector, a reflector of paraboloidal shape: used either for concentrating rays upon an object at the focus, as in the microscope, or, with a light at the focus, for reflecting the rays in parallel lines to form a beam of light, as in lighthouse and some other lanterns. See def. 3, and cut above.

reflexory (rē-flek'tō-ri), a. [*reflect* + -ory.] Capable of being reflected.

reflet (F. pron. rē-flā'), n. [F., reflection, < L. *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Brilliancy of surface, as in metallic luster or glaze on pottery, especially when having an iridescent or many-colored flash.

A full crimson tint with a brilliant metallic reflet or iridescence.  
*J. C. Robinson, S. K. Spec. Ex., p. 421.*

2. A piece of pottery having such a glaze, especially a tile: sometimes used attributively.

There is in this place an enormous reflet tile. . . . The reflet tiles in which a copper tint is prominent.  
*S. G. W. Benjamin, Persia and the Persians, pp. 235, 237.*

Reflet métallique. See metallic luster, under luster, 2. —Reflet nacré, a luster having an iridescent appearance like that of mother-of-pearl.

reflex (rē-fleks'), v. t. [*L. reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. To bend back; turn back.

A dog lay, . . . his head *reflex* upon his tail.  
*J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 118.*

2. To reflect; cast or throw, as light; let shine.

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams  
Upon the country where you make abode.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 87.*

reflex (rē-fleks or rē-fleks'), a. [*L. reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Thrown or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflective; reactive.

A *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions.  
*Sir M. Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argument that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent.  
*Bentley.*

2. In *painting*, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.—3. In *biol.*, bent back; reflexed.—**Reflex action**, motion, or movement, in *physiol.*, those comparatively simple actions of the nervous system in which a stimulus is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve-center, from which again it is reflected along efferent nerves to call into play some muscular, glandular, or other activity. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.

There is another *action*, namely, that of aggregation, which in certain cases may be called *reflex*, and it is the only known instance in the vegetable kingdom.

*Darwin*, *Insectiv. Plants*, p. 212.

*Reflex movements* have slightly more of the appearance of a purposive character than automatic movements, though this is in many cases very vague and ill-defined. *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 594.

**Reflex angle**. See *angle*, 1.—**Reflex epilepsy**, epilepsy dependent on some peripheral irritation, as a nasal polypus.—**Reflex excitation**, muscular movement produced by the irritation of an efferent nerve.—**Reflex neuralgia**, neuralgia dependent on a source of irritation in some more or less distant part.—**Reflex paralysis**. See *paralysis*.—**Reflex perception**. (a) Consciousness of our states of mind; reflection; internal sense; self-consciousness. (b) A sensation supposed to be produced by the irritation of an efferent or motor nerve; but the existence of the phenomenon is denied.—**Reflex science**, the science of science; logic.—**Reflex sense**, the power of perceiving relations among objects of imagination. This term, in the form *reflected sense*, was introduced by Shaftesbury, with whom, however, it merely means secondary sensation, or a sensation produced by ideas. Hutcheson modified the meaning and form of the expression.—**Reflex theory**, any one of the theories proposed to account for or explain the phenomena of reflex action in physiology.—**Reflex vision**, vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors.—**Reflex zenith-tube**, an instrument used at Greenwich to observe the transit of  $\gamma$  Draconis in an artificial horizon, that star coming nearly to the zenith at that observatory.

**reflex** (rĕ'fleks, formerly also rĕ-fleks'), *n.* [*L. reflexus* = *Sp. reflexo* = *Pg. reflexo* = *It. rifleso*, a reflex, reflection, *L. reflexus*, a bending back, a recess, *L. reflector*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back: see *reflect*, *reflex*, *r.*] 1. Reflection; an image produced by reflection.

Yon gray is not the morning's eye.

Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow

*Shak.*, *R. and J.* III. 5. 20.

To cut across the *reflex* of a star  
Wordsworth, *Influence of Natural Objects* (ed. of 1842; in ed. of 1820, *reflexion*).

Like the *reflex* of the moon

Seen in a wave under grayish sky

*Shellen*, *Prometheus Unbound*, III. 4.

2. A mere copy; an adapted form: as, a Middle Latin *reflex* of an Old French word.—3. Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in *painting*, the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.

Yet, since your light hath once enlumined me,  
With my *reflex* yours shall encrease be

*Spenser*, *Sonnets*, lxxi.

4. Same as *reflex action* (which see, under *reflex*, *a.*).  
These *reflexes* are caused by mechanical irritation of the pleural surface.

*Medicinal Notes*, LII. 196.

**Abdominal reflex**. See *abdominal*.—**Cornea-reflex**, winking on irritation of the cornea.—**Cremasteric reflex**, contraction of the cremaster muscle on stimulation of the skin on the inside of the thigh.—**Deep reflexes**, reflexes developed by percussion of tendons or bones, as the knee jerk.—**Epigastric reflex**, irritation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space on the side of the chest, causing a contraction of the highest fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**Gluteal reflex**, contraction of the glutei muscles, due to irritation of the skin of the nates.—The center is in the spinal cord in the region of the fourth or fifth lumbar nerve.—**Knee-reflex**. Same as *knee jerk*.—**Paradoxical pupillary reflex**, the dilatation of the pupil on stimulation of the retina by light. Also called *paradoxical pupillary reaction*.—**Patellar-tendon reflex**. Same as *knee jerk*.—**Plantar reflex**, the reflex action producing movements in toes and foot evoked by tickling the sole of the foot. Also called *sole-reflex*.—**Pupillary light-reflex**, the contraction of the pupil when light falls on the retina. The action is bilateral, both pupils contracting though only one retina is stimulated. The paradoxical pupillary reflex or reaction is the dilatation of the pupil when light falls on the retina; it occurs in rare abnormal states.—**Pupillary skin-reflex**, the dilatation of the pupil on more or less intense stimulation of the skin. The motor path is through the cervical sympathetic.—**Reflex-center**, the collection of nerve cells or nucleus in the brain in which the afferent sensory impulse becomes changed to the efferent motor impulse.—**Scapular reflex**, contraction of the posterior axillary fold, due to irritation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Sole-reflex**. Same as *plantar reflex*.—**Spinal reflexes**, such reflex actions as have their centers in the spinal cord.—**Superficial reflexes**, such reflexes as are developed from skin-stimulation, as the plantar, cremasteric, abdominal, or other reflexes.—**Tendon-reflex**. Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).

**reflected** (rĕ-flekt'), *a.* [*L. reflex*, *r.*, + *-d*.] 1. In *bot.*, bent abruptly backward: said of pet-

als, sepals, leaf-veins, etc.—2. In *zool.*, bent back or up; reflex.—3. In *her.*, curved twice: same as *bowed*, but applied especially to the chain secured to the collar of a beast, which often takes an S-curve. Also *reflected*.—**Reflexed antennæ**, antennæ carried constantly bent back over the head and body.—**Reflexed ovipositor**, an ovipositor which is turned back so as to lie on the upper surface of the abdomen, as in certain *Chalcididae*.

**reflexibility** (rĕ-flek-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réflexibilité* = *Sp. reflexibilidad* = *Pg. reflexibilidad* = *It. riflessibilità*; as *reflexible* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected: as, the *reflexibility* of light-rays.

*Reflexibility* of Rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same Medium from any other Medium upon whose surface they fall.

*Newton*, *Opticks*, I. i. 3.

**reflexible** (rĕ-flek-si-bl), *a.* [= *F. réflexible* = *Sp. reflexible* = *Pg. reflexível* = *It. riflessibile*; as *reflex*, *r.*, + *-ible* (cf. *flexible*).] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Rays are more or less *reflexible* which are turned back more or less easily.

*Newton*, *Opticks*, I. i. 3.

**reflexion**, *n.* See *reflection*.

**reflexity** (rĕ-flek-si-ti), *n.* [*L. reflex*, *a.*, + *-ity*.] The capacity of being reflected. [Rare.]

**reflexive** (rĕ-flek-siv), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. reflexif*, *F. réflexif* = *Pr. reflexiu* = *Sp. Pg. reflexivo* = *It. riflessivo*, *reflexivo*, *L. reflexus*, pp. of *reflexus*, bend backward: see *reflect*.] 1. *a.* 1. Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* . . . cannot be a divine faith.

*Hammond*, *Pract. Catechism*, I. § 3.

The *reflexive* power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper.

*J. Daniell*, *Phil. of Physics*, p. 113.

2. Capable of reflection; reflective.

In general, brute animals are of such a nature as is devoid of that free and *reflexive* reason which is requisite to acquired art and consultation.

*Dr. H. More*, *Immortal of Soul*, III. 13.

3†. Casting or containing a reflection or censure.

I would fain know what man almost there is that does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word.

*South*, *Sermons*, X. vi.

**Reflexive verb**, in *gram.*, a verb of which the action turns back upon the subject or which has for its direct object a pronoun representing its agent or subject: as, *I thought myself*; the witness *forsook himself*. Pronouns of this class are called *reflexive pronouns*, and in English are generally compounded with *self*; though such examples as *he thought him how he should act* also occur.

I do repent me, as it is an evil,

And take the shame with joy.

*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, II. 3. 35.

II. *n.* A reflexive verb or pronoun.

What I wish to say is, that the *reflexive* which serves to express the passive is a causi *reflexive*.

*J. Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 292.

**reflexively** (rĕ-flek-siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward: as, to meditate *reflexively* upon one's course.—2. In *gram.*, after the manner of a reflexive verb.—3†. Reflectingly; slightly; with censure.

Ay, but he spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady.

*South*, *Sermons*, VI. III.

**reflexiveness** (rĕ-flek-siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

**reflexly** (rĕ-fleks-li or rĕ-fleks-ti), *adv.* In a reflexive manner.

**reflexogenic** (rĕ-flek-sĕ-jen'ik), *a.* [*L. reflexus*, reflex (see *reflex*, *a.*), + *-genus*, producing: see *-genic*.] Producing an increased tendency to reflex motions.

**refloat** (rĕ-flōt), *n.* [*re-* + *float*, after *F. refloat*, reflux, ebb: see *float*.] A flowing back; reflux; ebb.

Of which kind we conceive the main float and *refloat* of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 907.

**reflorescence** (rĕ-flō-res'ens), *n.* [*L. reflorescere* (t-s), pp. of *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again, *re-*, again, + *florescere*, begin to bloom: see *flourish*. (cf. *reflowerish*).] A blossoming anew; reflowering.

Nor can we, it is apprehended, peruse the account of the flowering rod of Aaron . . . without being led to reflect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priesthood to the person of Christ, by the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse.

*Horne*, *Works*, IV. xvi.

**reflourish** (rĕ-flur'ish), *v. i.* [*OF. reflouriss-*, stem of certain parts of *refleurir*, *reflorir*, *refleurir*, *P. refleurir* = *It. riflorire*, *L. \*reflorere*, bloom again (cf. *Sp. Pg. refloreecer*, *L. reflorescere*, begin to bloom again), *re-*, again, + *florere*, bloom: see *flourish*.] To revive, flourish, or bloom anew.

For Israel to *reflourish*, and take new life by the influxes of the Holy Spirit.

*Waterland*, *Works*, III. 421.

**reflow** (rĕ-flō'), *v. i.* [*re-* + *flow*, *r.*] To flow back; ebb.

When any one blessed spirit rejoices, his joy goes round the whole society; and then all their rejoicings in his joy *reflow* upon and swell and multiply it.

*J. Scott*, *Christian Life*, I. iii. § 3.

**reflow** (rĕ-flō'), *n.* [*L. reflow*, *v.*] A reflux; a flowing back; refluxence; ebb.

**reflower** (rĕ-flōw'ēr), *v.* [*re-* + *flower*, *v.* Cf. *reflorescence*, *reflowerish*.] 1. *intrans.* To flower again.

II. *trans.* To cause to flower or bloom again.

Her footing makes the ground all fragrant-fresh;

Her slight *reflowers* th' Arabian Wilderness.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Da Barnes's Weeks*, II. The Magnificence.

**reflowing** (rĕ-flō'ing), *n.* A flowing back; reflux.

By . . . working upon our spirits they can moderate as they please the violence of our passions, which are nothing but the flowings and *reflowings* of our spirits to and fro from our hearts.

*J. Scott*, *Christian Life*, II. vii. § 10.

**refluence** (rĕf'lō-ens), *n.* [*L. refluens* (t) + *-ce*.] 1. A flowing back; reflux; ebb.—2. A backward movement.

Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a *refluence* back, and two doubles forward.

*Greene*, *James the Fourth*, iv.

**refluency** (rĕf'lō-en-si), *n.* [As *refluence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refluence*.

All things sublimary move continually in an interchangeable flowing and *refluency*.

*W. Montague*, *Devoute Essays*, I. vi. 2.

**refluent** (rĕf'lō-ent), *a.* [= *F. refluxant* = *Sp. Pg. refluxente* = *It. rifluyente*, *L. refluxant* (t-s), pp. of *refluere* (> *It. rifluire* = *Sp. Pg. refluir* = *F. refluer*), flow back, *L. re-*, back, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing or surging back; ebbing: as, the *refluent* tide.

And *refluent* through the pass of fear

The battle's tide was poured.

*Scott*, *L. of the L.*, vi. 18.

And in haste the *refluent* ocean  
Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sand-beach

Covered with walls of the tide.

*Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, i. 5.

**refluoust** (rĕf'lō-us), *a.* [= *It. rifluso*, *L. refluxus*, flowing back, *L. refluere*, flow back: see *refluent*.] Flowing back; refluxent; ebbing.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any reciprocal or *refluoust* tide out of the Dead Sea.

*Fuller*, *Pisgah Sight*, II. i. 17. (*Davies*.)

**reflux** (rĕ-fluks), *n.* [*L. reflux* = *Sp. refluxo* = *F. Pg. refluxo* = *It. riflusso*, *L. ML. \*refluxus*, a flowing back, ebb, *L. refluere*, pp. *refluxus*, flow back: see *refluent*.] A flowing back; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

If man were out of the world, who were then to search out the causes of the flux and *reflux* of the sea, and the hidden virtue of the magnet?

*Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Atheism*, II. 12.

There will be disputes among its neighbours, and some of these will prevail at one time and some at another, in the perpetual flux and *reflux* of human affairs.

*Bolingbroke*, *The Occasional Writer*, No. 2.

The old miracle of the Greek proverb, . . . which adopted the *reflux* of rivers towards their fountains as the liveliest type of the impossible.

*De Quincy*, *Homage*, III.

**reflux-valve** (rĕ-fluks-valv), *n.* An automatic valve designed to prevent reflux; a back-pressure valve. *E. H. Knight*.

**refocillate** (rĕ-fos-i-lāt), *v. t.* [*LA. refocillatus*, pp. of *refocillare* (> *It. rifocillare*, *refocillare* = *Sp. refocilar* = *Pg. refocillar*), warm into life again, revive, revivify, *L. re-*, again, + *focillare*, *focillari*, revive by warmth, cherish, *L. focus*, a hearth, fireplace: see *focus*.] To warm into life again; revive; refresh: reinvigorate.

The first view thereof did even *refocillate* my spirits.

*Coryat*, *Cruddies*, I. 110.

**refocillation** (rĕ-fos-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. refocilacion* = *Pg. refocillação*, *L. LL. as if \*refocillatio(n)-*, *L. refocillare*, refocillate: see *refocillate*.] The act of refocillating or imparting new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment; also, that which causes such restoration.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative.

*Middleton*, *Mad World*, III. 2.

**refold** (rĕ-fōld'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *fold*.] To fold again.

**refolded** (rĕ-fōl'ded), *a.* In *entom.*, replicate: noting the wings when fluted or folded longitudinally, like a fan, and then turned back on themselves, as in the earwigs.

**refoot** (rĕ-fūt'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *foot*.] To repair by supplying with a new foot, as a boot or a stocking.



**reforest** (rē-for'ēst), *v. t.* [*< re- + forest.*] To replant with forest-trees; restore to the condition of forest or woodland; reafforest.

Within the last twenty years, France has *reforested* about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of mountain-lands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 228.

The *reforesting* of the denuded areas in the lower hills. *Nature*, XXXVII. 467.

**reforestation** (rē-for-es-tā'shən), *n.* [*< reforest + -ation.*] The act or process of reforesting; replanting with forest-trees.

Quite recently districts have been enclosed for *reforestation*, and the eucalyptus and other trees have been planted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 93.

**reforge** (rē-fōrj'), *v. t.* [= *F. reforge*; as *re- + forge*.] To forge or form again; hence, to fabricate or fashion anew; make over.

The kyngdome of God recuith none but such as be *reforged* and chaunged according to this paterne. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

**reforger** (rē-fōr'jēr), *n.* One who reforges; one who makes over.

But Christe, beyng a newe *reforger* of the olde lawe, in stede of burnte offreyng did substitute charitee. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

**reform** (rē-fōrm'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *re-form*; *< ME. reformen, reformen* (= *D. reformieren* = *G. reformiren* = *Sw. reformera* = *Dan. reformere*), *< OF. reformer, reformer, reformer, reformer*, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., *F. reformer*, form anew, *reform*, reform, rectify, correct, reduce, put on half-pay, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reformar* = *It. riformare*, reform, *< L. reformare*, form anew, remodel, remold, transform, metamorphose, change, alter, amend, reform (as manners or discipline), *< re-*, again, + *formare*, form: see *form*.] *I. trans.* 1. To form again or anew; remake; reconstruct; renew. (In this, the original sense, and in the following sense, usually with a full pronunciation of the prefix, and sometimes written distinctively *re-form*.)

Then carppez to syr Gawan the knygt in the grene, "Reforming we oure forwarde [covenants], er we fyrrer passe." *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (L. E. T. S.), I. 377.

And right so in the same forme,  
In flesche and bloud he shall *reform*,  
Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II.

Beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am contente, and yf any thyng be amysse yt shall be *re-journed* after your deuyse. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxiii.

She saw the bees lying dead in heaps. . . . She could render back no life; she could set not a muscle in motion; she could *re-form* not a filament of a wing. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 5.

Napoleon was humbled; the map of Europe was *re-formed* on a plan which showed a respect for territorial rights, and a just recognition both of the earnings of force and of the growth of ideas. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

2. To restore to the natural or regular order or arrangement: as, to *reform* broken or scattered troops.

In accustoming officers to seek all opportunities for *re-forming* dispersed men at the earliest possible moment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 354.

Then came the command to *re-form* the battalion. *The Century*, XXXVII. 469.

3. To restore to a former and better state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; change from worse to better; improve by alteration, rearrangement, reconstruction, or abolition of defective parts or imperfect conditions, or by substitution of something better; amend; correct: as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals; to *reform* the corrupt orthography of English or French.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to *reform* Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees That lie too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., iv. 3. 78.

In the Beginning of his Reign, he refined and *reformed* the Laws of the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

When Men have no mind to be *reformed*, they must have some Terms of Reproach to fasten upon those who go about to do it. *Stillington*, Sermons, III. v.

*Reforming* men's conduct without *reforming* their natures is impossible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

4. To abandon, remove, or abolish for something better. [Rare.]

1 *Play*. I hope we have reformed that [bombastic acting] indifferently with us, sir. *Hamlet*. O, *reform* it altogether. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 40.

5†. To mend, in a physical sense; repair.

He gave towards the *reforming* of that church [St. Helen's] five hundred marks. *Stowe*, Survey of London, p. 181.

6. To correct. [Rare.]

The prophet Esay also saith, "Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord, or who is of His council to teach Him?" *Decon*, Works, ii. 39. (*Davies*.)

To *reform* an instrument, in law, to adjudge that it be read and taken differently from what it is expressed, as when it was drawn without correctly expressing the intent of the parties. = *Syn.* 3. *Improve*, *Better*, etc. (see *amend*), repair, reclaim, remodel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form again; get into order or line again; resume order, as troops or a procession. [In this use treated as in I., 1., above.] —2. To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to that which is good; change from worse to better; be amended or redeemed.

Experience shows that the Turk never has *reformed*, and reason, arguing from experience, will tell us that the Turk never can *reform*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 422.

**reform** (rē-fōrm'), *n.* [= *D. reforme* = *G. Sw. Dan. reform*; *< F. réforme* = *Sp. Pg. reforma* = *It. riforma*, reform; from the verb.] Any proceeding which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order to advantage; amendment of what is defective, vicious, depraved, or corrupt; a change from worse to better; reformation: as, to introduce *reforms* in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of *reform*.

A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced. *Pitt*, Speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783.

Great changes and new manners have occurred, And blest *reforms* *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 804.

Our fervent wish, and we will add our sanguine hope, is that we may see such a *reform* of the House of Commons as may render its votes the express image of the opinion of the middle orders of Britain.

*Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government. Revolution means merely transformation, and is accomplished when an entirely new principle is—either with force or without it—put in the place of an existing state of things. *Reform*, on the other hand, is when the principle of the existing state of things is continued, and only developed to more logical or just consequences. The means do not signify. A *reform* may be carried out by bloodshed, and a revolution in the profoundest tranquillity. *Lasalle*, quoted in *Itae's Contemporary Socialism*, p. 66.

**Ballot reform**, reform in the manner of voting in popular elections. Since about 1837 several of the United States have passed laws designed to promote secrecy in voting, to discourage corruption at elections, and to provide for an exclusively official ballot; these laws are modeled more or less on the so-called Australian system in elections. — **Civil-service reform**, in *U. S. politics*, reform in the administration of the civil service of the United States; more generally, reform in the administration of the entire public service, federal, State, and local. The main objects of this reform are the abolition of abuses of patronage and the spoils system, discouragement of the interference of office-holders in active politics, abolition of arbitrary appointments to and removals from office, qualification by competitive examination for appointment to all offices of a clerical nature, and promotion for merit. Since the passage of the Civil-service Act in 1871 this reform has been one of the leading questions for public discussion. See *Civil-service Act* (under *civil*) and *spoils system* (under *spoils*). — **Reform Act**. See *Reform Bill*. — **Reform Bill**, specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill for the purpose of enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in representation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle, and often called specifically The Reform Bill, disfranchised many rotten boroughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the holders of county and borough franchise. The effect of the second Reform Bill, passed by the Conservatives in 1867, was in the direction of a more democratic representation, and the same tendency was further shown in the Franchise Bill (see *franchise*) passed by the Liberals in 1884. — **Reform school**, a reformatory. (U. S.) — **Spelling reform**. See *spelling*. — **Tariff reform**. See *tariff*. = *Syn.* *Amendment*, etc. See *reformation*.

**reformable** (rē-fōr'mā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. reformable*, *< OF. reformabilis*, *F. reformable* = *Sp. reformable* = *Pg. reformavel* = *It. riformabile*, *< ML. \*reformabilis*, *< L. reformare*, reform: see *reform*, *v.*] Capable of being reformed; inclined to reform.

Yf any of the said articles be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be *reformabill* and corrigibill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsaile of the cite. *English Guilds* (L. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A seruauant not *reformable*, that Takes to his charge no heede, Ofte tymes falleth to povertie; In wealth he may not bide. *Dobson*, Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Woman (Eliz. Young), I have sued for thee indeed, and I promise thee, if thou wilt be *reformable*, my Lord will be good unto thee. *Foote*, Martyrs, III. 763, an. 1558.

**reformadot** (ref-ōr-mād'), *n.* [Appar. an Anglicization of *reformado*.] A reduced or dismissed officer; a disbanded or non-effective soldier.

They also that rode *Reformades*, and that came down to see the Battle, they shouted . . . and sung. [Marginal note by author, "The Reformades Joy."] *Bunyan*, Holy War, p. 123.

**reformadot** (ref-ōr-mād'), *n.* and *a.* [*< Sp. reformado* = *Pg. reformado* = *It. riformato* = *F.*

*réformé*, reformed, reduced, *< L. reformatus*, pp. of *reformare*, reform, refashion, amend: see *reform*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A monk who demands or favors the reform of his order.

Amongst others, this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformadoes*. *Weever*, (*Latham*.)

2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay; also, generally, an officer without a command.

He had . . . writtten himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round. . . . Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

II. *a.* 1. Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation.

Venus, and all her naked Loves,  
The *reformado* nymph removes. *Fenton*, The Fair Nun.

2. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformado; hence, inferior, degraded.

Although your church be opposite  
To ours, as Black-friars are to White,  
In rule and order, yet I grant  
You are a *reformado* saint. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 116.

**reformalize** (rē-fōr'mā-iz), *v. i.* [*Irreg. < reform + -al + -ize*; or *< re- + formalize*.] To make pretension to improvement or to formal correctness.

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformatizing* Pharisees. *Loe*, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 25. (*Latham*.)

**reformation** (ref-ōr-mā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. reformation, reformation, F. réformation* = *Pr. reformatio* = *Sp. reformatio* = *Pg. reformatio* = *It. riformazione*, *< L. reformatio*], a reforming, amending, reformation, transformation, *< reformare*, pp. *reformatus*, reform: see *reform*, *v.*

1. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order: as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square. (In this literal sense usually pronounced rē-fōr-mā'shən, and sometimes written distinctively with a hyphen.)

2. The act of reforming what is defective or evil, or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment, as of life or manners, or of a government.

I would rather thinke (sauiing *reformation* of other better learned) that this Tharsis . . . were rather some other country in the south partes of the world then this Tharsis of Cilicia.

*R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 8. Never was such a sudden scholar made; Never came *reformation* in a flood With such a heady currence, scouring faults. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 33.

God has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the slave trade and the *reformation* of manners. *Wilberforce*, Journal, Oct. 28, 1787 (Life, v.).

Specifically, with the definite article—3. [*cap.*] The great religious revolution in the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed different aspects and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various reformers of great influence, as Wyclif and Huss, had appeared before the sixteenth century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingli. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by faith, the use and authority of the Scriptures and the right of private judgment in their interpretation, and the abandonment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and various other doctrines and rites regarded by the Reformers as unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading features were the publication at Wittenberg of Luther's ninety-five theses against indulgences in 1517, the excommunication of Luther in 1520, his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521, the spread of the principles in many of the German states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the opposition to them by the emperor, the Diet and Confession of Augsburg in 1530, and the prolonged struggle between the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with comparative religious equality in the Peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin, in France, Hungary, Bohemia, the Scandinavian countries, Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the reign of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal supremacy and the liberation from papal control of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth. In many countries the Reformation occasioned an increased strength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Church sometimes called the *Counter-Reformation*. The term *Reformation* as applied to this movement is not of course accepted by Roman Catholics, who use it only with some word of qualification.

Prophecies and Forewarnings . . . sent before of God, by diuers and sundry good men, long before the time of Luther, which foretold and prophesied of this *Reformation* of the Church to come. *Foote*, Martyrs (ed. 1684), II. 43.

**Festival of the Reformation**, an annual commemoration in Germany, and among Lutherans generally, of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the doors of the Castle church at Wittenberg on October 31st, 1517.—**Reformation of the calendar**, the institution of the Gregorian calendar. See *calendar* = *Syn.* 2. **Amendment, Reform, Reformation.** *Amendment* may be of any degree, however small; *reform* applies to something more thorough, and lasting of all. Hence, when we speak of temperance *reform*, we dignify it less than when we call it temperance *reformation*. Moral *reform*, religious *reformation*; temporary *amendment* or *reform*, permanent *reformation*. *Reform* represents the state more often than *reformation*.

**reformativo** (rē-fōr'mā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *reformativo*; as *reform* + *-ative*.] Forming again; having the property of renewing form.

**reformatory** (rē-fōr'mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réformatoire* = Sp. Pg. *reformatorio*; as *reform* + *-atory*.] **I.** *a.* Having a tendency to reform or renovate; reformatory.—**Reformatory school**, a reformatory. See *II.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *reformatories* (-riz). An institution for the reception and reformation of youths who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are, in Great Britain, identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by difference of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state, and receive only such children or youths as are under judicial sentence.

**reformed** (rē-fōr'md'), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *reformed*; < *reform* + *-ed*.] **1.** Corrected; amended; restored to a better or to a good state; as, a *reformed* prodigal; *reformed* spelling.

Very noble and reformed knight, by the words of your letter I understood how quickly ye medicine of my writing came to your heart.

Guiana, Letters (tr. by Helwells, 1577), p. 181.

**2t.** Deprived of rank or position, or reduced in pay. See *reformado*, 2. **Captain reformed**. See *captain*.—**Reformed Bernardines**. See *Faustland*, 1.—**Reformed Church**. (a) A general name for the Protestant bodies on the continent of Europe which trace their origin to the Swiss reformation under Zwingli and Calvin, as distinguished from the Lutheran Church. In France the Reformed were known as Huguenots. In the Netherlands the Arminians afterwards separated from the Calvinists (Gomarists). In Germany, after 1517, the greater part of the Reformed and Lutherans combined to form the United Evangelical Church. Specifically (b), in the United States (1) The Reformed (Dutch) Church in America growing out of a union among the Dutch churches in America in 1770 and finally perfected in 1812. The territory of the denomination was at first limited to the States of New York and New Jersey and a small part of Pennsylvania, but was gradually extended to the West. The affairs of such congregations are managed by a consistory consisting of elders and deacons chosen for two years. The elders with the pastor, receive and dismiss members and exercise discipline, the deacons have charge of the alms. Both together are ex officio trustees of the church, hold its property, and call its minister. Ex elders and ex deacons constitute what is called the Great Consistory, which may be summoned to give advice in important matters. The minister and one elder from each congregation in a certain district constitute a classis, which supervises spiritual concerns in that district. Four ministers and four elders from each classis in a larger district make a Particular Synod, with similar powers. Representatives, clerk and lay, from each classis, proportioned in number to the size of the classis, constitute the General Synod, which has supervision of the whole, and is a court of last resort in judicial cases. The church is Calvinistic in its theological belief, and possesses a liturgy the greater part of which is optional except the offices for the sacraments, for ordination, and for church discipline. (2) The Reformed (German) Church in the United States. This church was constituted by colonies from Germany in New York, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. The first synod was organized September 27th, 1747, under the care of the Reformed Church of Amsterdam. The church holds to the parity of the ministry, maintains a presbyterial form of government, is moderately Calvinistic in its theology, and provides liturgical forms of service which are however chiefly optional. (3) The True Reformed Dutch Church, the result of a secession from the Reformed Dutch Church in America in 1822. (4) The Reformed Episcopal Church, an Episcopal church organized in the United States in 1873, by eight clergymen and twenty laymen previously members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It maintains the episcopacy as a desirable form of church polity, but not as of divine obligation, continues to use the Book of Common Prayer, but in a revised form, and rejects the doctrines of apostolic succession, the priesthood of the clergy, the sacrifice or oblation in the Lord's Supper, the real presence, and baptismal regeneration.—**Reformed officer**, in the British army, one who is continued on full pay or half-pay after his troops are broken up. *Farmer, Mil. Encey.*

**Reformed Presbyterian Church**, a Presbyterian denomination originating in Scotland. See *Calvinism*, n. 1, and *Covenanters*, 2.—**Reformed procedure**. See *equity*, 2 (b).—**The Reformed**, on the continent of Europe, Calvinistic Protestants as distinguished from Lutherans.

**reformedly** (rē-fōr'md-lī), *adv.* In or after the manner of a reform. [Rare.]

A fierce Reformer once, now *reformedly* with a contrary bent, would send us back, very *reformedly* indeed, to learn Reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical Promoters.

Milton, Touching the Whelms.

**reformer** (rē-fōr'mēr), *n.* [ < *reform* + *-er*.] **1.** One who effects a reformation or amendment: as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses; specifically [*cap.*], one of those who instituted

or assisted in the religious reformatory movements of the sixteenth century and earlier.

God's passionless reformers, influences That purify and heal and are not seen.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

**2.** One who promotes or urges reform: as, a tariff reformer; a spelling reformer.

They could not call him a revenue reformer, and still less could they call him a civil-service reformer, for there were few abuses of the civil service of which he had not, during the whole of his life, been an active promoter.

The Nation, XV. 68.

**reformist** (rē-fōr'mist), *n.* [= F. *réformiste*; as *reform* + *-ist*.] **1t.** [*cap.*] One who is of the reformed religion; a Protestant.

This comely Subordination of Degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous Church, to whom all other Reformists gave the upper Hand. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 36.

**2.** One who proposes or favors a political reform. [Rare.]

Such is the language of reform, and the spirit of a reformist!

I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, p. 201.

**refortify** (rē-fōr'ti-fi), *v. t.* [= OF. (and F.) *refortifier* = It. *refortificare*, < ML. *refortificare*, < L. *re-*, again, + ML. *fortificare*, fortify: see *fortify*.] To fortify anew.

**refossion** (rē-fōsh'ən), *n.* [ < L. *refossus*, pp. of *refodere*, dig up or out again, < *re-*, again, + *fodere*, dig: see *fossil*.] The act of digging up again.

Hence are . . . refossion of graves, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.

Sp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

**refund** (rē-fōnd'), *v. t.* [ < OF. (and F.) *refundere*, found or build again, < *re-*, again, + *funder*, found: see *found*.] To found again or anew; establish on a different basis.

George II. refunded and reformed the Chair which I have the honour to fill.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 1.

**refund** (rē-fōnd'), *v. t.* [ < OF. (and F.) *refundere* = Pr. *refundre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir* = It. *refundere*, cast over again, recast, < L. *refundere*, pour back or out, < *re-*, back, + *funder*, pour: see *found*.] To found or cast anew.

Perhaps they are all antient bells refunded.

T. Norton, Hist. Kidlington, p. 8.

**refounder** (rē-fōn'dēr), *n.* [ < *refund* + *-er*.] One who refunds, rebuilds, or re-establishes.

Charlemagne, . . . the refounder of that empire which is the ideal of despotism in the Western world.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 112.

**refract** (rē-frak't'), *v. t.* [= F. *refracter*, < L. *refractus*, pp. of *refrangere*, break back, break up, break open, hence turn aside, < *re-*, back, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*. Cf. *refract*.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in optics, to break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; deflect at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density. See *refraction*.

Visual beams refracted through another's eye.

Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion.

**refractable** (rē-frak'ta-bl), *a.* [ < *refract* + *-able*.] Capable of being refracted; refrangible, as a ray of light or heat. *Dr. H. More*.

**refractory** (rē-frak'tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *refractorius*, F. *réfractaire* = Sp. Pg. *refractorio* = It. *refrattorio*, < L. *refractorius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory, < *refrangere*, pp. *refractus*, break in pieces: see *refract* and *aryl*. Cf. *refractory*.] The earlier and more correct form of *refractory*. *Colgrave*.

**refracted** (rē-frak'ted), *a.* In bot., same as *reflected*, but abruptly bent from the base. *Gray*.

**refracting** (rē-frak'ting), *p. a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—**Doubly refracting spar**, Iceland spar. See *calcite* and *spar*.—**Refracting angle of a prism**, the angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light.—**Refracting dial**. See *dial*.—**Refracting surface**, a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.—**Refracting system**, in light-house, same as *dioptric system* (which see, under *dioptric*).—**Refracting telescope**. See *telescope*.

**refraction** (rē-frak'shən), *n.* [ < OF. *refraction*, F. *réfraction* = Sp. *refracción* = Pg. *refracção* = It. *refrazione*, *refrazione*, < ML. *refractio* (n-), lit. a breaking up, in logie tr. Gr. *anázaia*, NL. *refraction*, < L. *refringere*, pp. *refractus*, break up, break open, break to pieces: see *refract*.] **1.** The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted; almost exclusively restricted to physics, and applied to a deflection or change of direction of rays, as of light, heat, or sound, which are obliquely incident upon and pass through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water, or of rays which traverse a

medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere. It is found (1) that, when passing into a denser isotropic medium, the ray is refracted toward the perpendicular to the surface, and bent away from it when passing into one less dense; (2) that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio to each other for any two given media; and (3) that the incident ray and the refracted ray are in the same plane. Thus, if (fig. 1) SP represents a ray incident upon the surface of water at P, it will be bent away from its original direction SP, toward the perpendicular QP in passing into the denser medium, and make an angle  $\angle QPR$ , such that the  $\frac{\sin SPQ}{\sin RPQ}$  is a constant quantity—that is, the perpendicular distance of a point  $q$  (such that the line from it to P, the point of incidence, is normal to the surface) from the refracted path bears a constant ratio to its distance from the path as it would be without refraction, however the angle of incidence varies; but this constant depends on the nature of the two media. If the first medium is air, this constant ratio is called the *index of refraction* or *refractive index* of the given substance (or  $n$ ). Again, if the ray proceeded from R to P, it would be bent away from the perpendicular in the direction PS. The latter case is peculiar, however, in that for a certain angle of incidence called the *critical angle* (whose sine =  $\frac{1}{n}$ ) the angle of refraction of QPS is a right angle and a ray incident at P at any greater angle cannot pass out into the rarer medium

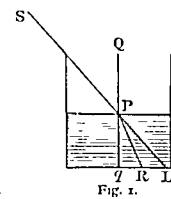


Fig. 1.

at all, but suffers total reflection at P. In fig. 2, AHG is the angle of incidence, and THK the angle of refraction, CD being the normal to the surface; if, further, the second surface is parallel to the first, the ray emerging into the original medium at E has a direction EF parallel with its first direction, AH. If (fig. 3) the refracting medium has the form of a prism (ABC), the incident ray IF suffers a double change of direction, first (FI) in passing into the prism, and second (EG) in emerging from it; the total angle of deviation IDL varies in value with a change in the direction of IF, but has a definite minimum value when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. If  $d$  represents the angle of the prism BAC, and  $r$  the angle of minimum deviation, IDL, then the refractive index  $n$  of the material of which the prism is made is given by the relation  $n = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(d+r)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}d}$ . The angle of deviation or refraction also increases as the wave-length of the ray diminishes, and hence a beam of white light in passing through a prism is both refracted and dispersed, thus yielding a spectrum. The phenomena of the refraction of light explain the properties of lenses (see *lens*) and of prisms (see *prism* and *spectrum*). Sound-waves may also be refracted when passing from one medium to another of different density, obeying the same laws as light. *Double refraction* is the separation of a ray of light into two rays, which are unequally refracted upon passing through an anisotropic medium. This property belongs to all transparent crystalline substances except those of the isometric system. A striking example is calcite, hence called *doubly refracting spar*. In uniaxial crystals (those belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems) one of the rays follows the ordinary law of refraction (see *law* (2), above), and is called the *ordinary ray*; the other, which does not, is called the *extraordinary ray*; both rays are polarized (see *polarization*), the ordinary ray having vibrations perpendicular to and the extraordinary ray vibrations parallel to the vertical axis. If the index of refraction is greater for the ordinary ray than for the extraordinary ray, the crystal is said to be *negative*, and in the opposite case *positive*; otherwise expressed, a crystal is negative or positive according as the crystallographic axis (optical axis) is the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. In the direction of the vertical axis a ray suffers no double refraction, and this direction is called the *optic axis*. In biaxial crystals (those belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems) neither ray follows the ordinary law of refraction, and there are two directions, called *optic axes*, lying in the plane of the axes of greatest and least elasticity, in which a ray suffers no double refraction. There are also three indices of refraction, corresponding to the rays propagated by vibrations parallel to the three axes of elasticity. A biaxial crystal is called *negative* or *positive* according as the acute bisectrix coincides with the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. According to the degree of difference between the two indices of refraction of a uniaxial crystal and between the greatest and least of the three indices of a biaxial crystal, the double refraction is said to be *strong* or *weak*; upon this difference depends the brilliancy of color in thin sections of a crystal as seen in polarized light. Amorphous substances like glass do not show double refraction, except under abnormal conditions, as when subjected to unequal strains, as in glass suddenly cooled. This is also true of crystals belonging to the isometric system, which, however, sometimes show secondary or abnormal double refraction (as garnet), due to internal molecular strain or other cause. For the refraction of the eye, see *eye*, and *crystalline humor* (under *crystalline*). Errors of refraction in the eye are tested by trial with lenses, test types, etc., by the ophthalmoscope, or by skiascopy or the shadow-test, and are corrected by appropriate glasses.

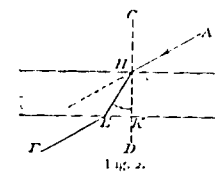


Fig. 2.

Section of a Prism, showing the refraction of a transmitted light ray along the path IF, FI, EG.

Fig. 3.

2. In *logic*, the relation of the Theophrastian moods to the direct moods of the first figure.—**Astronomical or atmospheric refraction**, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction these bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is on the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is zero.—**Axis of double refraction**. See *optic axis* (b), under *optic*.—**Axis of refraction**. See *axis* 1.—**Caustic by refraction**. See *diacoustic*.—**Conical refraction**, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow luminous cone, consisting of two kinds, *external conical refraction* and *internal conical refraction*, the ray in the former case issuing from the refracting crystal as a cone with its vertex at the point of emergence, and in the latter being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.

—**Double refraction**. See *def. 1*.—**Dynamic refraction**, refraction of the eye as increased in accommodation.—**Electrical double refraction**, the double refraction produced in an isotropic dielectric medium, as glass, under the action of an electrical strain.—**Index of refraction**. See *index*, and *def. 1*.—**Plane of refraction**, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.—**Point of refraction**. See *point* 1.—**Refraction equivalent**, a phrase used by Landolt to express in the case of a liquid the quantity obtained by multiplying the molecular weight of the liquid by the so-called specific refractive energy, as defined by Gladstone and Dale (namely, the refractive index less unity divided by its density referred to water). The refraction equivalent of a compound is said to be equal to the sum of the equivalents of its component parts.—**Refraction of altitude and declination**, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude, the change in the altitude, declination, etc., of a heavenly body due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.—**Refraction of sound**, the bending of a beam of sound from its rectilinear course whenever it undergoes an unequal acceleration or retardation, necessarily turning toward the side of least velocity and from the side of greatest velocity.—**Static refraction**, refraction of the eye when the accommodation is entirely relaxed.—**Terrestrial refraction**, that refraction which makes terrestrial objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases. The mirage is a phenomenon of terrestrial refraction.

**refractive** (rē-frak'tiv), *a.* [*F. refractif* = *Pg. refractif*; as *refract* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.—**Refractive index**. Same as *index of refraction*. See *index* and *refraction*.—**Refractive power**, in *optics*, the degree of influence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it: used also in the same sense as *refraction index*.

**refractiveness** (rē-frak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractive.

**refractivity** (rē-frak'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*refractive* + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

The *refractivity* of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity. *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII, 400.

**refractometer** (rē-frak'tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break up (see *refract*), + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the refractive indices of different substances. Many forms of this have been devised; and the term is specifically applied to an instrument which employs interference fringes and which allows of the measurement of the difference of path of two interfering rays—the immediate object of observation being the displacement produced by the passage of the ray through a known thickness of the given medium, from which its refractive power can be found. Such refractometers (*inferential refractometers*) may also be employed for other purposes, for example, in certain cases of linear measurement.

**refractor** (rē-frak'tor), *n.* [= *F. refracteur*; as *refract* + *-or*.] A refracting telescope. See *telescope*.

**refractorily** (rē-frak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately. *Imp. Dict.*

**refractoriness** (rē-frak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being refractory, in any sense.

**refractory** (rē-frak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*Erroneously* for the earlier *refractory*, < *L. refractarius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory: see *refractory*.] **I. a.** 1. Resisting; unyielding; sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable.

There is a law in each well-order'd nation  
To curb those raging appetites that are  
Most disobedient and refractory. *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 2. 182.

Our care and caution should be more carefully employed in mortification of our natures and acquit of such virtues to which we are more refractory. *Jerr. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most refractory members to the Tower. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1831.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment or strains, etc.; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like: said

especially of metals and the like that require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer. In metallurgy an ore is said to be *refractory* when it is with difficulty treated by metallurgical processes, or when it is not easily reduced. Stone, brick, etc., are refractory when they resist the action of fire without melting, cracking, or crumbling. Refractory materials are such as can be used for the lining of furnaces and crucibles, and for similar purposes.

3. Not susceptible; not subject; resisting (some influence, as of disease). [*Rare*.]

Pasteur claimed to so completely tame the virus that a dog would, in being rendered refractory to rabies by hypodermic inoculation or trepanning, show no sign of illness. *Science*, III, 744.

**Refractory period of a muscle**, the time after a first stimulus when the muscle is not irritable by a second stimulus. This has been found for striated frog's muscle, after a maximal first stimulation, to be about .025 second. = *Syn.* 1. *Stubbish*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*), unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, headstrong, mulish.

**II. n.**; pl. *refractories* (-riz). 1. One who is obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

Render not yourself a refractory on the sudden. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. Obstinate opposition.

Glorying in their scandalous refractories to public order and constitutions. *Jerr. Taylor* (?), Art of Handsomeness, p. 138.

3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to communicate a glaze to other articles. *E. H. Knight*.

**refracture** (rē-frak'tūr), *n.* [*< ref. + fracture*. In *def. 2* with *ref.* to *refractory*.] 1. A breaking again, as of a badly set bone.—2. Refractoriness; antagonism. [*Rare*.]

More venial and excusable may those verbal reluctances, reserves, and refractures (rather than anything of open force and hostile rebellions) seem. *Bp. Gardin*, Tears of the Church, p. 562. (*Davies*.)

**refragability** (rē-frā-gā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. refragabilitas* (-t)-s. < *refragabilis*, refragable: see *refragable*.] The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness. *Barley*.

**refragable** (rē-frā-gā-bl), *a.* [= *F. refragable*, < *ML. refragabilis*, resistible, < *L. refragari*, oppose, resist, gainsay, contest: see *refragate*.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. *Barley*.

**refragableness** (rē-frā-gā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being refragable. [*Rare*.]

**refragate** (rē-frā-gāt), *v. t.* [*< L. refragatus*, pp. of *refragari*, oppose, resist, contest, gainsay, < *re-*, back, again, + *fragari*, perhaps < *fragere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fragile*.] To oppose; be opposite in effect; break down under examination, as theories or proofs.

And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Alban that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and if, upon further inquiry, any were found to refragate, they were to be discharged by a distinction. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

**refrain** (rē-frān'), *v.* [*Early mod. E. refrayne, refreigne, < ME. refreinen, refreyne, refraynen, < OF. refrandre, refreindre, also refrener, F. refrener, bridle, restrain, repress, = Pr. Sp. refrenar = *Pg. refrenar* = *It. raffrenare*, < *L. refrenare*, bridle, hold in with a bit, < *L. re-*, back, + *frenum*, *frenum*, a bit, curb, pl. *frena*, curb and reins, a bridle: see *frenum*.] **I. trans.** 1. To hold back; restrain; curb; keep from action.*

My son, . . . refrain thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15.

In this plight, therefore, he went home, and refrained himself as long as he could, that his wife and children should not perceive his distress. *Bunyon*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 81.

The fierceness of them shalt thou refrain. *Ps. lxxvi. 10* (Psalter).

2. To forbear; abstain from; quit.

Men may also refreigne venial sinne by receyvyng worthily of the precious body of Jhesu Crist. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

At length, when the sun waxed low,  
Then all the whole train the grove did refrain,  
And unto their caves they did go. *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

I cannot refrain lamenting, however, in the most poignant terms, the fatal policy too prevalent in most of the states. *Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

**II. intrans.** To forbear; abstain; keep one's self from action or interference.

Dreadful of danger that mote him betyde,  
Sho oft and oft adviz'd him to refrain  
From chase of greater beasts. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 37.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone. *Acts* v. 38.

The chat, the nuthatch, and the jay are still;  
The robin too refrains. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 718.

**refrain** (rē-frān'), *n.* [*< ME. refraine, refreigne, < OF. (and F.) refrain, a refrain (= Pr. refranh, refrim, a refrain, = Sp. refran = *Pg. refrão*, a proverb, an oft-repeated saying), < refrandre, repeat, sing a song, = Pr. refranher, refrenher, repeat, = *It. refragnere*, refract, reverberate, < *L. refringere*, break back, break off: see *refract*.] 1. A burden or chorus recurring at regular intervals in the course of a song or ballad, usually at the end of each stanza.*

Everemo "allas?" was his refreigne. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1571.

They sang the refrain:—  
"The roads should blossom, the roads should bloom,  
So fair a bride shall leave her home!" *Longfellow*, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè.

2. The musical phrase or figure to which the burden of a song is set. It has the same relation to the main part of the tune that the burden has to the main text of the song.

3. An after-taste or -odor; that impression which lingers on the sense: as, the refrain of a Cologne water, of a perfume, of a wine.

**refrainer** (rē-frā'nēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. refreiner*; < *refrain* + *-er*.] One who refrains.

So these ii. persons were ever colibetors and refreiners of the kinges wilfull skope and vnbridled libertie. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 18.

**refraining** (rē-frā'ning), *n.* [*< ME. refraining, the singing of the burden of a song; verbal n. of \*refrain* 2, v., < OF. refreuer, sing a refrain, refrandre, repeat, sing a song: see *refrain* 2.] The singing of the burden of a song.

She . . . couthe make in song sich refreymyng,  
It sat (became) hir wonder wel to synge. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 749.

**refrainment** (rē-frān'mēt), *n.* [= *F. refrenement* = *Sp. refrenamiento* = *Pg. refreamento* = *It. raffrenamento*; as *refrain* 1 + *-ment*.] The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

Forbearance and Indurance . . . we may otherwise call Refrainment and Support. *Shaftesbury*, Judgment of Hercules, vi. § 4.

**refrait**, *n.* [*Also refret*; < *ME. refrate, refraide, refraide, refret*, < OF. refrai, a refrain, < refrandre, repeat: see *refrain* 2.] Same as *refrain* 2.

The refrate of his laye salowed the Kyng Arthur and the Queene Gonnore, and alle the other after. *Martin* (C. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

**reframe** (rē-frām'), *v. t.* [*< re- + frame*.] To frame or put together again.

**refraction** (rē-frā-nū'shən), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. refractione* (-n-), refrenation: see *refrenation*.] In *astrol.*, the failure of a planetary aspect to occur, owing to a retrograde motion of one of the planets.

**refrangibility** (rē-frān-jī-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réfrangibilité* = *Sp. refrangibilidad* = *Pg. refrangibilidade* = *It. rifrangibilità*; as *refrangible* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The property of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; the disposition of rays of light, etc., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.

**refrangible** (rē-frān-jī-bl), *a.* [= *F. réfrangible* = *Sp. refrangible* = *Pg. refrangível* = *It. rifrangibile*, refrangible, < *L. refringere*, refract (see *refract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being refracted in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. The violet rays in the spectrum are more refrangible than those of greater wave-length, as the red rays.

Some of them [rays of light] are more refrangible than others. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

**refrangibleness** (rē-frān-jī-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being refrangible; refrangibility. *Barley*.

**refreeze** (rē-frēz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + freeze*.] To freeze a second time.

Partially refrozen under continual agitation. *Proc. Physical Soc.*, London, ii. 62. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**refreid**, **refroid**, *v.* [*ME. refreiden, refreyden, refroiden, < OF. refreider, refreiden, refroidir, F. refroidir, render cold or cool, chill, etc., = Pr. refreidar, refreydir = Sp. Pg. refriar = *It. raffreddare*, < *ML. refrigidare*, make cold or cool, < *L. re-*, again, + *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*. Cf. *refrigerate*.] **I. trans.** To make cool; chill.*

He . . . shal som tyme be mooved in hymself, but if he were al refreyded by sickness, or by mallice of sorcery, or colde drynkes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Nevev, be not so roth, refruide youre maltalente, for wath hath many a wothil man and wise made to be holdo for foles while the rage endureth. *Martin* (C. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

**II. intrans.** To grow cool.  
God wot, refreyden may this houte fare,  
Er Calkas sente Troilus Cryseyde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 507.



**refrenation** (ref-rē-nā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. refrenation, F. refrenation = Sp. refrenacion, < L. refrenatio(n)-, a bridling, curbing, restraining, < refrenare, bridle, curb, check; see refrain<sup>1</sup>.*] The act of restraining. *Colgrave.*

**refresh** (rē-fresh'), *v.* [*< ME. refreshen, refreschen, refresschen, < OF. refreschir, refraischir, also refeschier, refraissier (= Sp. Pg. refrescar = It. rinfrescare, < ML. refrescare, refrescare), refresh, cool, < L. re-, again, + friscus, frescus, new, recent, fresh; see fresh.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make fresh or as if new again; freshen; improve; restore; repair; renovate.

I have desired hym to move the Counsell for *refreshing* of the town of Yermouth with stuff of ordnance and gonnas and gonne powdre, and he said he wolde.

*Paston Letters, I. 427.*

Before I entered on my voyage, I took care to *refresh* my memory among the classic authors.

*Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pref.*

I remember, old gentleman, how often you went home in a day to *refresh* your countenance and dress when Taraminta reigned in your heart.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 95.*

As in some solitude the summer still

*refreshes*, where it winds, the faded green.

*Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.*

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; restore vigor or energy to; give new strength to; reinvigorate; recreate or revive after fatigue, privation, pain, or the like; reanimate.

I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . . for they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours.

*1 Cor. xvi. 17, 18.*

And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope,

To do your grace incessant services.

*Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 37.*

There are two causes by the influence of which memory may be *refreshed*, and by that means rendered, at the time of deposition, more vivid than, by reason of the joint influence of the importance of the fact and the ancientness of it, it would otherwise be. One is intermediate state-ments. . . . Another is fresh incidents.

*Bentham, Judicial Evidence, I. 10.*

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with a view to restore their fresh appearance. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To revive, renew, recruit, recreate, enliven, cheer.

*II. intrans.* 1. To become fresh or vigorous again; revive; become reanimated or reinvigorated.

I went to visit Dr. Tenison at Kensington, whither he was retired to *refresh* after he had been sick of the small-pox.

*Dezlyn, Diary, March 7, 1684.*

2. To take refreshment, as food or drink. [*Colloq.*]

Tumblers *refreshing* during the cessation of their performance.

*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.*

3. To lay in a fresh stock of provisions. [*Colloq.*]

We met an American whaler going in to *refresh*.

*Simmond's Colonial Mag. (Imp. Dict.)*

**refresh** (rē-fresh'), *n.* [*< refresh, v.*] The act of refreshing; refreshment.

Beauty, sweet love, is like the morning dew,

Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green

Cheers for a time.

*Daniel, Sonnets, xlvii.*

**refreshen** (rē-fresh'en), *v. t.* [*< re- + freshen.*] To make fresh again; refresh; renovate. [*Rare.*]

In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and *refreshen* those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away.

*Sir J. Reynolds, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, Note 28.*

It had begun to rain, the clouds emptying themselves in bulk . . . to animate and *refreshen* the people.

*S. Judd, Margaret, I. 13.*

**refresher** (rē-fresh'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates; that which refreshes the memory.

This [swimming] is the purest exercise of health,

The kind *refresher* of the summer heats.

*Thomson, Summer, I. 1258.*

Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a *refresher*, as lawyers call it—a new and revised brief memorializing my pretensions.

*Dr. Quincey, Sketches, I. 72. (Davies.)*

Miss Precher (a schoolmistress) went into her little official residence, and took a *refresher* of the principal rivers and mountains of the world.

*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 1.*

2. A fee paid to counsel for continuing attention or readiness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

Had he gone to the bar, he might have attained to the dignity of the Bench, after feathering his nest comfortably with retainers and *refreshers*.

*Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 28.*

**refreshful** (rē-fresh'fūl), *a.* [*< refresh + -ful.*] Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread the breathing harvest to the sun,

That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell.

*Thomson, Summer, I. 534.*

**refreshfully** (rē-fresh'fūl-i), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

There came upon my face . . . Dew-drops.

*Keats, Endymion, I.*

**refreshing** (rē-fresh'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of refresh, v.*] Refreshment; that which refreshes; relief after fatigue or suffering.

And late vs rest as for a daye or twayne,

That your peill may have *refreshing*;

Thanne we wolde geve them batell new ageyn.

*Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2201.*

Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength.

*Milton, S. A., I. 655.*

**refreshing** (rē-fresh'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of refresh, v.*] Tending or serving to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating; sometimes used with a humorous or sarcastic implication.

Who [Ceres] with thy saffron wings upon my flowers

Diffuseth honey-drops, *refreshing* showers.

*Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 79.*

And one good action in the midst of crimes

Is "quite *refreshing*," in the affected phrase

Of these ambrosial Pharisaic times.

*Dryden, Don Juan, viii. 60.*

**refreshingly** (rē-fresh'ing-ly), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.

**refreshingness** (rē-fresh'ing-ness), *n.* The character of being refreshing. *Imp. Dict.*

**refreshment** (rē-fresh'ment), *n.* [*< OF. refrechement, refraichement, etc. (also rafrechissement, rafraichissement, rafraichissement, F. rafraichissement), refreshment; as refresh + -ment.*] 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, etc.

Although the worship of God is the chief end of the institution [the Sabbath], yet the *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours is indispensably a secondary object.

*Ep. Horley, Works, II. xxiii.*

2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

When we need

*Refreshment*, whether food or talk between

Food of the mind. *Milton, P. L., ix. 237.*

Having taken a little *refreshment*, we went to the Latin Convent, at which all Frank Pilgrims are wont to be entertained.

*Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.*

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life our Christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use.

*Sp. Sprat.*

"May I offer you any *refreshment*, Mr. —? I haven't the advantage of your name."

*Thackeray, Pendennis, xv.*

**Refreshment Sunday**, the fourth Sunday in Lent; Mid-lent Sunday. The name of *Refreshment* or *Defection Sunday* (*Dominica Defectionis*) is generally explained as referring to the feelings of the multitude mentioned in the Gospel for the day (John vi. 1-14). Also called *Braguet Sunday*, *Jerusalem Sunday*, *Lature*, *Mothering Sunday*, *Rose Sunday*, *Sinner Sunday*.

**refret**, **refretet**, *n.* See *refrait*.

**refrication** (ref-ri-kū'shən), *n.* [*< L. reficare, rub or scratch open again, < re-, again, + fricare, rub; see friction.*] A rubbing up afresh.

In these legal sacrifices there is a continual *refrication* of the memory of those sins every year which we have committed.

*Ep. Hall, Hard Texts, Heb. x. 3.*

**refrigerant** (rē-frij'e-rant), *a. and n.* [*< OF. refrigerant, F. refrigerant = Sp. Pg. refrigerante = It. refrigerante, refrigerante, < L. refrigerant (-)s, ppr. of refrigerare, make cool, grow cool again; see refrigerate.*] *I. a.* Abating heat; cooling.

Unctuous liniments or salves . . . devised as lenitive and *refrigerant*.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.*

*II. n.* 1. Anything which abates the sensation of heat, or cools.—2. Figuratively, anything which allays or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion.

*Blair.*

**refrigerate** (rē-frij'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refrigerated*, ppr. *refrigerating*. [*< L. refrigeratus, pp. of refrigerare (< It. refrigerare, refrigerare = Sp. Pg. refrigerar = F. refroidir), make cool again, < re-, again, + frigerare, make cool; see frigate.*] To cool; make cold; allay the heat of.

The great brizes which the motion of the air in great circles (such as are under the girdle of the world) produce, which do *refrigerate*.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 393.*

The air is intolerably cold, either continually *refrigerated* with frosts or disturbed with tempests.

*Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 142.*

**refrigerator** (rē-frij'e-rāt), *a.* [*< ME. refrigerate, < L. refrigerator, ppr. see the verb.*] Cooled; made or kept cool; allayed.

None benes, . . .

. . . unpluckeded soone,

Made clene, and sette up wel *refrigerate*,

From grobbes saue wel kepte up their estate.

*Polladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.*

**refrigerating-chamber** (rē-frij'e-rā-ting-chām'ber), *n.* A chamber in which the air is artificially cooled, used especially for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather.

**refrigerating-machine** (rē-frij'e-rā-ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of cold. In such machines mechanical power is employed for the conversion of heat into work by operating upon a gas at a temperature far removed from that at which such gas becomes a liquid. They perform the following cycle of operations: first, the gas is compressed into a smaller volume, in which compression its contained heat is increased by the heat-equivalent of the work performed in the compression; secondly, the compressed gas is cooled under constant pressure, and thus brought near to the temperature of the cooling medium (usually water), and the increase of heat due to compression is removed; thirdly, the compressed and cooled gas is permitted to expand, expending a portion of its expansive force in the performance of work. This work having been performed at the expense of the store of heat originally contained in the gas, the latter has now lost the heat-equivalent of the work, and its temperature is greatly lowered. The now cold gas can be used for the refrigeration of any other substance which has a higher temperature by methods described under *ice-machine* and *refrigeration*. In other machines a gas or vapor the ordinary temperature of which is near to that at which it liquefies is compressed and cooled, and subsequently permitted to assume the gaseous form. By the compression the temperature of liquefaction is raised till it becomes the same as or a little higher than that of a conveniently available cooling medium, such as ordinary atmospheric air, or, most commonly, water at ordinary temperature, the application of which to cooling the gas still under constant pressure reduces it to the liquid state, or to a state of intermixed liquid and gas. The subsequent expansion of the liquid into gas is performed at the expense of its inner heat. It therefore suffers a reduction of temperature, to restore which it absorbs its latent heat of vaporization from a surrounding or contiguous substance (usually a saline solution), which, thus made cold, is used for cooling air-spaces, or refrigerators or substances therein contained, or for making ice. Machines of either of the above classes are very commonly called *ice-machines*, and are so styled in the classifications of inventions in both the United States and British patent-offices, whether designed for the manufacture of ice, for merely cooling substances in insulated spaces or refrigerators, or for both these purposes.

**refrigeration** (rē-frij'e-rā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. refrigeration, F. refrigeration = Sp. refrigeración = Pg. refrigeração = It. refrigerazione, < L. refrigeratio(n)-, a cooling, coolness, mitigation (of diseases), < refrigerare, pp. refrigeratus, make cool again; see refrigerate.*] 1. The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.

Suchethyness as are fynyed by continuall heate, moyunge, and circulation are hyndered by *refrigeration* or coulede.

*L. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Gastaldus (First Books on*

*America, ed. Arber, p. 234).*

The testimony of geological evidence . . . indicates a general *refrigeration* of climate.

*Croll, Climate and Time, p. 550.*

Specifically.—2. The operation of cooling various substances by artificial processes. This is effected by the use of inclosures in which the articles to be cooled are placed on or in proximity to ice or other refrigerating substances or freezing-mixtures, or in air cooled by a refrigerating-machine or apparatus; or, as in beer-cooling, by floating metallic pans or vessels containing ice upon the surface of the liquid to be cooled, or by circulating the latter over an extended surface of some good conductor of heat cooled by continuous contact of cold water, cold air, or cold brine with the opposite surface. See *ice-machine* and *refrigerating machine*.—**Chemical refrigeration**, refrigeration by the use of mixtures of substances which, during their admixture, by mutual solution of each in the other, or the solution of one or more in another or others, become lowered in temperature by absorption of the latent heat of liquefaction from the sensible heat. Remarkable changes of temperature are thus produced by a variety of refrigerating mixtures or freezing-mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.—**Mechanical refrigeration**. (a) In its strictest sense, the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of a volume of gas or vapor which performs work during the act of expansion, as in moving a piston against some resistance, usually that of a pump or compressor for compressing another volume of such gas or vapor. The gas during the expansion, if it expands adiabatically, is reduced in temperature by the conversion of its inner heat into work, the reduction being found in degrees by dividing the work due to the expansion by the product of the specific heat of the gas, the weight of the volume expanded, and the mechanical equivalent of heat. Air mechanically refrigerated is frequently discharged directly into refrigerators or rooms it is desired to cool, but in apparatus for cooling by the use of other gases and vapors a strong solution of some salt which resists freezing at low temperatures—as sodium chloride, or magnesium chloride—is used as a medium for extracting heat from the substances and spaces to be cooled, and as a vehicle for conveying the heat so abstracted to the mechanically cooled gas. See *ice-machine*. (b) In a broader sense, a process of refrigeration in which the cycle of heat-changes is only partly produced by mechanical action, as in compression ice-machines using anhydrous ammonia, wherein the cooling of the vapor takes place entirely during the formation from the liquid, and is caused by absorption of the latent heat of vaporization from the sensible heat of the substance, the mechanical part of the process being wholly confined to compressing the ammonia-vapor while liquefying it under the action of cold and pressure. Such machines are the most effective and the most extensively used.





or rejection of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

For upon their refusal and forsaking of the gospel, the same was to you by so much ye rather offered.

J. Udall, On Rom. xi.

I beseech you  
That my refusal of so great an offer  
May make no ill construction.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1.

2. The choice of refusing or taking; the right of taking in preference to others; option of buying; preemption.

I mean to be a suitor to your worship  
For the small tenement . . .  
Why, if your worship give me but your hand,  
That I may have the refusal, I have done.

B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 4.

Neighbour Steel's wife asked to have the refusal of it, but I guess I won't sell it.

Haliburton.

Barnard's Act (passed in 1735), which avoided and prohibited all speculative dealings in the British public funds, "puts" and "refusals," and even such ordinary transactions as selling stocks which the vendor has not in his possession at the time.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 852.

3. In *hydraulic engine*, the resistance of a pile at any point to further driving.—To buy the refusal of. See *buy*.

**refuse**<sup>1</sup> (rē-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refused*, ppr. *refusing*. [*ME. refusen, refusen, < OF. refuser, refusar, ranfuser, F. refuser = Sp. rehuser = Pg. refusar = It. rifiutare, refuso, deny, reject; origin uncertain; perhaps (1) < LL. \*refutare, freq. of L. refundere, pp. refundere, pour back, give back, restore (see refund<sup>1</sup>, and cf. refuse<sup>2</sup>); or (2) irreg. < L. refutare, refuse (see refuse<sup>2</sup>); or (3) < OF. refus, refuse, leaveings (see refuse<sup>2</sup>).]* *I. trans.* 1. To deny, as a request, demand, or invitation; decline to do or grant; as, to refuse admittance; she refused herself to callers.

Accepteth than of us the trewe entente,  
That never yet refuseden your heste.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 72.

If you refuse your aid  
In this so never-needed help, yet do not  
Uphold's with our distress. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 33.

He then went to the town-hall; on their refusing him entrance, he burst open the door with his foot, and seated himself abruptly.

Walpole, Letters, II. 2.

2. To decline to accept; reject; as, to refuse an office; to refuse an offer.

And quhome geucht for to refuse  
From that greet office, charge, and cure.

Lauder, Bewtie of Kyngis (L. E. T. S.), l. 168.

The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner.

Ps. cxviii. 22.

1. Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, spinster, of no place at all.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

34. To disown; disavow; forsake. *Nares*. ["God refuse me!" was formerly a fashionable imprecation.]

Refuse me nat oute of your kem(m)braunce.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

He that yn yowthe no vertue wylly see,  
In Age all honour wylly hym refuse.

Booke of Precedence (L. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 68.

Deny thy father, and refuse thy name.

Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 31.

4. *Milit.*, to hold (troop) back, or move (them) back from the regular alignment, when about to engage the enemy in battle. In the oblique order of battle, if either flank attack, the other flank is *refused*.—5. Fail to receive; resist; repel.

The acid, by destroying the alkali on the lithographic chalk, causes the stone to refuse the printing ink except where touched by the chalk.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 152.

**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Decline, Refuse, Reject, Repel, and Refuse* are in the order of strength.

**II. intrans.** To decline to accept or consent; fail to comply.

Our [women's] hearts are form'd, as you yourselves would choose,  
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse.

Garth, Epil. to Addison's Cato.

Free in his will to choose or to refuse,  
Man may improve the crisis, or abuse.

Couper, Progress of Error, l. 25.

**refuse**<sup>1</sup> (rē-fūz'), *n.* [*ME. refuse, < OF. refus, m., refuse, f., = It. refuso, m., a refusal; from the verb: see refuse<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. refuse<sup>2</sup>.]* A refusal.

He hath hurte ful fele that list to make  
A yifte lightly, that put is in refuse.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Thy face tempts my soul to leave the heavens for thee,  
And thy words of refuse do pour even hell on me.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 567).

**refuse**<sup>2</sup> (rē-fūz'), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. refus, refuse, < OF. refus, refusus, repulse, refusal, rejection*

(*faire refus de . . .*, object to, refuse, *à refus*, so as to cause rejection, *etre de refus*, he refused, *cerf de refus*, a refuse stag, etc.), associated with the verb *refuser*, refuse, and prob. < *L. refusus*, pp. of *refundere*, pour back, give back, restore: see *refund<sup>1</sup>, refund<sup>1</sup>*. Some confusion may have existed with *OF. refus, refugee, refus, refuit, refuge*: see *refuit, refuse<sup>2</sup>*.] *I. n.* That which is refused or rejected; waste or useless matter; the worst or meanest part; rubbish.

Thou hast made us as refuse.

Lam. III. 45.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .  
Gleans up the refuse of the general spoil.

Couper, Heroism, l. 70.

Shards and scurf of salt, and scum of dross,  
Old plash of rains, and refuse patch'd with moss.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin, v.

**Syn.** *Dregs, scum, dross, trash, rubbish.*

**II. a.** Refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; as, the refuse parts of stone or timber.

To sen me languyshinge,  
That am refuse of every creature.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 570.

They fought not against them, but with the refuse and scattered people of the overthrown army his father had lost before.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 207.

Everything that was vile and refuse, that they destroyed utterly.

1 Sam. xv. 9.

**refuse**<sup>3</sup> (rē-fūz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + fuse<sup>1</sup>, v.*] To fuse or melt again.

**refuser** (rē-fūz'er), *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

The only refusers and condemners of this catholic practice.

Jer. Taylor.

**refusion** (rē-fū-zhōn), *n.* [*< OF. refusion, F. refusion = It. rifusione, < L. refusio(n)-, an overflowing, < refundere, pp. refundere, pour back; see refuse<sup>1</sup>, refund<sup>1</sup>.]* 1. A renewed or repeated melting or fusion.—2. The act of pouring back; a refilling.

It hath been objected to me that this doctrine of the refusion of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, in the intermediate space between death and the resolution of the soul into the *res*.

Warburton, Legation, III, note cc.

**refutability** (rē-fū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< refutable + -ity (see -bility).*] Capability of being refuted.

**refutable** (rē-fū-tā-bil), *a.* [*= OF. \*refutable = Sp. refutable = Pg. refutavel; as refute<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] Capable of being refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

He alters the text, and creates a refutable doctrine of his own.

Junius, Letters, liv.

**refutably** (rē-fū-tā-bil-i), *adv.* In a refutable manner; so as to be refuted or disproved.

**refutal** (rē-fū-tāl), *n.* [*< refute<sup>1</sup> + -al.*] Refutation. [*Rare.*]

A living refutal of the lie that a good soldier must needs be depraved.

National Baptist, XXI, xli. 1.

**refutation** (rē-fū-tā-shōn), *n.* [*< OF. refutation, F. refutation = Sp. refutacion = Pg. refutacio = It. rifutazione, < L. refutatio(n)-, a refutation, < refutare, pp. refutatus, refute; see refute<sup>1</sup>.]* The act of refuting or disproving; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory by argument or countervailing proof; confutation; disproof.

*Refutation* is distinguished as direct or ostensive, indirect or apagogical, a priori or a posteriori, according to the kind of reasoning employed.

It was answered by another book called the *Refutation* or *Overcoming* of the apologetic, of the concenion of Madrid.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 18.

As for the first interpretation, because it is altogether wasted, it needeth no refutation.

Caluine, Declaration on the Eighty-seventh Psalm.

The error referred to . . . is too obvious to require a particular refutation.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., xl.

**refutatory** (rē-fū-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< F. réfutatoire = Sp. Pg. refutatorio, < LL. refutatorius, of or belonging to refutation, refutatory, < L. refutare, pp. refutatus, refute; see refute<sup>1</sup>.]* Tending to refute; containing refutation.

**refute**<sup>1</sup> (rē-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refuted*, ppr. *refuting*. [*< OF. refuter, refute, confute, F. refuter = Sp. Pg. regular = It. rifutare, refutare, < L. refutare, check, drive back, repress, repel, rebut, etc., < re- + \*future as in confutare, confute; see confute.*] 1. To disprove and overthrow by argument or countervailing proof; prove to be false or erroneous; as, to refute a doctrine or an accusation.

And then the Law of Nations gainst her rose,  
And reasons brought that no man could refute.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 41.

Then I began to refute that fable error, howbeit my speech did nothing at all prevaile with him.

Hallway's Voyages, II. 60.

How wilt thou reason with them, how *refute*  
Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes?

Milton, P. R., iv. 233.

And he says much that many may dispute,  
And cavil at with ease, but none *refute*.

Couper, Truth, l. 360.

2. To overcome in argument; prove to be in error; as, to refute a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to refute such multitudes.

**Syn.** 1. *Confute* and *Refute* agree in representing a quick and thorough answer to assertions made by another. *Confute* applies to arguments, *refute* to both arguments and charges.

**refute**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *refuit*.

**refuter** (rē-fū'ter), *n.* One who or that which refutes.

My refuter's forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit.

Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 3.

**reg.** An abbreviation of (*a*) *regent*; (*b*) *register*; (*c*) *registrary*; (*d*) *regular*; (*e*) *regularly*.

**regain** (rē-gān'), *v. t.* [*< OF. regaignier, regagner, revaignier, F. regagner (= Sp. reganar = Pg. reganhar = It. riguadagnare), < re-, again, + gagnier, gaigner, gain; see gain<sup>1</sup>.]* 1. To gain anew; recover, as what has escaped or been lost; retrieve.

But by degrees, first this, then that *regain'd*,  
The turning tide bears back with flowing chance  
Unto the Dauphin all we had attain'd.

Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 44.

If our Fathers have lost their Liberty, why may not we labour to regain it?

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 40.

Hopeful to regain

Thy love, the sole contentment of my heart.

Milton, P. L., x. 972.

Ah, love! although the morn shall come again,  
And on new rose-buds the new sun shall smile,  
Can we regain what we have lost meanwhile?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 338.

2. To arrive at again; return to; succeed in reaching once more; as, they regained the shore in safety.

The leap was quick, return was quick, he has *regain'd* the place.

Leigh Hunt, The Glove and the Lions.

**Syn.** 1. To *repossess*.

**regal**<sup>1</sup> (rē-gal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. regal, regall, < OF. regal, regall, royal (as a noun, a royal vestment), in vernacular form real, F. réal (> E. real<sup>2</sup>) and royal (> E. royal); = Pr. rial, rial = Sp. Pg. real (> E. real<sup>3</sup>, a coin) = It. regale, reale, < L. regalis, royal, kingly, < rex (reg-), a king; see rex. Cf. real<sup>2</sup>, real<sup>3</sup>, royal, regale<sup>2</sup>.]* *I. a.* Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a regal title; regal authority; regal pomp.

Most manifest it is that these [the pyramids], as the rest, were the regal sepulchres of the Egyptians.

Sandys, Travels, p. 99.

With them [Ithuriel and Zephon] comes a third of regal port,  
But faded splendour wan.

Milton, P. L., iv. 869.

Among the gems will be found some portraits of kings in the Macedonian period, which may be best studied in connexion with the regal coins of the same period.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 374.

**Regal** or **royal fishes**, whales and sturgeons; so called from an enactment of Edward II. that when thrown ashore or caught on the British coasts they can be claimed as the property of the sovereign. **Syn.** *Kingly, etc.* See *royal*.

**II. f. n. pl.** Royalty; royal authority.

Now be we duchesses, both I and ye,  
And alikerd to the regals of Athens.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2123.

**regal**<sup>2</sup> (rē-gal), *n.* [*Early mod. E. regall, regalle, also rigole, regole; < OF. regale, F. régale, < OIt. regale, a regal, It. regale, a hand-organ (Sp. regalia, an organ-pipe), < regale, regal, royal, < L. regalis, regal, royal; see regal<sup>1</sup>.]* 1. A small portable organ, much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, consisting of one or sometimes two sets of reed-pipes played with keys for the player's right hand, with a small bellows for the left hand. Its compass included only a few tones. In many cases the instrument was made to shut up within covers, like a large book; hence the name *Bible-organ*. If there was but one pipe to each note, the instrument was called a *single regal*, if two pipes to each note, a *double regal*. The invention of the regal is often erroneously ascribed to Roll, an organ-builder of Nuremberg, in 1575; the instrument was common in England in the reign of Henry VIII. It is now obsolete, but the name is still applied in Germany to certain reed-stops



Regal.  
(From an old painting.)

of the organ. In England a single instrument was usually called a *pair of regals*.

With dulcemers and the regalls,  
Sweet sittrons melody.

Leighton, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (Halliwell.)

And in *regals* (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe, which containeth water) the sound hath a continuall trembling. *Dacon*, Nat. Hist., §172.

Representations of *regals* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touches the keys, and the left is employed in blowing a small pair of bellows. *Gentleman's Mag.*, LXXIV. 323.

2. An old instrument of percussion, composed of sonorous slabs or slips of wood. It was a sort of harmonica, and was played by striking the slips of wood with a stick armed with a ball or knob.

**regale**<sup>1</sup> (rē-gāl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regaled*, ppr. *regaling*. [*< OF. regaler, regaller, F. régaler, entertain, regale (= Sp. regalar, entertain, caress, fondle, pet, = Pg. regalar, entertain, charm, please, = It. regalare, entertain, treat); of doubtful origin: (a) in one view orig. 'treat like a king,' 'treat royally,' < regal, royal (cf. OF. regaler, regaller, take by royal authority) (see regall); (b) in another view, lit. 'rejoice oneself,' < re- + galere, rejoice: see gala<sup>1</sup>; (c) the Sp. is identified by Diez with regalar, melt, < L. regulare, melt, thaw, warm, lit. 'unfreeze,' < re-, back, + galere, freeze: see congel, and cf. reglation; (d) cf. OF. regaler, regaller, divide or share equally, distribute, equalize, < re- + egal, equal: see egal, equal.] *I. trans.* To entertain sumptuously or delightfully; feast or divert with that which is highly pleasing; gratify, as the senses: as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.*

The Portuguese general then invited the monks on board his vessel, where he *regaled* them, and gave to each presents that were most suitable to their austere life.

*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 144.

Every old burgher had a budget of miraculous stories to tell about the exploits of Hardkopple Piet, wherewith he *regaled* his children of a long winter night.

*Irring*, Knickerbocker, p. 361.

Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported, when dining, to have *regaled* themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 298.

**II. intrans.** To feast; have pleasure or diversion.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons  
Of wine and wit, *regaling*!

*Shenstone*, Economy, I. 14.

On twigs of hawthorn he *regaled*,  
On pippins' russet peel.

*Cooper*, Epitaph on a Hare.

The little girl . . . was met by Mrs. Norris, who thus *regaled* in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.

*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, II.

**regale**<sup>1</sup> (rē-gāl'), *n.* [*< F. régale, also regale, a banquet, amusement, pleasure-party (= Sp. Pg. It. regala, a present, gift: see regalia<sup>2</sup>, regalia), < régaler, regale, entertain: see regale<sup>1</sup>, v.] A choice repast; a regalement, entertainment, or treat; a carouse.*

The damned . . . would take it for a great *regale* to have a dunghill for their bed, instead of the burning coals of that eternal fire. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 356.

Our new acquaintance asked us if ever we had drank egg-flip? To which we answering in the negative, he assured us of a *regale*, and ordered a quart to be prepared.

*Sinnett*, Roderick Random, xiv.

That ye may garnish your profuse *regales*  
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.

*Cooper*, Task, III. 551.

**regale**<sup>2</sup> (rē-gāl'le), *n.*; pl. *regalia* (-lii). [*= OF. regale, F. régale = Sp. regale = It. regalia, a royal privilege, prerogative, < ML. regale, royal power or prerogative, regalia, pl. (also as fem. sing.), royal powers, royal prerogatives, the ensigns of royalty, etc., neut. of L. regalis, regal, royal: see regall.] 1. A privilege, prerogative, or right of property pertaining to the sovereign of a state by virtue of his office. The regalia are usually reckoned to be six—namely, the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods, as estrays, etc.; of assessments; and of minting of money.*

The prerogative is sometimes called *jura regalia* or *regalia*, the *regalia* being either *majora*, the regal dignity and power, or *minora*, the revenue of the crown. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 672.

2. In *eccles. hist.*, the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs. In monarchical countries where the papal authority is recognized by the state, the regale is usually defined by a concordat with the papal see; in other monarchical countries it takes the form of the royal supremacy (see *supremacy*). In medieval times especially the regale involved the right of enjoyment of the revenues of vacant bishoprics, and of presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices or positions above the ordinary parochial cures during the vacancy of a see. These rights were exercised by the Norman and Plantagenet kings of England and by the French kings from the eleventh century onward with constantly widening application and increased insistence till the time of Louis XIV. Opposed to *pontifical*. See *incertitude*.

Those privileges and liberties of the Church which were not derogatory to the *regale* and the kingdom.

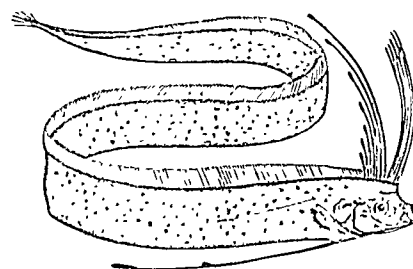
*J. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., I.

3. *pl. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, scepter, etc.* The regalia of England consist of the crown, the scepter with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, and several other pieces. These are preserved in the Jewel-room in the Tower of London. The regalia of Scotland consist of the crown, the scepter, and the sword of state. They, with several other regal decorations, are exhibited in the crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh.

4. *pl. The insignia, decorations, or "jewels" of an order, as of the Freemasons.*—*Regalia of the church*, in England, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimony of the church.

**Regalecidae** (reg-a-les'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Regalecus + -idae*.] A family of tunicosomous fishes, typified by the genus *Regalecus*. They have the body much compressed and elongated or ribbon-like, the head oblong and with the opercular apparatus produced backward, several of the anterior dorsal rays elongated and constituting a kind of crest, and long, single, oar-like rays in the position of the ventral fins. The species are pelagic and rarely seen. Some attain a length of more than 20 feet.

**Regalecus** (re-gal'e-kus), *n.* [*NL. (Brünnich), lit. 'king of the herrings,' < L. rex (reg-), king, + NL. alca, herring: see alca.*] A genus of ribbon-fishes, typical of the family *Regalecidae*.



King of the Herrings, or Oar fish (*Regalecus glesne*).

The northern *R. glesne* is popularly known as the king of the herrings. Also called *Gymnistrus*. **regalement** (rē-gāl'ment), *n.* [*= F. régalement = Sp. regalamiento; as regale<sup>1</sup> + -ment.*] Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The Muses still require  
Humid *regalement*, nor will night avail  
Imploping Phœbus with unmoist'nd lips.

*J. Phillips*, Cider, II.

**regaler** (rē-gāl'ler), *n.* One who or that which regales. *Imp. Dict.*

**regalia**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Plural of *regale*<sup>2</sup>.

**regalia**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Confused in E. with *regalia*<sup>1</sup>; < Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, < F. *regale*, a banquet: see *regale*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *regale*<sup>1</sup>.

The Town shall have its *regalia*: the Coffee-house gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diversion.

*D'Urfey*, Two Queens of Brentford, I. (Davies.)

**regalia**<sup>3</sup> (rē-gāl'lii), *n.* [*< Cuban Sp. regalia, a fine grade of cigar (regalia imperial, imperial regalia, media regalia, medium regalia), lit. 'royal privilege': see regale<sup>2</sup>.*] A superior kind of cigar. See the quotation.

The highest class of Cuban-made cigars [are] called "vegueras." . . . Next come the *regalias*, similarly made of the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco; and it is only the lower qualities, "ordinary *regalias*," which are commonly found in commerce, the finer . . . being exceedingly high-priced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 426.

**regalian** (rē-gāl'lian), *a.* [*< F. régalien, appertaining to royalty, < régat, regal: see regall, regale<sup>2</sup>.*] Pertaining to a king or suzerain; regal; sovereign; belonging to the regalia.

Chester was first called a county palatine under Henry II., but it previously possessed all *regalian* rights of jurisdiction. *Hallam*, Middle Ages.

He had a right to the *regalian* rights of coining.

*Brougham*.

**regaliot**, *n.* Same as *regale*<sup>1</sup>.

Do you think . . . that the fatal end of their journey being continually before their eyes would not alter and deprave their palate from tasting these *regaliots*? *Colton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xvi. (Davies.)

Pools, which each man meets in his dish each day,  
Are yet the great *regaliots* of a play.

*Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-All, ProL. I. 3.

**regalism** (rē-gāl'izm), *n.* [*< regall + -ism.*] The control or interference of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

Nevertheless in them [the Catholic kingdoms of Europe] *regalism*, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very verge of schism, has always prevailed. *Card. Manning*.

**regality** (rē-gāl'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regalite*, < OF. *regalite* = It. *regalità*, < ML. *regali-*

*ta(t)-s*, kingly office or character, royalty, < L. *regalis*, kingly, regal: see *regall*. Cf. *regality*, *regalty*, *royalty*, doublets of *regality*.] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

The nobles and commons were wel pleased that Kyng Richard should frankly and frely of his owne mere mocion resigne his croune and departe from his *regality*.

*Hall*, Hen. IV., Int.

Is it possible that one so grave and judicious should . . . be persuaded that ecclesiastical regiment degenerateth into civil *regality*, when one is allowed to do that which hath been at any time the deed of more?

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*.

*Dacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. The lands over which this jurisdiction extended were said to be given in *liberum regality*, and the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.

There be civill Courts also in everie *regality*, holden by their Baillives, to whom the kings have graciously granted royalities. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, II. 8. (Davies.)

3. *pl.* Things pertaining to sovereignty; insignia of kingship; *regalia*.

For what purpose was it ordayned that christen kynges . . . shulde in an open and statly place before all their subiectes receyve their crowne and other *Regalities*?

*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, III. 2.

Such which God . . . hath reserved as his own appropriate *regalities*.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 201.

*Burgh of regality*. See *burgh*.

**regally** (rē-gāl'i), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

**regalo**<sup>1</sup> (rē-gāl'o), *n.* [*< It. Sp. Pg. regalo: see regale<sup>1</sup>.*] Same as *regale*<sup>1</sup>.

I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your Museum, and for the good Company.

*Howells*, Letters, I. vi. 20.

I congratulate you on your *regalo* from the Northumberland.

*Walspole*, To Mann, July 8, 1758.

**regals**<sup>1</sup> (rē-gāl'z), *n. pl.* Same as *regalia*<sup>1</sup>. See *regale*<sup>2</sup>, 3.

**regalty**<sup>1</sup> (rē-gāl'ti), *n.* [*< ME. regalty, < OF. regalte, regalte, royalty: see regality, regalty<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *regality*.

For all Thebes with the *regalty*  
Put his body in such jeopardy.

*Lydgate*, Story of Thebes, II.

This was dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, and entrenched too much upon the *regalty*.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

**regalyt**, *n.* [*< ME. regalie, regalye, < OF. regale, f., < ML. regalia, royalty, royal prerogative, prop. neut. pl. of L. regalis, royal: see regall, regale<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; prerogative.

Hit stondeth thus, that youre contraire, crueltee,  
Allyed is agens your *regalye*

Under colour of womanly beaute. *Chaucer*, Pity, I. 65.

To the entente to make John, some of the same Duke,  
King of this your seid realme, and to depose you of your heigh *regalie* therof.

*Paston Letters*, I. 100.

2. *pl.* Same as *regalia*<sup>1</sup>. See *regale*<sup>2</sup>, 3.

The *regalies* of Scotland, that is to meane the crowne, with the septe and cloth of estate.

*Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), II. 140.

**regar**, *n.* See *regur*.

**regard** (rē-gärd'), *v.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < OF. *regarder, reguarder, rewarde*, *F. regarder (= Pr. regarder, reguardar = Pg. regarder = It. riguardare, ML. regardare)*, look at, observe, regard, < re- + *garder*, keep, heed, mark: see *guard*. Cf. *reward*.] *I. trans.* 1. To look upon; observe; notice with some particularity; pay attention to.

If much you note him,  
You shall offend him; . . .  
Feed, and *regard* him not.

*Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 4. 58.

Him Sir Bedivere

Remorsefully *regarded* thro' his tears.

*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

The horse sees the spectacle; it is only you who *regard* and admire it.

*H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 295.

2. To look toward; have an aspect or prospect toward.

Calais is an extraordinary well fortified place, in the old Castle and new Citadell, *regarding* the Sea.

*Erlyn*, Diary, Nov. 11, 1643.

3. To attend to with respect; observe a certain respect toward; respect; reverence; honor; esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day *regardeth* it unto the Lord.

*Rom.* xiv. 8.

This aspect of mine . . .  
The best-regarded virgins of our clime  
Have loved.

*Shak.*, M. of V., II. 1. 10.

4. To consider of importance, value, moment, or interest; mind; care for: as, to *regard* the feelings of others; not to *regard* pain.

His bookes of Husbandrie are moche to be *regarded*.  
*Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.*  
 Facts from various places and times prove that in militant communities the claims to life, liberty, and property are little *regarded*. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 560.*  
 5. To have or to show certain feelings toward; show a certain disposition toward; treat; use.  
 His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness.  
*Macaulay.*

6. To view; look on; consider: usually followed by *as*.  
 They are not only *regarded* as authors, but as partisans.  
*Addison.*

A face perfectly quiescent we *regard* as signifying absence of feeling. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 197.*  
 I *regard* the judicial faculty, "Judgment," . . . as that on which historical study produces the most valuable results. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 91.*

7. To have relation or respect to; concern: *as*, this argument does not *regard* the question.  
 This fable seems to *regard* natural philosophy.  
*Bacon, Physical Tables, xl, Expl.*

The deed is done,  
 And what may follow now *regards* not me.  
*Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.*

8. To show attention to; care for; guard.  
 But ere we go, *regard* this dying prince,  
 The valiant Duke of Bedford. Come, my lord,  
 We will bestow you in some better place.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 2. 80.*

*As regards*, with regard to; as respects; as concerns: *as, as regards* that matter, I am quite of your opinion.  
 = *Syn.* To remark, heed, estimate, value.

*II. intrans.* To have concern; care.  
 The Knight nothing *regarded*  
 To see the Lady scolded.  
*Constance of Cleveand (Child's Ballads, IV. 229).*

*regard* (rĕ-gărd'), *n.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < ME. *regard*, < OF. *regard*, *regort*, *reguard*, F. *regard* = Pr. *regart*, *reguart* = OSp. *reguardo* = Pg. *regardo* = It. *riguardo* (ML. *regardum*), regard, respect; from the verb: see *regard*, *v.*] 1. Look or gaze; aspect.

I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere *regard* of control.  
*Shak., T. N., II. 5. 731.*

You are now within *regard* of the presence  
*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.*

2. Attention, *as* to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration.

Believe me (lord), a scold-brother cannot have  
 Too great *regard* whereon his knife should cut.  
*Ginsane, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 65.*

Things without all remedy  
 Should be without *regard*; what's done is done.  
*Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 12.*

We have sufficient proof that hero-worship is strongest where there is least *regard* for human freedom  
*H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 451.*

3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; esteem; affection; respect; reverence: *as*, to have a great *regard* for a person.

Will ye do ought for *regard* of me?  
*Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 111).*

To him they had *regard*, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries.  
*Acts VIII. 11.*

I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my *regard*.  
*Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.*

4. Repute, good or bad, but especially good; note; account.

Mac Tirrelaghe was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them.  
*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

I am a bard of no *regard*  
 W' gentle folks and a' that.  
*Burns, Jolly Beggars.*

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases in *regard to*, with *regard to*.

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; . . .  
 And enterprises of great pitch [follos have *pitch*] and moment  
 With this *regard* their currents turn awry.  
*Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 87.*

To . . . persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue with *regard* to themselves, in justice and goodness with *regard* to their neighbours, and piety toward God.  
*Watts.*

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition; respect.

Love's not love  
 When it is mingled with *regards* that stand  
 Aloof from the entire point. *Shak., Lear, I. 1. 212.*

I never beheld so delicate a creature [a horse]; . . . in all *regards* beautiful, and proportioned to admiration.  
*Lichm, Diary, Nov. 17, 1681.*

Nature . . . in the first sentiment of kindness anticipates already a benevolence which shall lose all particular *regards* in its general light.  
*Emerson, Love.*

7. Prospect; object of sight; view.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,  
 Even till we make the main and the aerial blue  
 An indistinct *regard*. *Shak., Othello, II. 1. 40.*

8. In old English forest law: (a) Official view or inspection. (b) The area within the jurisdiction of the regarders.—9. *pl.* Respects; good wishes; compliments: *as*, give my best *regards* to the family. [Colloq.]—At *regard* off, in comparison with.

Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is,  
 At *regard* of the hevenes quantite.  
*Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 67.*

*Court of regard* (or *survey*) of dogs, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs.—*Field of regard*, a surface conceived as plane or spherical, fixed with regard to the head, in which the fixation-point wanders with the movements of the eyeball. Also called *field of fixation*.—In *regard*! (a) In view (of the fact that): usually with ellipsis of that following.

England . . . hath been . . . an overmatch [of France], in *regard* the middle people of England make good soldiers, which the peasants of France do not.

*Jacobs, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.*  
 I fear it [my last letter] miscarried, in *regard* you make no mention of it in yours. *Howell, Letters, I. i. 15.*

(b) Comparatively; relatively. Compare in *respect*.  
 How wonderfully did a few Romans, in *regard*, defend this litel territory.  
*Sir T. Elyot, Image of Governauce, fol. 62, b. (Enque. Dict.)*

In *regard* of. (a) In view of; on account of.  
 Change was thought necessary in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

In *regard* of his hurt, Smith was glad to be so rid of him.  
*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.*

(b) In regard to; in respect to. [Objectable.]  
 In *regard* of its security, it [the chest of drawers] had a great advantage over the bandboxes.

*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlv.*  
 In this (that) *regard*, in this (that) respect. [Objectable.]—Point of *regard*. See *point*.—With *regard* off, with regard to; considering.

How in safety best we may  
 Compose our present evils, with *regard*  
 Of what we are, and where. *Milton, P. L., II. 281.*

= *Syn.* 2. Notice, observance (of), care, concern.—3. *Latinale, Estimation*, etc. See *extern*, *local*.

*regardable* (rĕ-gărd'ă-bl), *a.* [*<* OF. (and F.) *regardable*; *as regard* + *-able*.] Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice; noticeable.

Herein is not only *regardable* a mere history, but a mystery also.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 1.*

*regardant* (rĕ-gărd'ănt), *a.* [Formerly also *regardant*; < OF. *regardant*, ppr. of *regarder*, look at, regard; see *regard*, *v.*] 1. Regarding; looking to; looking behind or backward; watching.

You might have known that by my looks and language, Had you been *regardant* or observant.  
*B. Jonson, New Inn, IV. 2.*

With looks *regardant* [read *regardant*] did the Thracian gaze.  
*Marton and Barked, Instate Countess, II.*

2. In *her*., looking backward: applied to any animal whose face is turned toward its tail.—3. Looking at one another; turned so as to face one another.

Two *regardant* portraits of a lady and gentleman (in a marble relief).  
*Souloges Catalogue, No. 440.*

*Passant regardant*. See *passant*.—*Rampant regardant*. See *rampant*.—*Regardant reversed*, having the head turned backward and downward: especially said of a serpent bent into a figure of eight, with the head below.

—*Villein regardant*, *regardant villein*, in *feudal law*, a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, charged with the doing of all base services within the same.

*regarder* (rĕ-gărd'ăd), *n.* 1. One who or that which regards.

Modern science is of itself . . . a slight *regarder* of time and space.  
*J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 25.*

2. In *Eng. law*, an officer whose business it was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offenses and defaults.

A forest . . . hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, *Regarders*, Agisters, &c.  
*Howell, Letters, IV. 16.*

*regardful* (rĕ-gărd'fŭl), *a.* [*<* *regard* + *-ful*.] Having or paying regard. Especially—(a) Full of regard or respect; respectful.

To use all things and persons upon whom his name is called, or any ways imprinted, with a *regardful* and separate manner of usage, different from common, and far from contempt and scorn. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, IV. 8.*

(b) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

When with *regardful* sight  
 She, looking backe, espies that grisly wight.  
*Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 22.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every plous motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. *South.*

= *Syn.* (b) Observant, mindful, watchful, careful.

*regardfully* (rĕ-gărd'fŭl-i), *adv.* In a *regardful* manner, in any sense.

*regarding* (rĕ-gărd'ing), *prep.* [Ppr. of *regard*, *v.*] Respecting; concerning; in reference to: *as*, to be at a loss *regarding* one's position.

"*Regarding personalities*," he added, "I have not the same clear showing."  
*George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.*

*regardless* (rĕ-gărd'les), *a.* [*<* *regard* + *-less*.] 1. Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; indifferent; careless.

My eyes  
 Set here unmov'd, *regardless* of the world,  
 Though thousand miseries encompass me!  
*Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. 1.*

Blindeth the beauty everywhere revealed,  
 Treading the May-flowers with *regardless* feet.  
*Whittier, Among the Hills, Prel.*

2. Not regarded; slighted. [Rare.]  
 Yes, Traitor; Zara, lost, abandon'd Zara,  
 Is a *regardless* Suppliant, now, to Oemyn.  
*Congreve, Mourning Bride, II. 9.*

= *Syn.* 1. Unmindful, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful, unconcerned.

*regardlessly* (rĕ-gărd'les-li), *adv.* In a *regardless* manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

*regardlessness* (rĕ-gărd'les-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

*regard-ring* (rĕ-gărd'ring), *n.* A ring set with stones the initial letters of whose names make up the word *regard*, *as* ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, and diamond.

*regather* (rĕ-găth'ăr), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *gather*.] To gather or collect again.

When he had renewed his provisions and *regathered* more force.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 640.*

*regatta* (rĕ-gat'ă), *n.* [= F. *regate*, < It. *regatta*, *regatta*, *regata*, a boat-race, yacht-race, a rowing-match, a particular use (orig. Venetian) of Olt. *regatta*, *regata*, a strife or contention for the mastery. < Olt. *regattare*, *regattare*, sell by retail, haggle as a huckster, wrangle, contend, cope or fight for the mastery (cf. Sp. *regatear*, retail provisions, haggle, rival in sailing; *regateo*, a haggling, a regatta), prob. a dial. form of *recattare*, *\*recattare*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall (cf. Sp. *recatear*, retail; *recatar*, take care, be cautious), < *re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, acquire, purchase (cf. Sp. *catear*, taste, try, view), < L. *captare*, catch, capture, procure: see *catch*, and cf. *acate* (cf. *regate*).] Originally, a gondola-race in Venice; now, any regularly appointed boat-race in which two or more row-boats, yachts, or other boats contend for prizes.

A *regatta* of wherries raced past us.  
*Hawthorne, Our Old Home.*

They penetrated to Cowes for the race balls and *regatta* gayeties.  
*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxix.*

*regulate* (rĕ-jĕ-lăt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulating*. [*<* L. *regulatus*, pp. of *regulare* (> It. *regalare* = Pg. *regular* = F. *regeler*), air, cool off, < *re-*, back, + *glare*, congeal: see *geal*.] To freeze or become congealed again; specifically, to freeze together.

Everything yields. The very glaciers, or *regulate* into conformity, and the stiffest patriots palter and compromise.  
*Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

*regelation* (rĕ-jĕ-lăt-shŏn), *n.* [= F. *regelation*, a freezing over, < LL. *regelatio* (n-), a thawing, < L. *regulare*, thaw, warm, < *re-*, back, again, also = *un-*, + *glare*, freeze: see *regulate*.] The phenomenon of congelation and cohesion exemplified by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.

Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr., with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regelation*. *Faraday. (Webster.)*

An attempt . . . has been made of late years to reconcile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers. It is founded on the observation, made by Mr. Faraday in 1850, that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed together they freeze together at the place of contact. . . . The word *Regelation* was proposed by Dr. Hooker to express the freezing together of two pieces of thawing ice observed by Faraday; and the memoir in which the term was first used was published by Mr. Huxley and Mr. Tyndall in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857.

*Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 164.*

*regence* (rĕ-jĕns), *n.* [= OF. *regence*, F. *regence* = Sp. Pg. *regencia* = It. *reggenza*, < ML. *regentia*, rule, < L. *regent* (t-), ruling: see *regent*.] Government; rule.

Some for the gospel, and massacres  
 Of spiritual atidavil-makers,  
 That swore to any human *regence*  
 Oaths of suprem'cy and allegiance.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 275.*



Lion Passant  
 Regardant

**regency** (rē-jen-si), *n.*; pl. *regencies* (-siz). [As *regence* (see -cy).] 1. Rule; authority; government.

The sceptre of Christ's *regency*. *Hooker*.

2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government. See *regent*, 2.

The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the *regency*. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 349.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or viceroy.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies* Of seraphim. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 748.

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government: as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

By the written law of the land, the sovereign was empowered to nominate a *regency* in case of the minority or incapacity of the heir apparent. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 17.

5. The existence of a regent's rule; also, the period during which a regent administers the government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand era. . . . The ancient habitues, . . . contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV. in his *regency*—still haunted the spot. *Duiker*, *My Novel*, xi. 2.

To the forced and gloomy bigotry which marked the declining years of Louis Quatorze succeeded the terrible reaction of the *regency* and the following reigns. *W. R. Greg*, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 17.

6. The office of a university regent, or master regent.—7. The municipal administration of certain towns in northern Europe.—*Albany regency*, in *U. S. hist.*, a group of politicians who, by the skillful use of patronage, controlled the nominating conventions and other machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York, from about 1820 to about 1850. The most noted members were Wright, Martin Van Buren, Marcy, and Dix.—*Regency Act*, a name given to special statutes regulating regency, as, for instance, an English statute of 1819 (3 and 4 Vict., c. 52), which authorized the Prince Consort to act as regent, in case of the demise of Queen Victoria, during the minority of her successor.—*The Regency*, in *French hist.*, the period of the minority of Louis XV., 1715–23, when Philip of Orleans was regent.

**regender** (rē-jen'der), *v. t.* [*re-* + *gender*. Cf. *regenerate*.] To gender again; renew.

Farth spirts fyre freshlye *regendered*. *Stanikurst*, *Enchid.*, ii. 496.

**regeneracy** (rē-jen'c-rā-si), *n.* [*re-* + *genera* (see -cy).] The state of being regenerated.

Though Saul were, yet every blasphemous sinner could not expect to be, called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation. *Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 656.

**regenerate** (rē-jen'c-rāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *generatus*, pp. of *regenerare* (> *It. regenerare*, *rigenerare* = *Sp. Pg. regenerar* = *F. régénérer*), *generate* again, < *re-*, again, + *generare*, *generate*; see *generate*.] 1. To generate or produce anew; reproduce.

In a divided worm, he [Bulow] says, the tail is *regenerated* from cell-layers developed in the same way and exactly equivalent to the three layers of the embryo. *Mind*, IX. 417.

2. In *theol.*, to cause to be born again; cause to become a Christian; give by direct divine influence a new spiritual life to. See *regeneration*, 2.

No sooner was a convert initiated . . . but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time. *Addison*, *Def. of Christ. Relig.*, ix. 2.

**regenerate** (rē-jen'c-rāt), *a.* [= *F. régénéré* = *Sp. Pg. regenerado* = *It. regenerato*, *rigenerato*, < *L. regeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Reproduced; restored; renewed.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood,  
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,  
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up.  
*Shak.*, *Rich.* II., i. 3. 70.

Who brought a race *regenerate* to the field, . . .  
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield.  
*Scott*, *Vision of Don Roderick*, Conclusion, st. 11.

2. In *theol.*, begotten or born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Seeing now . . . that this child is *regenerate*, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits. *Book of Common Prayer*, Office of Public Baptism of Infants.

**regenerateness** (rē-jen'c-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being regenerated. *Bailey*.

**regeneration** (rē-jen'c-rā'shon), *n.* [*ME. regeneracioun*, < *OF. regeneration*, *F. régénération* = *Sp. regeneracion* = *Pg. regeneração* = *It. regenerazione*, *rigenerazione*, < *LL. regeneratio* (n-), a being born again, *regeneration*: see *regenerate*.] 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew.—2. In *theol.*: (a) A radical change in the spirit of an individual, accomplished by the di-

rect action of the Spirit of God. Evangelical theologians agree that there is a necessity for such a radical spiritual change in man in order to the divine life; but they differ widely in their psychological explanations of the change. They are, however, generally agreed that it consists of or at least necessarily involves a change in the affections and desires of the soul. Regeneration is also understood, as by the Roman Catholic Church, to be the gift of the germ of a spiritual life conferred regularly by God's ordinance in baptism, which is accordingly called the *sacrament of regeneration*, or simply *regeneration*. The word *regeneration* occurs only once in the New Testament in its ordinary theological meaning; but equivalent expressions are found, such as "begotten again," "born again," "born of God," "born of water and of the Spirit."

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit.* iii. 5.

Baptism is . . . a sign of *Regeneration* or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly are grafted into the Church. *Thirty-nine Articles of Religion*, xxvii.

(b) The renovation of the world to be accomplished at the second coming of the Messiah.

Ye which have followed me, in the *regeneration*, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. *Mat.* xix. 28.

3 (rē-jen'c-rā'shon). In *biol.*, the genesis or origination of new tissue to repair the waste of the body, or to replace worn-out tissue; also, the reproduction of lost or destroyed parts or organs. Regeneration of tissue constantly goes on in all animals in the ordinary repair of waste products of vital action; but the replacing of lost parts, as a limb, is nearly confined to animals below vertebrates, in many of which it is an easy or usual process.—*Baptismal regeneration*. See *baptismal*.—*Syn.* 2. See *consecration*.—3. See *reproduction*.

**regenerative** (rē-jen'c-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *OF. regeneratif*, *F. régénératif* = *Sp. Pg. regenerativo*; as *regenerate* + *-ive*.] 1. Producing regeneration; renewing.

She identified him with the struggling *regenerative* process in her which had begun with his action. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, lxx.

In Mahomedanism there is no *regenerative* power; it is "of the letter, which killeth"—unelastic, sterile, barren. *Faiths of the World*, p. 331.

2. In *metal.*, on the principle of the Siemens regenerator, or so constructed as to utilize that method of economizing fuel, as in the term *regenerative gas-furnace*. See *regenerator*.—*Regenerative burner*. See *burner*.—*Regenerative chamber*, in a furnace, a regenerator.—*Regenerative furnace*. See *furnace*.

**regeneratively** (rē-jen'c-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

**regenerator** (rē-jen'c-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. régénérateur*, *n.*; as *regenerate* + *-or*.] 1. One who regenerates.

He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent at all, in his new birth. *Waterland*, *Works*, VI. 352.

All these social *regenerators* wanted to be free. *The American*, XIV. 23.

2. In *metal.*, a chamber filled with a checker-work of fire-bricks; that part of a regenerative furnace in which the waste heat of the gases escaping from the hearth is, by reversal of the draft at suitable intervals, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. The idea of employing what is now generally called the "regenerative system" of heating was first conceived by Robert Stirling, in 1816, but his arrangement for carrying it out was not a practical one. The present form of the furnace, and in general the successful application of the principle, constituting a highly important improvement in the consumption of fuel, are due to the brothers Siemens. The regenerative system has already been extensively applied in various metallurgical and manufacturing processes, and is likely to receive still further development. According to the Siemens regenerative method, there must be at least one pair of regenerative chambers, in order that the heat may be in process of being stored up in one while being utilized in the other. In the Siemens regenerative reheating- or mill furnace there are two pairs of chambers, each pair consisting of one larger and one smaller chamber, through one of which the air passes, and through the other the gas on its way to the furnace. The so-called "Ponsard recuperator" is a form of regenerator in which, by an ingenious arrangement of solid and hollow fire-bricks, the current is made continuous in one direction, instead of requiring reversal as in the Siemens regenerative furnace. This form of furnace has been employed for reheating in rolling-mills.

**regenerator-furnace** (rē-jen'c-rā-tor-fēr'nās), *n.* Any form of furnace with which a regenerator is connected.

**regeneratory** (rē-jen'c-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*re-* + *generate* + *-ory*.] Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

**regensis** (rē-jen'c-sis), *n.* [*re-* + *genesis*.] The state of being renewed or reproduced.

There tended to be thereafter a continual *regensis* of dissenting sects. *H. Spencer*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 363.

**regent** (rē-jent), *a. and n.* [*OF. regent*, *F. régent* = *Sp. Pg. regente* = *It. reggente*, ruling, as a noun a regent, viceroy, < *L. regent* (t-s), ruling; as a noun, a ruler, governor, prince; ppr. of

*regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, correct, lit. 'make straight,' 'stretch,' = *Gr. ὀρέω*, stretch, = *Skt. √raj*, stretch out. = *Goth. uf-rajjan*, stretch out, etc. (see *rack*); cf. *Skt. √rāj*, direct, rule, *rājan*, king, *L. rex* (rēg-), king (see *rex*). The two roots in *Skt.* may be orig. identical, as they have become in *L.* From the *L. regere* are also ult. *regimen*, *regiment*, *régime*, *region*, *rector*, *rectum*, *rectangle*, *rectilinear*, etc., *correct*, *direct*, *craet*, etc., *dress*, *address*, *redress*, etc. Related *E. words* of Teut. origin are *right*, *rack*, etc.] I. a. 1. Ruling; governing.

To follow nature's too affected fashion,  
Or travel in the *regent* walk of passion.  
—*Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 4.

He together calls,  
Or several, one by one, the *regent* powers,  
Under him *regent*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 697.

Some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince *regent*.—3. Taking part in the government of a university.—*Queen regent*. See *queen*.

II. *n.* 1. A ruler; a governor: in a general sense.

Uriel, . . . *regent* of the sun, and held  
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 690.

The moon (sweet *regent* of the sky)  
Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall.  
*Mickle*, *Cumnor Hall*.

2. One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments this office is regarded as belonging to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many modifications.

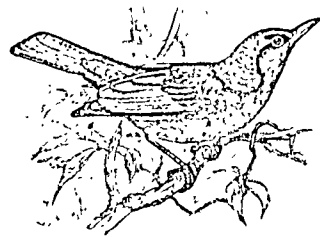
I say, my sovereign, York is meekest man  
To be your *regent* in the land of France.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 164.

3. In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident masters of arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. At both universities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, which confers degrees and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the convocation, which is the governing body in the last resort.

Only *regents*—that is, masters actually engaged in teaching—had any right to be present or to vote in congregations [at Bologna]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

4. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York. The university is officially described as consisting "of all incorporated institutions of academic and higher education, with the State Library, State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, or other institutions for higher education in the state as may be admitted by the regents. . . . The regents have power to incorporate, and to alter or repeal the charters of colleges, academies, libraries, museums, or other educational institutions belonging to the University; to distribute to them all funds granted by the state for their use; to inspect their workings and require annual reports under oath of their presiding officers; to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, and confer on successful candidates suitable certificates, diplomas, and degrees, and to confer honorary degrees."—*House of regents*. See *house*.—*Necessary regent*, one who is obliged to serve as regent: opposed to a *regent ad placitum*, who has served the necessary term and is at liberty to retire.

**regent-bird** (rē-jent-bērd), *n.* An Australian bird of the genus *Sericulus*, *S. chryscephalus* or *melinus*, the plumage of which is velvety-black and golden-yellow in the male: so called



Regent-bird (*Sericulus chryscephalus*).

during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., in compliment to him. It is related to the bower-birds, but has been variously classified. See *Sericulus*. Also *regent-oriole*.

**regentess** (rē-jen'tes), *n.* [*regent* + *-ess*.] A female regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

**regent-oriole** (rē-jent-ō'ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *regent-bird*.



**regentship** (rē-jent'-ship), *n.* [*< regent + -ship.*] The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a viceroy, or one who governs for a king; regency.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,  
Then let him be deny'd the regentship.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., l. 3. 107.

**regerminate** (rē-jēr'-mī-nāt), *v. i.* [*< L. regerminatus*, pp. of *regerminare*, sprout again, *< re-*, again, + *germinare*, sprout, germinate: see *germinate*.] To germinate again.

**regermination** (rē-jēr-mī-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. regerminatio(n)-*, *< regerminare*, pp. *regerminatus*, sprout again: see *germinate*.] A sprouting or germination anew.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.

*Gregory*, Notes on Scripture, p. 125.

**regeſt** (rē-jest'), *v. t.* [*< L. regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, throw or cast back, retort, also record, chronicle, *< re-*, back, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*.] To throw back; retort.

Who can say, it is other than righteous, that thou shouldst *regeſt* one day upon us, Depart from me, ye wicked?  
*By. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 5.

**regeſt** (rē-jest'), *n.* [*< F. (obs.) regeste*, pl. *regestes* (= Pg. *registro*, *registro*), a register, *< L. regestum* (pl. *regesta*), neut. of *regeſtus*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regeſt*, *v.* Cf. *register*.] A register.

Old legends and Cathodral *regeſts*.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**reget** (rē-gēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + get*.] 1. To get or obtain again.

And then desire in Gascon to *reget*  
The glory lost *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi. 71.

2. To generate or bear again.

Tovy, although the mother of vs all  
*Regitts* (re d *regitts*) thee in her womb,  
*Darcey*, Scourge of Folly, p. 52. (*Darcey*.)

**reghtet**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *right*.  
**regiam majestatem** (rē-jī-am maj-es-tā'tem). [So called from these words at the beginning of the collection; *L. regiam*, acc. fem. of *regius*, pertaining to a king, royal (*< rex* (*reg-*), king); *majestatem*, acc. of *majestas*, majesty: see *majesty*.] A collection of early laws, said to have been compiled by the order of David I., king of Scotland. It is ascribed to the *Tractatus de Legibus* supposed to have been written by Glanvill in the reign of Henry II., that no doubt one was copied from the other.

**regiant** (rē-jī-an), *n.* [*< L. regius*, of a king (see *regious*), + *-ian*.] 1. An adherent or upholder of regalism.

This is alleged and urged by our *regiant* to prove the king's paramount power in ecclesiastical.

*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 15.

2. A royalist.

Arthur Wilson . . . favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of *regiant* (it is his own distinctness) if he can possibly avoid it.

*By. Hackett*, Abp. Williams, l. 29. (*Darcey*.)

**regible** (rē-jī-bl), *a.* [= *It. regibile* = Sp. *regible*, *< LL. regibilis*, that may be ruled, governable, tractable, *< L. regere*, rule: see *regent*.] Governable.

**regicidal** (rē-jī-sī-dal), *a.* [*< regicide* + *-al*.] Consisting in, relating to, or having the nature of regicide; tending to regicide.

**regicide** (rē-jī-sīd), *n.* [= *F. regicide* = Sp. *regida*, *< L. rex* (*reg-*), a king, + *-cida*, *< cadere*, kill.] A king-killer; one who puts a king to death; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a member of the high court of justice constituted by Parliament for the trial of Charles I., by which he was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death in 1649.

The *regicides* who sat on the life of our late King were brought to trial in the Old Bailey.

*Edwin*, Diary, Oct. 11, 1649.

**regicide** (rē-jī-sīd), *n.* [= *F. regicide* = Sp. *regida*, *< L. rex* (*reg-*), a king, + *-cidium*, a killing, *< cadere*, kill.] The killing of a king.

Did Fate, or we, when great Attilas dy'd,  
Urge the bold traitor to the *Regicide*?

*Penton*, In Pope's Olympos, l. 45.

**regifugium** (rē-jī-fū'jī-um), *n.*; pl. *regifugia* (-ia). [= Pg. *regifugio*, *< LL. regifugium*, 'the king's flight,' *< L. rex* (*reg-*), king, + *fuga*, flight, *< fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] An ancient Roman annual festival, held, according to some ancient writers, in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

**regild** (rē-gild'), *v. t.* [*< re- + gild*.] To gild anew.

**régime** (rā-zhēm'), *n.* [*< F. régime*, *< L. regimen*, direction, government: see *regimen*.] 1.

Mode, system, or style of rule or management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.

The industrial *régime* is distinguished from the predatory *régime* in this, that mutual dependence becomes great and direct, while mutual antagonism becomes small and indirect.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 625.

2. In French law, specifically, the system of property rights under the marriage relation, fixed upon by the parties by an ante-nuptial contract. The principal systems are *régime de communauté* (see *community property*, under *community*), *régime de séparation de biens*, and *régime dotal* (see *dotal*).—Ancient *régime* [*F. ancien régime*], a former style or system of government; an ancient social system; specifically, the political and social system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.

**regimen** (rē-jī-men), *n.*; pl. *regimens*, *regimina* (rē-jī-men-z, rē-jī-mī-nī). [= *OF. régime*, *F. régime* = Sp. *regimen* = Pg. *regimen*, *régime* = *It. regime*, *< L. regimen*, guidance, direction, government, rule, *< regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *régime*.] 1. Orderly government or system; system of order; government; control.

It concerneth the *regimen* and government of every man over himself, and not over others.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 278.

Time . . . restored the giddy revellers to the *regimen* of sober thought.

*O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xvi.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; specifically, in *med.*, the regulation of diet, exercise, etc., with a view to the preservation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules; sometimes used as equivalent to *hygiene*, but most commonly used as a synonym for *diet*, 2.

My Father's disorder appeared to be a dropsy, an indisposition the most unexpected, being a person so exemplarily temperate, and of admirable *regimen*.

*Edwin*, Diary, Oct. 20, 1649.

Yet I have heard you were ill yourself, and kept your bed . . . this was (I imagine) only by way of *regimen*, and not from necessity.

*Gray*, Letters, l. 340.

3. In *zool.*, habit or mode of life with regard to eating; choice of food; dietetics; as, an animal or a vegetable *regimen*; carnivorous *regimen*.—4. In *gram.*: (a) Government; the control which one word exercises over the form of another in connection with it.

The grammarians posit the absence of *regimen* as one of the differential features of a conjunction.

*F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 84.

(b) The word or words so governed.

**regiment** (rē-jī-ment), *n.* [*< ME. regiment*, *regiment*, *< OF. regiment*, *regiment*, government, sway, later a regiment of soldiers, = *Pr. regiment* = Sp. *regimiento*, government, a regiment, = Pg. *regimento* = *It. reggimento*, *< LL. regimuntum*, rule, government, *< L. regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *regimen*, *régime*.] 1. Rule; government; authority.

That for him forth y he be under the *regiment* and governance of the Myr and Aldermun of the same cite.

*Charters of Lond.*, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 43.

The first blast of the trumpet against the monstrous *Regiment* of Women.

*Keats*, title of work.

The *regiment* of Debora, who ruled twenty years with religion.

*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 455.

2. A district ruled; a kingdom.

The triple-parted *regiment*

That froward Saturn gave unto his sons.

*Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

3. Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her into their former law and *regiment*.

*Pletcher* (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

4. *Milit.*, a body of soldiers, consisting of one or more battalions of infantry, or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel, or of a certain division of artillery. It is the largest permanent association of soldiers, and the third subdivision of an army-corps, several regiments constituting a brigade, and several brigades a division. These combinations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continuously, and in command of the same bodies of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as any regiment may comprise any number of battalions. The organization of the British Royal Artillery is anomalous, the whole body forming one regiment. In 1890 it consists of about 23,000 officers and men, distributed in a number of brigades, each of which is as large as an ordinary regiment. In the United States service the full strength of a cavalry regiment is now 1,214; of artillery, 1,719; of infantry, 1,378. Abbreviated *reit*.

*K. John*, Uphigher to the plain; where we'll set forth  
In best appointment all our *regiments*.

*East*, Speed then, to take advantage of the field.

*Shak.*, K. John, II. 1. 235.

**Marching regiment**. See *march* 2.—**Royal regiment of artillery**. See *artillery*.

**regiment** (rē-jī-ment), *v. t.* [= Sp. *regimentar*, form into regiments; from the noun.] To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers; hence, to organize; bring under a definite system of command, authority, or interdependence.

If women were to be *regimented*, he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum.

*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 314. (*Darcey*.)

**regimental** (rē-jī-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *regimental*; as *regiment* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment; as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

The band led the column, playing the *regimental* march.

*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxx.

**Regimental adjutant**, fund, etc. See the nouns.  
II. *n. pl.* (rarely used in the singular). Military clothing: so named from the former practice of discriminating the uniforms of different regiments very decidedly one from another—a fashion nearly abandoned at the present time.

If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a *regimental*.

*Coleman*, Man of Business, II. (*Darcey*.)

You a soldier!—you're a walking block, fit only to dust the company's *regimentals* on.

*Sheridan*, The Rivals, III. 1.

In their ragged *regimentals*  
Stood the old Continentals,  
Yielding not.

*G. H. McMaster*, Carmen Bellcosum.

**regimentation** (rē-jī-men-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< regiment*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] The act of forming into regiments, or the state of being formed into regiments or classified systems; organization.

The process of militant organization is a process of *regimentation*, which, primarily taking place in the army, secondarily affects the whole community.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 553.

**regimina**, *n.* Latin plural of *regimen*.

**regiminal** (rē-jī-mī-nal), *a.* [*< L. regimen* (*regimen*), rule, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to regimen: as, strict *regiminal* rules.

**Regina** (rē-jī-nā), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), *< L. regina*, a queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] In *herpet.*, a genus of water-snakes or aquatic harmless serpents of the family *Colubridae*. The type is the striped water-snake of the United States, *L. leberis*.

**Regina purple**. See *purple*.

**region** (rē-jōn), *n.* [*< ME. region*, *regioun*, *< OF. region*, *F. région* = *Pr. regio*, *regio* = Sp. *region* = Pg. *região* = *It. regione*, a region, *< L. regio(n)-*, a direction, line, boundary-line, boundary, territory, quarter, province, region, *< regere*, direct, rule: see *regent*.] 1. Any considerable and connected part of a space or surface; specifically, a tract of land or sea of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; in a broad sense, place without special reference to location or extent: as, the equatorial *regions*; the temperate *regions*; the polar *regions*; the upper *regions* of the atmosphere.

Fit there is, toward the parties meridionales, many Countrees and many *Regions*.

*Manderley*, Travels, p. 262.

The *regions* of Artols.

Wallon, and Pearly. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., II. 1. 0.

Gawain the while thro' all the *region* round

Rode with his diamond, wearied of the quest.

*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. An administrative division of a city or territory; specifically, such a division of the city of Rome and of the territory about Rome, of which the number varied at different times; a district, quarter, or ward (modern *rione*). Under Servius Tullius there were four regions in the city and twenty-six in the Roman territory.

The series of Roman Macedonia begins with coins of the *regions* issued by permission of the senate and bearing the name of the Macedonians, from 158 to 148 B. C.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

His [Alberic's] chief attention was given to the militia, which was still arranged in scholæ, and it is highly probable that he was the author of the new division of the city [Rome] into twelve *regions*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 788.

Rome has seven ecclesiastical *regions*, each with its proper deacons, subdeacons, and acolytes. Each *region* has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical functions, which are celebrated by each in rotation.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 500.

3. Figuratively, the inhabitants of a region or district of country.

All the *regions*

Do smilingly revolt. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 102.

4. In *anat.*, a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated: as, the abdominal *regions*.

Let it fall rather, though the fork invade

The *region* of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 1. 147.

The mouth, and the *region* of the mouth, . . . were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.

*De Quincey* (Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, Wordsworth).

5†. Place; rank; station; dignity.

He is of too high a *region*: he knows too much.

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 75.

6†. Specifically, the space from the earth's surface out to the orbit of the moon: properly called the *elemental region*.

The orb below  
As hush as death, anon the dreadful thunder  
Doth rend the *region*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 509.

I should have fatted all the *region* kites  
With this slave's cital. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 607.

7. In *zoögeog.*, a large faunal area variously limited by different authors. Especially—(a) A realm: one of several primary divisions of the earth's surface, characterized by its fauna: as, the Palearctic or the Nearctic *region*. The term acquired specific application to certain large principal areas from its use in this sense by P. L. Sclater in 1857. Sclater's regions, adopted with little modification by Günther and Wallace, were six in number: the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental or Indian, Australian, Nearctic, and Neotropical. (See these words.) Baird added a seventh, the West Indian, now considered a division of the Neotropical. In 1874 Sclater, following Huxley, recognized as primary divisions (1) *Arctogaea*, comprising the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Indian, and Nearctic regions; (2) *Dendrogea*, represented by the Neotropical region; (3) *Antarctogaea*, with an Australian region; and (4) *Ornithogaea*, with a New Zealand region. (b) A secondary faunal area, the primary being called a *realm*: as, the Antillean, Central American, and Brazilian *regions* of the American Tropical realm. In this sense it has been used by most American zoologists. Various other divisions have been proposed, as by A. Murray in 1866, Huxley in 1868, W. T. Blanford in 1893, E. Blyth in 1871, A. Newton in 1875, T. Gill in 1878, and J. A. Allen in 1878. Each of the main divisions, however defined by different naturalists, is subdivided into several subregions or provinces, more or less minutely in different systems. Thus, for example, the Ethiopian region is divided by Newton into the Libyan, Guinean, Caffrarian, Mozambican, and Madagascanian subregions, and the Libyan subregion itself into the Arabian, Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Gambian provinces. The waters of the globe have been either included in the prime divisions based on the land faunas, or segregated in peculiar ones.—Abdominal *regions*. See *abdominal*.—

Agrarian *region*, anal *region*. See the adjectives.—Axillary *region*, a region on the side of the thorax, extending from the axilla to a line drawn from the lower border of the mammary to that of the scapular region.—Basilar *region*, the region of the base of the skull.—Blucgrass *region*. See *grasses*.—Broca's *region*. Same as *Broca's convolution*. See *convolution*.—Ciliary *region*, that part of the eyeball just back from the cornea which corresponds to the ciliary muscle and processes.—Clavicular *region*, the region on the front of the chest immediately over the clavicle.—Clypeal *region*. See *clypeal*.—Cordilleran *region*. See *cordillera*.—Cyclile, dorsolumbar, epigastric, gluteal, hypogastric *region*. See the adjectives.—Hyomental *region*, the space between the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.—Hypochondriac *region*. (a) Of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*. (b) Of the thorax, same as *inframammary region*.—Ilac *region*. See *abdominal regions*.—Indo-Pacific *region*. See *Indo-Pacific*.—Infra-axillary *region*, the region on the side of the chest extending from the axillary region to the free border of the ribs. Also called *subaxillary region*.—Infraclavicular *region*. See *infraclavicular*.—Infrahyoid *region*, the region between the hyoid bone and the sternum.—Inframammary *region*. See *inframammary*.—Infrascapular *region*, the region on the back of the thorax on either side of the median line below a horizontal line through the inferior angle of each scapula. Also called *subscapular region*.—Interscapular *region*, the region on the back of the thorax between the shoulder blades.—Ischiorectal *region*, the space corresponding to the posterior part of the pelvic outlet.—Lenticulostrate *region*, the anterior parts of the lenticular and caudate nuclei and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—Lenticulothalamic *region*, the posterior part of the lenticular nucleus, the optic thalamus, and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—Lumbar *region*. See *lumbar*.—Mammary *region*, the region on the front of the chest extending from the upper border of the third to the upper border of the sixth rib.—Mesogastric *region*, the umbilical and right and left lumbar regions taken together.—Multiply-connected *region*, in *math.*, a region such that between any two points of it several paths can be drawn which cannot be changed one into the other by gradual changes or variations without going out of the region. In question.—Parasternal, pelvic, Polynesian, popliteal, precordial, etc. *region*. See the adjectives.—Region of calms. See *calms*.—Sternal *region*, superior and inferior. See *sternal*.—Subaxillary *region*. Same as *infra-axillary region*.—Subclavicular *region*. Same as *infraclavicular region*.—Submammary *region*. Same as *inframammary region*.—Subscapular *region*. Same as *infrascapular region*.—Suprahyoid *region*, the region of the front of the neck above the hyoid bone; the hyomental region.—Supramammary *region*. Same as *infraclavicular region*.—Suprascapular *region*, the region on the back above the spine of the scapula.—Suprasternal *region*. See *suprasternal*.—Syn. 1. Quarter, locality, climate, territory.

regional (rē'jōn-əl), a. [*F. régional* = Sp. *Pg. regional* = It. *regionale*, < L. *regionalis*, of or belonging to a region or province, < L. *regio* (n-), a region, province: see *region*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a particular region or place; sectional; topical; local.

The peculiar seasonal and regional distribution of hurricanes. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to division into regions, as in anatomy and zoögeography; topographical.

It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude regional anatomy. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 224.

Regional anatomy. Same as *topographical anatomy*. See *anatomy*.

regionally (rē'jōn-əl-i), adv. With reference to a region or particular place; topically; locally; in *zoögeog.*, with reference to faunal regions or areas.

He thought it was the duty of the surgeon to treat it regionally. *Medical News*, LII. 273.

The preservation of rock-oils in every formation, of every geological age, all over the world—subject, however, locally or regionally, to subsequent change or destruction. *Science*, VIII. 233.

regionarius (rē'ji-ō-nā'ri-us), n.; pl. *regionarii* (-i). [NL., < L. *regio* (n-), a region: see *region*.] A title given to various Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who are assigned to duty in or jurisdiction over certain regions or districts in the city of Rome.

regionary (rē'jōn-ā-ri), a. [*< region* + -ary.] 1. Of or pertaining to a region or regions.

But to this they attributed their successes, namely, to the tropical and regionary deities, and their entertaining so numerous a train of gods and goddesses. *Ecceles*, True Religion, I. 104.

2. Of or pertaining to a region or administrative district, especially of the city of Rome.—Regionary deacon. See *deacon*.

From the time of Honorius II., Rome had twelve regionary deacons. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

regionic (rē'ji-on'ik), a. [*< region* + -ic.] Same as *regional*. [*Rare.*]

A *regionic* association. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 768.

regious† (rē'ji-us), a. [= Sp. *Pg. It. regio*, < L. *regius*, kingly, royal, regal, < *rex* (reg-), a king: see *rex*.] Pertaining to a king; royal. *J. Harrington*.

register<sup>1</sup> (rej'is-tēr), n. [*< ME. regestr* (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *register*), < OF. *registre*, F. *registre*, a record, register, = Pr. *registre* = Sp. *registro* = Pg. *registro*, *registro*, *registro* = It. *registro*, a register, record, < ML. *registrum*, also *registra*, register, a register, an altered form of *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded, a register, orig. pl. L. *regesta*, things recorded, records, neut. pl. of *regestus*, pp. of *regere*, record: see *regest*, n. and v. In the later senses 6–10, from the verb, and in part practically identical, as 'that which registers,' with *register* 2, 'one who registers': see *register* 2.]

1. An official written account or entry, usually in a book regularly kept, as of acts, proceedings, or names, for preservation or for reference; a record; a list; a roll; also, the book in which such a record is kept: as, a parish register; a hotel register.

Of souls fynde I nat in this *registre*.

Each time of sorrow is naturally evermore a *register* of all such grievous events as have happened either in or near about the same time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a compilation of the forms of writs in use, both original and judicial, which seems to have grown up gradually in the hands of clerks and of copyists, and therefore to vary much in different copies. *Harvard Law Review*, Oct., 1889.—3. In *com.*, a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality. See *registration of British ships*, under *registration*.—4. The printed list of signatures at the end of early printed books.—5. In *music*: (a) The compass or range of a voice or an instrument. (b) A particular series of tones, within the compass of a voice or of certain instruments, which is produced in the same way and with the same quality: as, the chest-register of the voice, or the chalumeau register of the clarinet. The vocal registers are distinguished by quality more than by pitch, since the same tone can often be produced in more than one register. The difference lies in the way in which the larynx is used, but the exact nature of the process is disputed. The so-called head-register and chest-register include tones that call the cavities of the head and chest respectively into decided sympathetic vibration. The different vocal qualities are also called the *low*, *middle*, and *high registers*, or the *thick*, *middle*, and *thin registers*, depending in the first case upon the pitch of the tones for which they are best suited, and in the second upon the supposed condition of the vocal cords in producing them, or the quality of the tones produced.

It is true that alto boys cannot be made effective when choir-masters prohibit the use of the chest register. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 73.

6. In *organ-building*: (a) Same as *stop* or *stop-knob*. (b) A perforated frame or board for holding a set of trackers in place.—7. A device for registering automatically the number of revolutions made or the amount of work done by machinery, or for recording the pressure of steam, air, or water, or other data, by means of appar-

tus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, velocity, etc., it is desired to ascertain.—8. A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air, as the draft-regulating plate of a furnace, or the damper-plate of a locomotive engine; a perforated plate with valves governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

Look well to the *register*:  
And let your heat still lessen by degrees.

*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

I should like to know if an artist could ever represent on canvas a happy family gathered round a hole in the floor called a *register*. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

9. In *printing*, exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books or papers printed on both sides of the leaf. When pages, columns, and lines are truly square, and back one another precisely on the leaf, or when two or more adjacent colors meet without impinging, they are said to be *in register*; otherwise, *out of register*.

10. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—11. In *bookbinding*, a ribbon attached to a full-bound book to serve as a marker of place for the reader.—Anemometric register. See *anemometer*.—Army Register. See *army-list*, 1.—Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. See *Lloyd's*.—Meteorological register. See *meteorological table* (a), under *meteorological*.—Morse register. Same as *indicator*, 1 (b).—Out of register. See *def. 9*.—Parish register, a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a given parish are registered.—Register counties, in *Eng. law*, certain counties or parts of counties, including Middlesex except London, the North, East, and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Kingston-upon-Hull, in which peculiar laws for registration of matters affecting land-titles are in force.—Register ship, a ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.—Register thermometer. See *thermometer*.—Seamen's register, a record containing the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship and her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage or employment, the names, ages, etc., of the master and crew, etc. (Eng.)—Ship's register, a document showing the ownership of a vessel and giving a general description of her. It is used as a permit issued by the United States government to give protection and identification to an American vessel in a foreign trade, being practically for the vessel what a deed is for a house.—To make register, in *printing*, to arrange on the press pages, plates, or woodcuts in colors exactly in their proper positions.—Syn. 1. *Catalogue*, etc. (see *list*), *chronicle*, *archives*.

register<sup>1</sup> (rej'is-tēr), v. [*< F. registrar* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. registrar* = It. *registrare*, < ML. *registrare*, register; from the noun: see *register* 1, n.] *I. trans.* 1. To enter in a register; indicate by registering; record in any way.

Here are thy virtues show'd, here *register'd*,  
And here shall live forever.

*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Many just and holy men, whose names  
Are *register'd* and calendar'd for saints.

*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

The gray matter of the nervous system is the part in which sensory impulses are received and registered. *Science*, V. 258.

2. To mark or indicate on a register or scale.—3. In *rope-making*, to twist, as yarns, into a strand.—Light-registering apparatus. See *light*.—Syn. 1. See *record*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To enter one's name, or cause it to be entered, in a register, as at a hotel, or in the registry of qualified voters.—2. In *printing*, etc.: (a) To correspond exactly in symmetry, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sides of a leaf, so that line shall fall upon line and column upon column. (b) To correspond exactly in position, as in color-printing, so that every different color-impression shall fall exactly in its proper place, forming no double lines, and neither leaving blank spaces nor passing the limits proper to any other color.—3. In *organ-playing*, same as *registerate*.

register<sup>2</sup> (rej'is-tēr), n. [An altered form, due to confusion with *register* 1, of *registrer*, now usually written *registrar*: see *registrar*.] 1. One who registers: same as *registerar*.

O comfort-killing Night! . . .

Dim *register* and notary of shame!

*Shak.*, Lucerne, I. 765.

And having subscribed their names, certain *Registers* copy the said Orations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

Specifically.—2. In *law*: (a) An officer of a United States district court, formerly appointed under the United States bankruptcy act, for the purpose of assisting the judge in the performance of his duties under that act, by attending to matters of detail and routine, or purely administrative in their character. *Bump*. (b) In some parts of the United States, an officer who

receives and records deeds so as to give public notice thereof.—**Lord register**, or **lord clerk register**, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—**Register in bankruptcy**. Same as *bankruptcy commissioner* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).—**Register of deeds**, in the United States, a public officer who records at length deeds, conveyances, and mortgages of real estate situated within a given district.—**Register of probate or of wills**, in some of the United States, a public officer who records all wills admitted to probate.—**Register of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States government, who has charge of the account-books of the United States, registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the treasurer, signs and issues all government securities, and has charge of the registry of vessels.

**registerable** (rej'is-tér-ə-bl), *a.* [*< register* + *-able*.] Admitting of registration, or of being registered or recorded. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX, 26.

**registered** (rej'is-tér-d), *p. a.* Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled: as, a *registered voter* (one whose name is duly entered in the official list of persons qualified to vote in an election).—**Registered bond, invention, letter**, etc. See the nouns.—**Registered company**, a company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.

**registerer** (rej'is-tér-ér), *n.* [*< register* + *-er*.] Cf. *registrant*.] One who registers; a registrar; a recorder.

The Greeks, the chiefs *registrars* of worthy acts.

*Golding*, tr. of *Cesar*, To the Reader.

**register-grate** (rej'is-tér-grät), *n.* A grate furnished with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

**registering** (rej'is-tér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *register*, *v.*] Same as *registration*.

**register-office** (rej'is-tér-ôf'is), *n.* 1. An office where a register is kept, or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office.—2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants. [U. S.]

**register-plate** (rej'is-tér-plät), *n.* In rope-making machines, a concave metallic disk having holes so arranged concentrically as to give the yarns passed through them the proper positions for entering into the general twist.

**register-point** (rej'is-tér-point), *n.* The adjustable point or spur attached to a printing-press and used to aid in getting register. See *point*, 2 (*c*).

**register-ship** (rej'is-tér-ship), *n.* [*< register* + *-ship*.] The office of a register or registrar.

**registrable** (rej'is-trä-bl), *a.* [*< register* + *-able*.] Admitting of registration; that may or can be registered. *Lancet*, No. 3474, p. 733.

**registrar** (rej'is-trä-ri), *n.* [Formerly *registr*; *< ME. registrere*, *< ML. registrarius*, one who keeps a register or record, a registrar, notary, *< registrum*, a register, record: see *register*.] Cf. *registrant* and *register*. Cf. also *OF. registrateur*, *< ML. registrator*, *< registrar*, register.] 1. One whose business it is to write or keep a register or record; a keeper of records.

I make Pierres the Plowman my procurator and my reve, And *registrere* to receive. *Piers Plowman* (B), lxx. 254.

The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworn before the registrar. *T. Watton*, Bathurst, p. 136.

2. An official who acts as secretary to the congregation of a university.—**Registrar's license**. See *license*.

**registrar-general** (rej'is-trä-jen'el), *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; specifically, in Great Britain, an officer appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom is intrusted, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

**registrarship** (rej'is-trä-jen-ship), *n.* [*< registrar* + *-ship*.] The office of registrar.

**registrary** (rej'is-trä-ri), *n.*; pl. *registraries* (-riz). [*< ML. registrarivus*, one who registers: see *register*.] A registrar. The registrar of the University of Cambridge is so called.

Lo, hither comynth a goodly maystres,

Occupacyon, Fanny's *registrary*.

*Skellon*, Garland of Laurel, l. 621.

**registrate** (rej'is-trät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *registrated*, ppr. *registrating*. [*< ML. registratus*, ppr. of *registrare*, register: see *register* + *-at*.] 1. *trans.* To register; enroll.

Why do ye toil to *registrate* your names

On icy pillars, which soon melt away?

*Drummond*, Flowers of Slon.

II. *intrans.* In *organ-playing*, to arrange or draw stops for playing; make or set a combination. See *registration*, 3. Also *register*.

**registratet**, *a.* Registered; recorded.

Those madrigals we sung amidst our flocks . . .

Are *registratet* by echoes in the rocks.

*Drummond*, To Sir W. Alexander.

**registration** (rej'is-trä'shon), *n.* [*< OF. registration*, *< ML. registratio(n)-*, a registering, *< registrar*, register: see *register* and *register* + *-at*.] 1. The act of inserting or recording in a register; the act of recording in general: as, the *registration* of deeds; the *registration* of births, deaths, and marriages; the *registration* of voters.

Man's senses were thus indefinitely enlarged as his means of *registration* were perfected.

*J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 48.

2. Specifically, in the law of conveyancing, a system for the recording of conveyances, mortgages, and other instruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the information of all concerned. The general policy of registry laws is to make a duly registered instrument notice to all the world, so that no one can claim any advantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unregistered owner or claimant in ignorance of the registered title. Under some systems a specified time is allowed for registering; and in some neglect to register an instrument within the time limited marks it with infirmity. The more generally accepted principle is to give effect to each instrument in the order of its registration, as against all unregistered instruments of which the purchaser, etc., had no actual notice. Another important element in registry laws is a provision that the record or certified copy shall be evidence in all courts equally as the original; but in some systems the non-production of the original must be accounted for before the record can be received in lieu of it.

3. In *organ-playing*, the act, process, art, or result of selecting or combining stops for playing given pieces of music. It includes every effect of light and shade, of quality or power, that is needed for a complete rendering, including the choice of manuals, the drawing and retuning of stops, and the use of all mechanical accessories, like couplers, the swell pedal, etc. In most recent organ-music the registration is somewhat carefully indicated by the composer or editor, but organs are so diverse that every player must interpret such marks for himself. Older music is usually unmarked, and the registration requires special study as well as special talent.—**Decree of registration**. See *decree*.—**Parliamentary Registration Act**, an English statute of 1834 (6 and 7 Viet., c. 18), which requires the registration of voters and defines certain rights of voting. It has been amended by later statutes.—**Registration Act**. (a) An English statute of 1855 (45 Viet., c. 35), which extends the borough system of registration of voters to county voters. (b) One of numerous American statutes in various States, providing for registration, and often requiring it as a condition of the right to vote.—**Registration of births, marriages, and deaths**, the system of collecting vital statistics by requiring attending physicians, etc., in case of births and deaths, and clergymen and magistrates solemnizing marriages, to report at once each case, with appropriate particulars, to the public authorities, for the purpose of preserving permanent and systematic records.

—**Registration of British ships**, a duty imposed on ship-owners in order to secure to the vessels the privileges of British ships. Registration is to be made by the principal officer of customs at any port or place in the United Kingdom, and by certain specified officers in the colonies. The registration comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, the particulars of her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registry. The vessel is considered to belong to the port at which she is registered.—**Registration of copyright**, the name given in England to the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securing the copyright: corresponding to *entry of copyright* in the United States.—**Registration of trade-marks**, the system by which one claiming the exclusive right to a trade-mark may register it for the purpose of giving public notice of his claim, and preserving record evidence thereof from the time of entry.—**Registration of voters or electors**. (a) In the United States, a system for the prevention of frauds in the exercise of the suffrage, by requiring voters to cause their names to be registered in books provided for the purpose in each election district, with appropriate particulars of residence, age, etc., to enable investigation to be made, and the right of the voter to cast the ballot to be challenged, if there be occasion. (b) In Great Britain and Ireland, the making up of a list of voters which, after judicial revision, is the accredited record of an elector's title to vote.

**registrational** (rej'is-trä'shon-al), *a.* [*< registration* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to registration. *Lancet*, No. 3457, p. 1135.

**registry** (rej'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *registries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *regestery*, *regestary*; *< ME. regestery*, *< ML. "regestarium"*, *< regestum*, a register: see *register*.] 1. The act of recording or writing in a register, or depositing in the place of public record: as, the *registry* of a deed; the *registry* of a will, etc.—2. The place where a register is kept.—3. A series of facts recorded; a record.

I have sometimes wondered why a *registry* has not been kept in the colleges of physicians of all such [specific remedies] as have been invented by any professors of every age.

*Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

Our conceptions are but the *registry* of our experience, and can therefore be altered only by being temporarily annihilated. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 60.

**Certificate of registry**. See *certificate*, 2.—**District registry**, in *Eng. law*, an office in a provincial town for

the transaction or record of steps incidental to litigation by attorneys within the district, in order to avoid the necessity of taking every step in the central offices in London.

**regitive** (rej'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. regere*, rule (see *regent*), + *-itive*.] Ruling; governing.

Their *regitive* power over the world.

*Gentleman's Calling*, vii. § 5. (*Latham*.)

**regium donum** (rē'ji-um dō-num), [*L.:* *regium*, neut. of *regius*, royal (see *regious*); *donum*, a gift, grant: see *donate*.] A royal grant; specifically, an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian and other dissenting clergy in Ireland, commuted in 1869 for £791,372.

He had had something to do with both the *regium donum* and the Maynooth grant.

*Trollope*, Barchester Towers, iii.

**regius professor** (rē'ji-us prō-fes'or), [*L.:* *regius*, royal; *professor*, professor.] A royal professor; specifically, one of those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch universities the same name is given to all professors whose professorships have been founded by the crown. Abbreviated *reg. prof.*

**regive** (rē-giv'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *give*.] To give back; restore.

Bid day stand still,

Bid him drive back his car, and reimpart

The period past, *regive* the present hour.

*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 309.

**reglet**, *n.* [Also *reigle*; *< OF. regle*, *reigle*, *riegle*, *rigle*, *reule*, *rieule*, *F. rigle*, a rule, etc.: see *rule*.] Cf. *reglet*, *reglement*. In def. 2, cf. *reglet*, and also *rule* and the doublet *rail*, a straight bar, etc.] 1. A rule; a regulation.

*Hallucell*.—2. A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; a groove in which something runs: as, the *regle* of a side-post for a flood-gate.

In one of the corners next the sea standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *regles* in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

**reglet**, *v. t.* [Also *reigle*; *< OF. regler*, *reigler*, *< LL. regulare*, rule: see *rule*, *regulate*.] To rule; govern; regulate.

All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God. *Fuller*, Worthies, Wales, III. 49.

**reglement** (reg'l-ment), *n.* [Also *reglement*; *< OF. reglement*, *F. règlement* = *Sp. reglamento* = *Pg. regulamento* = *It. regolamento*, *< ML. regulamentum*, ruling, regulation, *< LL. regulare*, rule, regulate: see *regle*, *rule*.] Regulation.

To speak now of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, how the discommodities of it may be best avoked.

*Bacon*, Usury.

**reglementary** (reg-lē-men'tā-ri), *a.* [*< OF. reglementaire*, conformable to rule, *< reglement*, a rule, regulation: see *reglement*.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying regulations; regulative: as, a *reglementary* charter. *Encyc. Diet.* [Rare.]

**reglet** (reg'let), *n.* [Also *right*; *< OF. reglet*, *F. réglet* (= *Sp. regleta* = *Pg. regreta*), a reglet, *< regle*, a rule: see *regle*.] 1. In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, used in composition to make blanks about a page, or between the lines of large types in open display. Reglets are made of the width of ordinary text-types, from pearl to great primer. Broader strips of wood are known as *furniture*.

2. In *arch.*, a narrow flat molding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

**reglet-plane** (reg'let-plān), *n.* A plane used for making printers' reglets. Reglets are not made in America with planes, but with fine circular saws. [Eng.]

**reglow** (rē-glō'), *v. i.* [*< re-* + *glow*.] Same as *recalesce*.

**reglow** (rē-glō'), *n.* [*< reglow*, *v.*] Same as *recalescence*.

**regma** (reg'mi), *n.*; pl. *regmata* (-mā-ti). [*< Gr. ῥῆγμα*, a fracture, breakage, *< ῥήγναι*, break: see *break*.] In *bot.*, a capsule with two or more lobes and as many one-seeded, two-valved cells, which separate at maturity, splitting elastically from the persistent axis (carpopore), as in *Euphorbia* and *Geranium*. It is one form of *schizocarp*.

**regmacarp** (reg'mā-kärp), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥῆγμα*, a fracture (see *regma*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, any dehiscient fruit. *Masters*.

**regna**, *n.* Plural of *regnum*.

**regnal** (reg'nal), *a.* [*< ML. regnalis*, *< L. regnum*, kingdom, reign: see *reign*.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—**Regnal years**, the



number of years a sovereign has reigned. It has been the practice in various countries to date public documents and other deeds from the year of accession of the sovereign. The practice still prevails in Great Britain in the enumeration of acts of Parliament.

**regnancy** (reg'nān-si), *n.* [*< regnan(t) + -cy.*] The act of reigning; rule; predominance. *Coleridge.*

**regnant** (reg'nānt), *a.* [= *F. régissant* = *Sp. reinante* = *Pg. regnante*, *reinante* = *It. regnante*, *< L. regnan(t)-s*, ppr. of *regnare*, reign: see *reign*.] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

The church of martyrs, and the church of saints, and doctors, and confessors, now *regnant* in heaven. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1837), II. 214.

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant, A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift.*

This intense and *regnant* personality of Carlyle. *The Century*, XXVI. 532.

**Queen regnant.** See *queen*.

**regnative** (reg'nā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. regnatus*, pp. of *regnare*, reign, + *-ive*.] Ruling; governing. [Rare.]

**regnet**, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*. **regicide** (reg'ni-sid), *n.* [*< L. regnum*, a kingdom, + *-cida*, *< cadere*, kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. [Rare.]

Regicides are no less than *regicides*, Lam. iv. 20; for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives, and traitors make the land sick which they live in. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 418.

**Regnoli's operation.** See *operation*.

**regnum** (reg'nūm), *n.*; pl. *regna* (-nā). [*ML.*, a particular use of *L. regnum*, kingly government, royalty: see *reign*.] 1. A badge or mark of royalty or supremacy, generally a crown of some unusual character. The word is especially applied to early forms of the papal tiara, a crown similar to a royal crown with a high conical cap rising from within it.

St. Peter (in the seal of the mayor of Exeter) has a lofty *regnum* on his head. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XVIII. 237.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] One of three main divisions of natural objects (collectively called *Imperium Naturæ*), technically classed as the *Regnum Animale*, *R. Vegetabile*, and *R. Minerale*: used by the older naturalists before and for some time after Linnaeus, and later represented by the familiar English phrases *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral* kingdoms. (See *kingdom*, 6.) A fourth, *R. Primægium*, was formally named by Hogg. See *Primægia*, *Protista*.

**regorger** (rē-gōrj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) regorger* = *Pr. regorgar* = *It. ringorgare*, vomit up; as *re- + gorgi*, *v.*] 1. To vomit up; eject from the stomach; throw back or out again.

It was so fittingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To swallow again or back.

And tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood. *Dryden, Sig. and Gules*, I. 186.

3. To devour to repletion. [Rare.]

Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine, And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats. *Milton, S. A.*, I. 1671.

**regrace**, *n. pl.* [*ME.*, *< OF. regracere*, thanks, *< regracier*, *< ML. regraciare*, *regraciari*, thank again, thank, *< L. re-*, again, + *ML. gratiare*, thank: see *grace*.] Thanks.

With dew *regrace*. *Wilmington Correspondence*, p. 6. (*Hallivell*.)

**regrade** (rē-grād'), *v. i.* [Altered to suit the orig. *grade*, and *degrade*, *retrograde*, etc.; *< L. regredi*, go or come back, turn back, retire, retreat, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*.] Cf. *regrede*. Cf. *LL. degradare*, restore to one's rank or to a former condition, also degrade from one's rank.] To retire; go back; retrograde.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored. *Haler, New Analysis of Chronology*, III. 230.

**regrant** (rē-grānt'), *v. t.* [*< AF. regranter*, *regranter*, grant again; as *re- + grant*.] To grant again.

This their grace is long, containing a commemoration of the benefits vouchsafed their fore-fathers, & a prayer for *regranting* the same. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 200.

**regrant** (rē-grānt'), *n.* [*< regrant*, *v.*] The act of granting again; a new or fresh grant.

As there had been no forfeiture, no *regrant* was needed. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, V. 9.

**regrate** (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. regraten*, *< OF. regrater*, sell by retail, *regrate*, *F. regratter*, haggle, higglo; with intrusive *r* (appar. due to

confusion with *OF. regrater*, dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale: see *regrate*?) for *\*regater* = *Sp. regatar*, rival in sailing, prob. formerly sell by retail, haggle (cf. *deriv. regatear*, retail, haggle, wriggle, avoid), = *Pg. regatar*, buy, sell, traffic (cf. *deriv. regatear*, haggle, bargain hard), = *OIt. regattare*, *rigattare*, sell by retail, haggle, strive for mastery, also *\*recattare*, *recattare*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, *regate*, forestall the market (*ML. refl. regalar*, buy back, redeem), *< re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, obtain, acquire, purchase, *< L. captare*, strive to seize, lay hold of, snatch at, chase, etc.: see *chase*, *catch*, and cf. *acate* and *purchase*. Cf. also *regatta*, from the same source.] To retail; specifically, to buy, as corn or provisions, and sell again in or near the same market or fair—a practice which, from its effect in raising the price, was formerly made a criminal offense, often classed with *engrossing* and *forestalling*.

And that they *regrate* no corn commynge to the market, in peyne of lesynge xx. s. for every of the said offences. *English Gilds* (E. T. S.), p. 381.

Neither should they likewise buye any come to sell the same agayne, unless it were to make malte therof; for by such engrossing and *regrating* we see the dearthe that nowe commonly raineth here in England to have bene caused. *Spenser, Present State of Ireland*.

**regrate** (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. regrater*, dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale, lit. 'scrape again,' *F. regratter*, scrape or scratch again, *regrate* (masonry), *< re-*, again, + *grater*, *F. gratter*, scrape, scratch, grate: see *grate*.] The word has hitherto been confused with *regrate*<sup>1</sup>: see *regrate*<sup>1</sup>. 1. In masonry, to remove the outer surface of (an old hewn stone), so as to give it a fresh appearance.—2. To grate or rasp; in a figurative sense, to offend; shock. [Rare.]

The most sordid animal, those that are the least beautified with colours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate* the eye. *Dorham, Physico-Theology*, iv. 12.

**regrate**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *regret*. **regrator**, *n.* [*< ME. regrator*, *< OF. regrator*, *F. regratter*, a huckster, = *Pr. regrator* = *Sp. regatero* = *Pg. regaturo* = *It. rigattiere* (*ML. regatarius*, later also *regraterius*, huckster; *b*) *E. regrator*, *< ME. regratour*, *< OF. regrateor*, *regratour*, *regrator* (= *Pg. regatador*; *ML.* as if *\*regrator*), a huckster, *regrator*, *< regrater*, *regrate*: see *regrate*.] A retailer; a huckster; specifically, one who buys provisions and sells them, especially in the same market or fair.

Ac Mede the mayde the maire hath bisougte, Of alle suche sellers slyner to take, Or presentz with-oute pens as peeces of siluer, Ifinges or other richesses the *regrateres* to maynetene. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 90.

No *regratour* ne go owt of towne for to engroy the chafare, vpon payne for to be forty-dayes in the kynges prisone. *English Gilds* (E. T. S.), p. 353.

*Regrator* or *Regrator*, a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail; but it now signifies one that buys and sells again any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair or within five Miles of it. Also one that trims up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckster. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

*Regraters* of bread corn. *Tatler*, No. 118.

Forestallers and *regrators* haunted the privy councils of the king. *J. D.Israeli, Amen*, of Lit., I. 379.

**regratory**, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. \*regratorie* (*ML. regratoria*), *< regrater*, *regrate*: see *regrate*.] The practice of *regrating*.

For these are men on this molde that moste harm worcheth To the pore people that parcel-mele buggen [buy at retail]; . . . Thel rychen thorw *regratorye*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 83.

**regratiatory** (rē-grā'tiō-rī), *n.* [*< ML. regratiator*, one who gives thanks, *< regratiari*, give thanks (cf. *AF. regracere*, thanks): see *regrace*. Cf. *ingratiare*.] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

That welure nothyng there doth remayne Wherewit. to gyue you my *regratiatory*. *Shelton, Garland of Laurel*.

**regrator**, *n.* See *regrator*.

**regratoriet**, *n.* A variant of *regratory*.

**regratress** (rē-grā'tres), *n.* [*< regrater + -ess*.] A woman who sells at retail; a female huckster.

No baker shall give unto the *regratresses* the six-pence by way of hanel-money. *Riley, tr. of Liber Albus*, p. 232, quoted in *Piers Plowman* (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 43.

**regrede** (rē-grēd'), *v. i.* [*< L. regredi*, go or come back, return, retire, retreat, *regrade*, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*, and cf. *regress*, *regrade*.] To go back; retrograde. as the apso of a planet's orbit. *Todhunter*. [Rare.]

**regredience** (rē-grē'di-ens), *n.* [*< L. regredien(t)-s*, ppr. of *regredi*, go back: see *regrede*.] A returning; a retrograding; a going back.

No man comes late unto that place from whence Never man yet had a *regredience*. *Herrick, Never too Late to Dye*.

**regreet** (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + greet*.] 1. To greet again; resalute.

You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life, Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields, Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions. *Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 3. 142.

2. To salute; greet. [Rare.]

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet* The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet. *Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 3. 67.

**regreet** (rē-grēt'), *n.* [*< regreet*, *v.*] A return or exchange of salutation; a greeting.

One that comes before To signify the approaching of his lord; From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*. *Shak., M. of V.*, ii. 9. 89.

Thus low in humblest heart *Regreets* unto thy truce do we impart. *Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting*.

**regress** (rē-gres'), *v. i.* [= *Sp. regresar* = *Pg. regressar*, *< L. regressus*, pp. of *regredi*, go back, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go: see *regrede*. Cf. *digress*, *progress*, *v.*] 1. To go back; return to a former place or state.

All . . . being forced into fluent consistences, do naturally *regress* into their former solidities.

*Sir T. Braune, Vulg. Err.*, ii. 1.

2. In *astron.*, to move from east toward west. **regress** (rē-gres), *n.* [= *OF. regress*, *regres*, *F. regres* = *Sp. regreso* = *Pg. It. regresso*, *< L. regressus*, a returning, return, *< regredi*, pp. *regressus*, go back: see *regress*, *v.*] 1. Passage back; return.

The standing is slippery, and the *regress* is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse.

*Bacon, Great Place* (ed. 1887).

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to, and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. *Burnet*.

2. The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

My hand, bully; thou shalt have egress and *regress*. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, ii. 1. 226.

3. In *Scots law*, reentry. Under the feudal law, letters of *regress* were granted by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter, at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

4. In *canon law*. See *access*, 7.—5. In *logic*, the passage in thought from effect to cause.—**Demonstrative regress**, demonstrative reasoning from effect to cause.

**regression** (rē-gresh'ōn), *n.* [= *OF. regressio*, *F. regression* = *Sp. regresion* = *Pg. regressão* = *It. regressione*, *< L. regressio(n)-*, a going back, return, etc., *< regredi*, pp. *regressus*, go back: see *regress*.] 1. The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

I will leave you whilst I go in and present myself to the honourable count; till my *regression*, so please you, your noble feet may measure this private, pleasant, and most princely walk. *B. Jonson, Case is Altered*, iii. 3.

2. In *astron.*, motion from east toward west.—3. In *geom.*, contrary flexure; also, the course of a curve at a cusp.—**Edge of regression**, the cuspidal edge of a developable surface. See *cuspidal*.—**Regression of nodes**, a gyratory motion of the orbit of a planet, causing the nodes to move from east to west on the ecliptic.

**regressive** (rē-gres'iv), *a.* [= *F. régressif*: as *regress + -ive*.] Passing back; returning; opposed to *progressive*.—**Regressive assimilation**, assimilation of a sound to one preceding it.—**Regressive method**, the analytic method, which, departing from particulars, ascends to principles. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, xxiv.—**Regressive paralysis**. See *paralysis*.

**regressively** (rē-gres'iv-lī), *adv.* In a regressive manner; in a backward way; by return. *De Quincey*.

**regressus** (rē-gres'us), *n.* [*NL.*: see *regress*.] In *bot.*, that reversion of organs now known as retrogressive and retrograde metamorphosis. See *metamorphosis*.

**regret** (rē-grēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regretted*, ppr. *regretting*. [*< F. regretter*, *regret*, *OF. regretter*, *regreter*, *regreter*, desire, wish for, long after, bewail, lament, = *Pr. regretar* (after *F.*); not found in other Rom. languages, and variously explained: (a) Orig. 'bewail,' *< OF. re- + \*grater*, from the OLG. form cognate with *AS. grātan*, *ME. greten*, *E. greet* = *lecl. grāta*, weep, wail, mourn, = *Sw. grāta* = *Dan. grāde* = *Goth. grētan*, weep: see *greet*.] (b) *< L. re-*, taken as privative, + *gratus*, pleasing, as if orig. adj., 'unpleasing,' then a noun, 'displeasure, grief, sorrow': see *grate*, *greet*, *agree*, *maugre*. (c) *< ML.* as if *\*regradus*, a return

(of a disease), as in Walloon *li r'gret d'on mau*, 'the return of a disease,' < *regredi*, go back: see *regrede*, *regress*. (d) < L. as if \**requiritari*, < *re-* + *quiritare*, bewail: see *cry*. (e) < L. *requiritare*, ask after, inquire for, freq. of *requirere*, ask after, require: see *require*. Of these explanations only the first is in any degree plausible.] 1. To look back at with sorrow; feel grief or sorrowful longing for on looking back.

Sure, if they catch, to spoil the toy at most,  
To covet flying, and regret when lost.  
Pope, Moral Essays, II. 234.  
Beauty which you shall feel perfectly but once, and regret forever.  
Hovells, Venetian Life, II.  
2. To grieve at; be mentally distressed on account of: as, to regret one's rashness; to regret a choice made.

Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow  
By all mankind regretted so.  
Cotton, Death of the Earl of Ossory.  
Those the impiety of whose lives makes them regret a deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions.  
Glanville.

Poets, of all men, ever least regret  
Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.  
Coveper, Table-Talk, I. 176.  
Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to regret the peace.  
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

=Syn. To rue, lament. See *repentance*.  
**regret** (rĕ-gret'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *regrate*; < OF. *regret*, desire, will, grief, sorrow, regret, F. *regret*, regret; from the verb (which, however, is later in E.): see *regret*, *v.*] 1. Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; a painful sense of loss; desire for what is gone; sorrowful longing.

When her eyes she on the Dwarf had set,  
And saw the signes that deadly tydings spake,  
She fell to ground for sorrow full regret.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 20.  
Anguish and regret  
For loss of life and pleasure overloved.  
Milton, P. L., x. 1018.

A pain of privation takes the name of a pain of regret in two cases: (1) where it is grounded on the memory of a pleasure which, having been once enjoyed, appears not likely to be enjoyed again; (2) where it is grounded on the idea of a pleasure which was never actually enjoyed, nor perhaps so much as expected, but which might have been enjoyed (if it is supposed) had such or such a contingency happened, which, in fact, did not happen.  
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 20.

2. Pain or distress of mind, as at something done or left undone; the earnest wish that something had not been done or did not exist; bitterness of reflection.

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.  
Decay of Christian Piety.

Many and sharp the numerous ills  
Inwoven with our frame!  
More pointed still we make ourselves  
Regret, remorse, and shame.  
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

3t. Dislike; aversion.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation?  
Decay of Christian Piety.

4. An expression of regret: commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]—5. A written communication expressing sorrow for inability to accept an invitation. [Colloq.] =Syn. 1. Concern, sorrow, lamentation.—2. Penitence, Compunction, etc. See *repentance*.

**regretful** (rĕ-gret'fŭl), *a.* [< *regret* + *-ful*.] Full of regret; sorrowful.

**regretfully** (rĕ-gret'fŭl-i), *adv.* With regret.

**regrettable** (rĕ-gret'ə-bl), *a.* [< *regret* + *-able*.] Admitting of or calling for regret.

Of regrettable good English examples can be quoted from 1632 onwards.  
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

**regrettably** (rĕ-gret'ə-bli), *adv.* With regret; regretfully.

My mother and sisters, who have so long been regretfully prevented from making your acquaintance.  
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 126.

**regrowth** (rĕ-grŏth'), *n.* [< *re-* + *growth*.] A growing again; a new or second growth. *Darwin*.

**regt.** An abbreviation of (a) *regent*; (b) *regiment*.

**reguardant**, *a.* See *regardant*.

**reguerdon** (rĕ-gĕr'dŏn), *n.* [< ME. *reguerdon*, < OF. *reguerdon*; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *n.*] A reward; a recompense.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,  
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.  
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 1. 170.

**reguerdon** (rĕ-gĕr'dŏn), *v. t.* [< OF. *reguerdonner*, reward; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *v.*] To reward; recompense.

Yet never have you tasted our reward,  
Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.  
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 4. 23.

**reguerdonment** (rĕ-gĕr'dŏn-mĕnt), *n.* [< *reguerdon* + *-ment*.] Reward; return; requital.

In generous *reguerdonment* whereof he sacramentally obliged himself.  
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

**regula** (reg'ŭ-lĭ), *n.*; pl. *regulæ* (-lĕ). [< L. *regula*, a rule: see *rule*, and cf. *regle*.] 1. A book of rules or orders governing a religious house; the rule. *Rev. F. G. Lee*.—2. In *arch.*, a short band or fillet, bearing guttae or drops on the lower side, corresponding, below the crowning tœnia of the Doric architrave, to the triglyphs of the frieze. See cut under *ditriglyph*.—*Regula cœci*, a rule of arithmetic for solving two linear equations between three unknown quantities in whole numbers.—*Regula falsi*, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.

**regulable** (reg'ŭ-lĭ-bl), *a.* [< *regula* (to) + *-ble*.] Admitting of regulation; capable of being regulated.

**regulæ**, *n.* Plural of *regula*.  
**regular** (reg'ŭ-lĭr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *regular*, < OF. *regulier*, F. *régulier* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular* = It. *regolare*, < L. *regularis*, regular, < *regula*, a rule, < *regere*, rule, govern: see *regula* and *rule*.] 1. *a.* 1. Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; normal: as, a regular epic poem; a regular verse in poetry; a regular plan; regular features; a regular building.

The English Speech, though it be rich, copious, and significant, and that there be divers Dictionaries of it, yet, under Favour, I cannot call it a regular Language.  
Hovells, Letters, II. 55.

But soft — by regular approach — not yet —  
First through the length of you hot terrace sweat.  
Pope, Moral Essays, IV. 129.

Phillip was of the middle height; he had a fair, florid complexion, regular features, long flowing locks, and a well-made, symmetrical figure.  
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 10.

2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying: as, regular in diet; regular in attendance on divine worship; the regular return of the seasons.

Not a man  
Shall . . . offend the stream  
Of regular justice in your city's bounds,  
But shall be rendered to your public laws.  
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 61.

True Courage must be a Regular thing; It must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means.  
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. v.

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and some learning, of a very regular life, and obliging conversation.  
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

3. Specifically, in *lar*, conformable to law and the rules and practice of the court.—4. In *math.*, governed by one law throughout. Thus, a regular polygon is one which has all its sides and all its angles equal; a regular body is one which has all its faces regular polygons, and all its summits formed by the junction of equal numbers of edges, those of each summit being equally inclined to one line.

5. In *gram.*, adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of *-d* or *-ed* to the infinitive; as nouns forming their plurals with *-s* or *-es*; as the three conjugations of French verbs known as *regular*; and so on.—6. Belonging to and subject to the rule of a monastic order; pertaining to a monastic order: as, regular clergy, in distinction from secular clergy.

As these chanoins *regulars*,  
Or white monks, or these black.  
Rom. of the Rose, I. 6634.

7. Specifically, in *bot.*, having the members of each circle of floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) normally alike in form and size; properly restricted to symmetry of form, as distinguished from symmetry of number.

—8. In *zool.*, noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See *Regularia*.—

9. In *music*: (a) Same as *strict*: as, regular form; a regular fugue, etc. (b) Same as *similar*: as, regular motion.—10. *Milit.*, permanent; standing: opposed to *volunteer*: said of an army or of troops.—11. In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or originating from the recognized agents or "machinery" of a party: as, a regular ticket.—12. Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete: as, a regular humbug; a regular deception; a regular brick. [Colloq.]

—Regular abbot, body, canon. See the nouns.—Regular benefice, a benefice which could be conferred only on a regular priest.—Regular curve. (a) A curve without contrary flexure. (b) A curve defined by the same equation or equations throughout.—Regular decagon, dodecagon, dodecahedron. See the nouns.—Regular function, a function connected with the variable by the same general law for all values of the latter.—Regular physician, a practitioner of medicine who has acquired an accepted grade of knowledge of such things as pertain to the art of healing, and who does not announce himself as employing any single and peculiar rule or method of treatment, in contrast with the allopath (if such there be), homeopath, botanic physician, hydropath, electrician, or mind-cure practitioner. But nothing in his character of regular physician prevents his using drugs which may be made to produce in a healthy person effects opposite to or similar to those of the disease in hand, or using drugs of vegetable origin, or water in its various applications, or electricity, or recognizing the tonic effects of faith.—Regular place, a place within the precincts of a religious house.—Regular polygon, polyhedron. See the nouns.—Regular proof, a proof drawn up in strict form, with all the steps accurately stated in their proper order.—Regular relation. See *relation*.—Regular sales, in stock-broking and similar transactions, sales for delivery on the following day.—Regular syllogism, a syllogism set forth in the form usual in the books of logic, the major premise first, then the minor premise, and last the conclusion, each proposition being formally stated, with the same expressions used for the terms in the different propositions, and the construction of the proposition being that which logic contemplates.—The regular system, in crystal, the isometric system. = Syn. 1. Ordinary, etc. See *normal*.—2. Systematic, uniform, periodic, settled, established, stated.

II. *n.* 1. A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows.

They declared positively that he [Archbishop Abbot] was not to fall from his Dignity or Function, but should still remain a Regular, and in statu quo prius.

Hovells, Letters, I. III. 7.  
As in early days the regulars sustained Becket and the seculars supported Henry II. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. A soldier who belongs to a standing army, as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer; a professional soldier.

He was a regular in our ranks; in other services only a volunteer.  
Sumner, John Pickering.

3. In *chron.*: (a) A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls. (b) A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of any month fell, or the age of the moon on the first day of any month.—College of regulars. See *college*.—Congregation of Bishops and Regulars. See *congregation*, 5 (a) (8).

**Regularia** (reg'ŭ-lĭr-i-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *regularis*, regular; see *regular*.] Regular sea-urchins, with biserial ambulacral plates, centric mouth, and aboral anus interior. Also called *Endocyclia*.

**regularise**, *v. t.* See *regularize*.  
**regularity** (reg'ŭ-lĭr-i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *regularite*, *regulairete*, F. *régularité* = Sp. *regularidad* = Pg. *regularidade* = It. *regolarità*, < ML. \**regularita* (t-s), < L. *regularis*, regular; see *regular*.] The state or character of being regular, in any sense: as, regularity of a plan or of a building; regularity of features; the regularity of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great regularity.

He was a mighty lover of regularity and order.  
Ep. Atterbury.

There was no regularity in their dancing.  
L. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 212.

Regularity and proportion appeal to a primary sensibility of the mind. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 236.

**regularization** (reg'ŭ-lĭr-i-zā'shŏn), *n.* [< *regularize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of regularizing, or making regular; the state of being made regular. [Rare.]

At present (1885), a scheme combining the two systems of regularization and canalization is being carried out, for the purpose of securing everywhere at low water a depth of 5 feet 3 inches.  
Encyc. Brit., XX. 628.

An ancient Chinese law, moreover, prescribed the regularization of weights and measures at the spring equinox.  
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 792.

**regularize** (reg'ŭ-lĭr-iz), *v. t.* [< F. *régulariser*; as *regular* + *-ize*.] To make regular.

The labor bestowed in regularizing and modulating our language had operated not only to impoverish it, but to check its growth.  
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 282.

Their [the alkaline metals] mode of action is greatly regularised by being made into amalgam with mercury.  
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 440.

Also spelled *regularise*.

**regularly** (reg'ŭ-lĭr-lĭ), *adv.* In a regular manner, in any sense of the word *regular*.

**regularness** (reg'ŭ-lĭr-nes), *n.* Regularity.  
Long crystals . . . that did emulate native crystal as well in the regularness of shape as in the transparency of the substance.  
Boyle, Works, III. 530.

**regulatable** (reg'ū-lā-tā-bl), *a.* [*< regulate + -able.*] Capable of being regulated. *E. H. Knight.*

**regulate** (reg'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulating*. [*< L. regulatus*, pp. of *regulare* (*> It. regolare* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular*, *reglar* = F. *régler*), direct, rule, regulate, *< regula*, rule: see *rule*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *regle*, *rail*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; direct.

If we think to *regulate* Printing, thereby to rectify manners, we must *regulate* all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightful to man. *Milton, Areopagitica*, p. 23.

When I travel, I always choose to *regulate* my own supper. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, ii. 1.

One of the settled conclusions of political economy is that wages and prices cannot be artificially *regulated*. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 501.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to *regulate* the digestion.

You must learn by trial how much half a turn of the screw accelerates or retards the watch per day, and after that you can *regulate* it to the utmost nicety. *Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells*, p. 300.

3. Specifically, in musical instruments with a keyboard, so to adjust the action that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to the touch. = *Syn.* 1. *Rule, Manage*, etc. See *govern*.

**regulating** (reg'ū-lā-ting), *n.* 1. The act indicated by the verb *regulate*. Specifically—2. In *rail*, the work in the yard of making up trains, storing cars, etc.; drilling or switching.

**regulating-screw** (reg'ū-lā-ting-skrū), *n.* In *organ-building*, a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard may be adjusted.

**regulation** (reg'ū-lā-shon), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *régulation* = Sp. *regulación* = Pg. *regulação* = It. *regolazione*, *< ML. \*regulatio(n)-*, *< regulare*, regulate: see *regulate*.] 1. *n.* 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order.

No form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without *regulation*, and an implied submission to the regulating agencies. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 39.

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under its control; a governing direction; precept; law: as, police *regulations*; more specifically, a rule prescribed by a municipality, corporation, or society for the conduct of third persons dealing with it, as distinguished from (*a*) *by-law*, a term which is generally used rather with reference to the standing rules governing their own internal organization and the conduct of its officers and members, and (*b*) *ordinance*, which is generally used in the United States for the local legislation of municipalities.—3. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the act or process of adjusting the action so that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to every variation of touch.—*Army regulations*. See *army*<sup>2</sup>.—*General regulations*, a system of ordinances for the administration of the affairs of the army, and for better prescribing the respective duties and powers of officers and men in the military service, and embracing all forms of a general character. See *Syn.* 1. *Disposition, ordering, adjustment*.—2. *Ordinance, Statute*, etc. See *law*<sup>1</sup>.

**II. a.** Having a fixed or regulated pattern or style; in accord with a rule or standard. [*Colloq.*]

The *regulation* mode of cutting the hair. *Dickens, Oliver Twist*, xviii.

My *regulation* saddle-holsters and housings. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, xxx.

**regulation** (reg'ū-lā-shon), *v. t.* [*< regulate + -ion.*] To bring under regulations; cause to conform to rules. [*Rare.*]

The Javanese knows no freedom. His whole existence is *regulated*. Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 604.

**regulative** (reg'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< regulate + -ive.*] Regulating; tending to regulate.

Ends and uses are the *regulative* reasons of all existing things. *Bushnell, Sermons for New Life*, p. 12.

It is the aim of the Dialectic to show . . . that there are certain ideas of reason which are *regulative* of all our empirical knowledge, and which also limit it. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant*, p. 107.

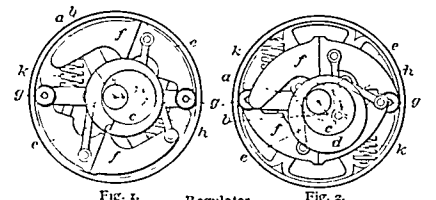
**Regulative faculty**, Sir W. Hamilton's name for the faculty of principles; the noetic faculty.—**Regulative idea**, a conception resulting from or carrying with it a regulative principle.—**Regulative principle**. (*a*) In *logic*, the leading principle of an argument or inference; that general proposition whose truth is required to justify the habit of inference which has given rise in any case to the particular inference of which this proposition is said to be the regulative principle: opposed to *constitutive principle*, or pre-major premise. [This use of the term originated in the fifteenth century.]

Which be the principles irregularities? The *Principles regulative* of a syllogism be these two phrases of speech: to be spoken of all, and to be spoken of none. *Blundeville, Arte of Logique* (ed. 1619), v. 1.

(*b*) Since Kant, a rule showing what we ought to assume, without giving any assurance that the fact to be assumed is true; or a proposition which will lead to the truth if it be true, while if it be false the truth cannot be attained: such, for example, is the rule that we must not despair of answering any question by sufficient investigation. (*c*) A rule of conduct which, if it be pursued, may lead us to our desired end, while, if it be not pursued, that end cannot be attained in any way.—**Regulative use of a conception**. See *constitutive use of a conception*, under *constitutive*.

**regulator** (reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *régulateur* = Sp. Pg. *regulador* = It. *regolatore*, *< ML. regulator*, a regulator, ruler, *< regulare*, regulate: see *regulate*.] 1. One who or that which regulates. Members of the unauthorized associations which have at various times been formed in parts of the United States for the carrying out of a rough substitute for justice in the case of heinous or notorious crimes have been called *regulators*.

2. A mechanical contrivance intended to produce uniformity of motion, temperature, power, etc. (*a*) In *engin.* and *mach.*: (1) A governor in the sense described and illustrated under *governor*, *g.* (2) A governor employed to control the closing of the port-opening for admission of steam to the cylinder of an automatically variable cut-off steam-engine. This is a numerous class of regulators, in which the ball-governor described under *governor*, *g.* is used to control the motion of the induction-valve instead of that of the throttle-valve. By leaving the throttle-valve fully open and closing the induction-valve earlier or later in the stroke, the steam arrives in the cylinder nearly at full pressure, and with its full store of available heat for conversion into work by expansion. (3) An arrangement of weights, springs, and an eccentric or eccentrics, carried on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, connected with the stem of the induction-valve by an eccentric-rod, and automatically varying



*a*, fly-wheel shaft; *a*, *b*, and *a'*, eccentrics in different positions of the eccentrics *c* and *d*. The eccentric *c* turns freely on the shaft *a*, and is actuated by link *e*, that are pivoted to each other on the eccentric, and are also pivoted to weights *f*. The weights have the form of curved bars, and are pivoted at one end to spokes of the wheel, as shown at *g*. The eccentric *d* is fitted to and turns freely upon the center of the eccentric *c*. It is also connected by link *h* to the top of one of the weights, and is rotated on *c* by the motion of the weight toward or away from the center of the shaft *a*. The eccentric *c* is also rotated on the shaft *a* by the motion of the weights to or from the center of the shaft, but it is turned in a direction opposite to that in which *d* is turned. These two eccentrics, therefore, constitute a compound eccentric, the eccentricity or "throw" of which varies with the position of the weights, while the "lead" remains practically the same. *C*, coiled springs, constantly press the weights *f* toward the center, and the action of these springs is more or less overcome by centrifugal force as the shaft *a* rotates with greater or less velocity. The higher the velocity the less will be the throw of the valve and the shorter the cut-off, and vice versa. Fig. 2 shows the weights in their extreme outward position, in which the throw *ab* is the least possible. Fig. 3 shows the extreme inward position of the weights, in which the throw *ab'* is the greatest possible. The range of variable cut-off is thus carried from simple lead to *a* of the stroke, and a very small percentage of change in the velocity is sufficient to change the cut-off from its least to its greatest limit.

the cut-off, maintaining a uniform speed of rotation under conditions of widely varying work. One of the most ingenious and scientific of this class is illustrated in the cut with an accompanying explanation. (4) A throttle-valve. (5) The induction-valve of a steam-engine. (6) The brake-band of a crab or crane which regulates the descent of a body raised by or suspended on a machine. (*b*) In heating apparatus: (1) A register. (2) A thermostat. (3) An automatic draft-damper for the furnace or fire-box of a steam-boiler. Also called *dampener-regulator*. (*c*) In *horol.*: (1) A clock of superior order, by comparison with which other time-pieces are regulated. (2) A clock which, being electrically connected with other clocks at a distance, causes them to keep time in unison with it. (3) A device (commonly a screw and small nut) by which the bob of a pendulum is raised or lowered, causing the clock to go faster or slower. (4) The fly of the striking mechanism of a clock. (See *fly*, 3(*a*)(1).) (5) A small lever which shortens or lengthens the hair-spring of a watch, thus causing the watch to go faster or slower according as the regulator is moved toward a part marked *F* or *S*. (*d*) In the electric light, the contrivance, usually an electromagnet, by which the carbon-points are kept at a constant distance, so that the light is steady (see *electric light*, under *electric*); or, in general, a contrivance for making the current produced by the dynamo-machines of constant strength.—**Many-light regulator**, a regulator for voltaic arc-lights, controlling numerous lights on one circuit.—**Regulator-box**. (*a*) A valve-chest or -box. (*b*) The original valve-motion of Watt's double-action condensing pumping-engine. It was a valve-box having a spindle through one of its sides, on which was a toothed sector working on a central bearing, and meshing with a rack attached to a valve. A tripping-lever attached to the sector and operated by the plug-rod caused the oscillations of the latter to open and close the valve.—**Regulator-cock**, one of the oil-cocks which admit oil to the steam-chest or valve-chest of a locomotive engine.—**Regulator-cover**, the cover or bonnet of a valve-chest or steam-chest of a steam-engine cylinder.—**Regulator-shaft and -levers**, in locomotive engines, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator: now collectively

called *valve-gear* or *valve-motion*.—**Regulator-valve**, a throttle-valve.

**regulatory** (reg'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< regulate + -ory.*] Tending to regulate; regulative. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 476.

**regulatress** (reg'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [*< regulator + -ess.*] A female regulator; a directrix. *Knight, Anc. Art and Myth.* (1876), p. 99.

**Regulinae** (reg'ū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Regulus + -inae.*] The kinglets as a subfamily of *Sylviidae* (or of *Turdidae*), typified by the genus *Regulus*. They are only 4 or 5 inches long, generally with a conspicuous colored crest. The tarsi are booted, and the first primary is strictly spurious. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the Old World. Sometimes *Regulinae*, as a separate family.

**reguline**<sup>1</sup> (reg'ū-līn), *a.* [*< F. régulin*, having the character of *regulus*, the condition of perfect purity; as *regulus + -ine*<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a *regulus*.

The *reguline* condition is that of the greater number of deposits made in electrometallurgy. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 90.

**reguline**<sup>2</sup> (reg'ū-līn), *a.* In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Regulinae*.

**regulize** (reg'ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulizing*. [*< regulus + -ize.*] To reduce to *regulus*.

**regulus** (reg'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reguli* (-lī). [*< L. regulus*, a little king, a king's son, a king bee, a small bird so called, LL. a kind of serpent, ML. *regulus*, metallic antimony, later also applied to various alloys and metallic products; dim. of *rex* (reg-), a king: see *rex*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name of the goldcrest or crested wren of Europe; a kinglet. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Regulinae*; the kinglets. The common goldcrest of Europe is *R. cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*); the fire-crested wren of the same country is *R. ignicapillus*. The corresponding species of America is the golden-crowned kinglet, *R. satrapa*. The ruby-crowned kinglet is *R. calendula*. See *kinglet*.

2. In *alchemy* and *early chemistry*, the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of various ores, particularly those of the semi-metals (see *metal*); especially, metallic antimony (*regulus antimoni*): but various alloys of antimony, other brittle metals, and even the more perfect metals were also occasionally so called, to indicate that they were in the metallic condition.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Copernicus), tr. Gr. βασιλικός, the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; *a Leonis*.—4. In *geom.*, a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines, where consecutive lines do not intersect.—**Dalmatian regulus**. See *Dalmatian*.

**regur, regar** (rē-gēr, rē-gār), *n.* [Hind. *rēgur*, prop. *regada*, *regadi*, black loam (see *def.*), *< reg*, sand.] The name given in India to a dark-colored, loamy, superficial deposit or soil rich in organic matter, and often of very considerable thickness. It is distinguished by its fineness and the absence of forest vegetation, thus resembling in character the black soil of southern Russia (*tschernozem*) and of the prairies of the Mississippi valley.

**regurgitant** (rē-gēr-jī-tant), *a.* [*< ML. regurgitant(t)-s*, ppr. of *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] Characterized by or pertaining to regurgitation.

The diseases of the valves and orifices of the heart which produce mechanical disorders of the circulation . . . are of two kinds, obstructive and *regurgitant*. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 623.

**Regurgitant cardiac murmurs**. See *murmur*.  
**regurgitate** (rē-gēr-jī-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regurgitated*, ppr. *regurgitating*. [*< ML. regurgitatus*, pp. of *regurgitare* (*> It. regurgitare* = Sp. Pg. *regurgitar* = OF. *regurgiter*, F. *ré-gurgiter*), regurgitate, *< LL. re-*, back, + *gurgitare*, engulf, flood: see *gurgitation*.] **I. trans.** To pour or cause to rush or surge back; pour or throw back in great quantity.

For a mammal, having its grinding apparatus in its mouth, to gain by the habit of hurriedly swallowing un-masticated food, it must also have the habit of *regurgitating* the food for subsequent mastication. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 297.

**II. intrans.** To be poured back; surge or rush back.

Many valves, all so situate as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

**regurgitation** (rē-gēr-jī-tā-shon), *n.* [= F. *regurgitation* = Sp. *regurgitación* = Pg. *regurgitação*, *< ML. regurgitatio(n)-*, *< regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] 1. The act of re-

gurgitating or pouring back.—2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

In the lowest creatures, the distribution of crude nutriment is by slow gurgitations and *regurgitations*.

H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 417.

3. In *med.*: (a) The puking or possetting of infants. (b) The rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult. (c) Specifically, the reflux through incompetent heart-valves: as, aortic *regurgitation* (reflux through leaking aortic valves).

**reh** (rā), *n.* [Hind.] A saline efflorescence rising to the surface and covering various extensive tracts of land in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain, rendering the soil worthless for cultivation. It consists chiefly of sodium sulphate mixed with more or less common salt (sodium chloride) and sodium carbonate. It is known in the Northwest Provinces of India as *reh*, and further west, in the Upper Punjab, as *kalar* or *kullar*.

Those who have travelled through Northern India cannot fail to have noticed whole districts of land as white as if covered with snow, and entirely destitute of vegetation. . . . This desolation is caused by *reh*, which is a white flocculent efflorescence, formed of highly soluble sodium salts, which are found in almost every soil. Where the subsoil water-level is sufficiently near the surface, the strong evaporating force of the sun's heat, aided by capillary attraction, draws to the surface of the ground the water holding these salts in solution, and these compel the water, which passes off in the form of vapour, to leave behind the salts it held as a white efflorescence.

A. G. F. Eliot James, *Indian Industries*, p. 193.

**rehabilitate** (rē-hā-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. rehabilitatus*, pp. of *rehabilitare* (> *lt. riabilitare* = *Sp. Pg. rehabilitar* = *OF. rehabiliter*, *F. réhabilitier*), restore, < *re-*, again, + *habilitare*, *habilitate*: see *habilitate*.] 1. To restore to a former capacity or standing; reinstate; qualify again; restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; a term drawn from the civil and canon law.

He is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged!

Burke, *A Reckless Peace*, iv.

Assured  
The justice of the court would presently  
Confirm her in her rights and exculpate,  
Re-integrate, and *rehabilitate*.

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 327.

2. To re-establish in the esteem of others or in social position lost by disgrace; restore to public respect: as, there is now a tendency to *rehabilitate* notorious historical personages; Lady Blank was *rehabilitated* by the influence of her family at court.

**rehabilitation** (rē-hā-bil-i-tā'shən), *n.* [= *OF. rehabilitation*, *F. réhabilitation* = *Sp. rehabilitacion* = *Pg. rehabilitação* = *It. riabilitazione*, < *ML. rehabilitatio(n)-*, < *rehabilitare*, pp. *rehabilitatus*, *rehabilitate*: see *rehabilitate*.] The act of rehabilitating, or reinstating in a former rank, standing, or capacity; restoration to former rights; restoration to or re-establishment in the esteem of others.

This old law-term [*rehabilitate*] has been gaining ground ever since it was introduced into popular discourse by Burke, to whom it may have been suggested by the French *réhabilitier*. Equally with its substantive, *rehabilitation*, it enables us to dispense with a tedious circumlocution.

P. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 299, note.

**rehaït, rehetet**, *v. t.* [*ME. rehaiten, rehayten, reheten*, < *OF. rehaiter*, make joyful, < *re-*, again, + *haiter*, make joyful.] To revive; cheer; encourage; comfort.

Thane the conquerour kindly carpede to those lordes,  
*Rehetede* the Romaynes with realle speche.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 221.

Hym wol I comforte and *reche*,  
For I hope of his gold to gete.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6500.

**rehandle** (rē-han'dl), *v. t.* [*< re- + handle*.] To handle or have to do with again; remodel; revise. *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

**rehash** (rē-hash'), *v. t.* [*< OF. rechacher*, hack or chop again, < *re-*, again, + *hacher*, chop, hash: see *hash*.] To hash anew; work up, as old material, in a new form.

**rehash** (rē-hash'), *n.* [*< rehash*, *v.*] Something hashed afresh; something concocted from materials formerly used: as, a literary *rehash*. [Colloq.]

I understand that Dr. G—'s speech here, the other evening, was principally a *rehash* of his Yreka effort.

Senator Broderick, Speech in California, Aug., 1850.

[Larlett.]

Your finest method in her hands is only a *rehash* of the old mechanism.

Jour. of Education, XVIII. 377.

**rehead** (rē-hed'), *v. t.* [*< re- + head*.] To fit or furnish with a head again, as a cask or a nail.

**rehear** (rē-hēr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + hear*.] To hear again; try a second time: as, to *rehear* a cause in a law-court. *Bp. Horne*, Com. on Ps. lxxxii.

**rehearing** (rē-hēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rehear*, *v.*] A second hearing; reconsideration; especially, in law, a second hearing or trial; more specifically, a new trial in chancery, or a second argument of a motion or an appeal.

If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxvii.

**rehearsal** (rē-hēr'sl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rehearsall*; < *ME. rehearsaille*, < *OF. rehearsal*, *rehearsall*, repeating, < *reherse*, rehearse: see *rehearse*.] The act of rehearsing. (a) Repetition of the words of another.

Twice we appoint that the words which the minister pronounceth the whole congregation shall repeat after him: as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament.

Hooker, *Ceoles. Polity*.

(b) Narration: a telling or recounting, as of particulars: as, the *rehearsal* of one's wrongs or adventures.

Be not Antour also of tales newe,  
For callyng to *rehearsall*, lest thou it rewe.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

You haue made mine eares glow at the *rehearsall* of your loue.

Lilly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 75.

(c) In music and the drama: (1) The process of studying by practice or preparatory exercise: as, to put a work in *rehearsal*. (2) A meeting of musical or dramatic performers for practice and study together, preliminary to a public performance.

Here's a marvellous convenient place for our *rehearsal*. This green plot shall be our stage.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 1. 3.

Full *rehearsal*, a rehearsal in which all the performers take part.—Public *rehearsal*, a rehearsal to which a limited number of persons are admitted by way of compliment or for their criticism, or even as to a regular performance.

**rehearse** (rē-hēr's'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rehearsed*, ppr. *rehearsing*. [Early mod. E. also *reherse*; < *ME. rehercen*, *rehercen*, *rehearsen*, < *AF. reherse*, *rehercer*, repeat, rehearse, a particular use of *OF. reherse*, harrow over again, < *re-*, again, + *hercer*, harrow, < *herce*, *F. herse*, a harrow: see *herse*.] I. *trans.* 1. To repeat, as what has already been said or written; recite; say or deliver again.

Her faire locks up stared stiffe on end,  
Heating him those same bloody lynes *reherse*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xli. 36.

When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul.

1 Sam. xvii. 31.

We *rehearsed* our rhymes

To their fair auditor.

Whittier, *Bridal of Pennacook*.

2. To mention; narrate; relate; recount; recapitulate; enumerate.

With many moe good deedes, not *rehearsed* heere.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 582.

Of swiche unkynde abhominacions

Ne I wol noon *reherce*, if that I may.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 59.

There shall they *reherse* the righteous acts of the Lord.

Judges v. 11.

3. To repeat, act, or perform in private for experiment and practice, preparatory to a public performance: as, to *rehearse* a tragedy; to *rehearse* a symphony.

A mere boy, with but little physical or dramatic strength, coming upon the stage to *rehearse* so important a character, must have been rather a shock . . . to the great actor whom he was to support.

J. Jefferson, *Autobiog.*, p. 120.

4. To cause to recite or narrate; put through a rehearsal; prompt. [Rare.]

A wood-sawyer, living by the prison wall, is under the control of the Defarges, and has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her [Lucie] . . . making signs and signals to the prisoners.

Dickens, *Two Cities*, III. 12.

= *Syn.* 2. To detail, describe. See *recapitulate*.

II. *intrans.* To repeat what has been already said, written, or performed; go through some performance in private, preparatory to public representation.

Meet me in the palace wood; . . . there will we *rehearse*.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, I. 2. 103.

**rehearser** (rē-hēr'sēr), *n.* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates.

Such *rehearsers* [of genealogies] who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees.

Johnson, *Jour.* to Western Isles.

**rehearsing** (rē-hēr'sing), *n.* [*< ME. rehersynge*, *rehersynge*; verbal *n.* of *rehearse*, *v.*] Rehearsal; recital; discourse.

Of love, of hate, and other sondry thynges,  
Of whiche I may not maken *reherysnges*.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 24.

**reheat** (rē-hēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + heat*.] To heat again or anew.—Reheating-furnace. See *furnace*.

**reheater** (rē-hēt'ēr), *n.* An apparatus for restoring heat to a previously heated body which has entirely or partially cooled during some stage of a manufacture or process. In a diffusion

apparatus for extraction of sugar from beet-roots or from sugar-canes, reheaters are arranged in alternation with diffusers, commonly twelve in number, containing the sliced roots. The hot water for diffusion is directed through pipes connecting the diffusers with the reheaters by means of cocks or valves, and is reheated by passing through a reheater after passing through a diffuser. Thus, through the aid of heat and pressure, the water becomes charged with sugar. See *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *diffuse*.

**rehed**, *n.* A corrupt Middle English form of *reed*.

**reheel** (rē-hēl'), *v. t.* [*< re- + heel*.] To supply a heel to, especially in knitting, as in mending a stocking.

**rehelm** (rē-helm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + helm*.] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet.

With the crossynge of their speares the erle was vn-helmed; than he returned to his men, and incontynent he was *rehelmed*, and toke his speare.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlviii.

**rehersaillet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rehearsal*.

**reherse**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rehearse*.

**rehetet**, *v. t.* See *rehaït*.

**rehibition** (rē-hi-bish'ən), *n.* Same as *redhibition*.

**rehibitory** (rē-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *redhibitory*.

**rehybridize** (rē-hī'bri-dīz), *v. t.* [*< re- + hybridize*.] To cause to hybridize or interbreed a second time and with a different species.

**rehypothecate** (rē-hi-poth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + hypothecate*.] To hypothecate again, as by lending as security bonds already pledged. See *hypothecate*.

**rehypothecation** (rē-hi-poth'ē-kā'shən), *n.* [*< re- + hypothecation*.] The pledging of property of any kind as security for a loan by one with whom it has already been pledged as security for money he has loaned.

**rei**, *n.* Plural of *reus*.

**reichardtite** (rī'chär-tīt), *n.* [*< Reichardt + -ite*.] A massive variety of epsomite from Stassfurt, Prussia.

**Reichertian** (rī-chēr'ti-ən), *a.* [*< Reichert* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the German anatomist K. B. Reichert (1811–83).

**Reichsrath** (G. pron. rīchs' rāt), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire (= AS. *rice*, kingdom: see *riche*), + *rath*, council, parliament: see *read*, *rede*.] The chief deliberative body in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is composed of an upper house (*Herrenhaus*) of princes, certain nobles and prelates, and life-members nominated by the emperor, and of a lower house of 353 deputies elected by landed proprietors and other persons having a certain property or particular individual qualification. By the law of June 14, 1896, 72 additional members are chosen by the whole body of electors (namely, all male citizens over 24 years of age, not otherwise disqualified), making the total number 425.

**Reichsstadt** (G. pron. rīch'stāt), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *stadt*, a town. Cf. *stadtholder*.] In the old Roman-German empire, a city which held immediately of the empire and was represented in the Reichstag.

**Reichstag** (G. pron. rīchs'täch), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *tag*, parliament: see *day*. Cf. *Landtag*.] The chief deliberative body in certain countries of Europe. For the Reichstag of the old Roman-German empire, see *dict*. In the present empire of Germany, the Reichstag, in combination with the Bundesrath (which see), exercises the legislative power in imperial matters; it is composed of 397 deputies, elected by universal suffrage. In the Transleithan division of Austria-Hungary it is composed of a House of Magnates and a lower House of Representatives. *Reichstag* in all these senses is often rendered in English by *dict* or *parliament*.

**reichsthaler** (G. pron. rīchs'täl'ēr), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *thaler*, dollar: see *dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

**reift**, *n.* See *reif*.

**reification** (rē'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< reify + -ation* (see *-fication*).] Materialization; objectivization; externalization; conversion of the abstract into the concrete; the regarding or treating of an idea as a thing, or as if a thing. [Rare.]

**reify** (rē'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reified*, ppr. *reifying*. [*< L. res*, a thing, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make into a thing; make real or material; consider as a thing.

The earliest objects of thought and the earliest concepts must naturally be those of the things that live and move about us; hence, then—to seek no deeper reason for the present—this natural tendency, which language by providing distinct names powerfully second, to *reify* or personify not only things, but every element and relation of things which we can single out, or, in other words, to concrete our abstracts. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 78.



**reighte**. A Middle English variant of *raughte* for *reached*.

**reiglet**, *n.* and *v.* See *regle*.

**reiglement**, *n.* See *reglement*.

**reign** (*rān*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raign*, *raime*; < ME. *regne*, *reigne*, < OF. *reigne*, *regne*, F. *regne* = Pr. *regne* = Sp. *reino* = It. *regno*, < L. *regnum*, kingly government, royalty, dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, a kingdom, realm, estate, possession, < *regere*, rule: see *regent*.] 1. Royal or imperial authority; sovereignty; supreme power; control; sway.

Why, what is pomp, rule, reign, but earth and dust?

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

That fix'd mind . . .  
That with the Mightiest raised me to contend,  
And to the fierce contention brought along  
Innumerable force of spirits arm'd,  
That dust dislike his reign. *Milton*, P. L., i. 102.

In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reign.

*Cowper*, *Heroism*, i. 90.

2. The time during which a monarch occupies the throne: as, an act passed in the present reign.

In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar . . .  
the word of God came unto John. *Luke* iii. 1.

3†. The territory over which a sovereign holds sway; empire; kingdom; dominions; realm.  
He conquered at the reign of Yemenye.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 8.

Then stretch thy sight o'er all her rising reign,  
Ascend this hill, whose cloudy point commands  
Her boundless empire over sea and lands.

*Pope*, *Dunciad*, iii. 65.

4. Power; influence; sway; dominion.  
She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind covert  
To meeke obeysance of loves mightie raine.

*Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 23.

In her the painter had anatomized  
Time's ruin, beauty's wreck, and grim care's reign.

*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 1451.

That characteristic principle of the Constitution, which  
has been well called "The Reign of Law," was established.

*J. Bryce*, *American Commonwealth*, l. 212.

**Reign of Terror**. See *terror*.

**reign** (*rān*), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *raign*, *raime*; < ME. *reinen*, *reignen*, *regnen*, < OF. *regner*, F. *régner* = Pr. *regnar*, *renhar* = Sp. *regnar*, *regnar* = It. *regnare*, < L. *regnare*, reign, rule, < *regnum*, authority, rule: see *reign*, *n.* Cf. *regnant*.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; govern, as a king or emperor; hold the supreme power; rule.

In the Cytee of Tyre *reigned* Aganore the Padre of Dydo.

*Manderly*, *Travels*, p. 30.

Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent *reigneth*.

*Rev.* xix. 6.

Better to *reign* in hell than serve in heaven.

*Milton*, P. L., i. 263.

2. To prevail; be in force.  
The spavin  
Or springhalt *reigned* among 'em.

*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, i. 3. 13.

The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains,  
While in thy heart eternal winter *reigns*.

*Pope*, *Summer*, l. 22.

Fear and trembling *reigned*, for a time, along the frontier.

*Irving*, *Granada*, p. 101.

Silence *reigned* in the streets; from the church no Angelus sounded.

*Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, l. 5.

3. To have dominion or ascendancy; predominate.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body, that ye  
should obey it in the lusts thereof. *Rom.* vi. 12.

Our Jovial star *reign'd* at his birth.

*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 4. 105.

Insatiate Avarice then first began  
To *reigne* in the depraved minde of man

After his fall. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Two principles in human nature *reign*:

Self-love to urge, and Reason to restrain.

*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, ii. 53.

**reigner** (*rā'nér*), *n.* [*reign* + *-er*. Cf. It. *regnatore*, ruler, < L. *regnator*, ruler.] One who reigns; a ruler. [Rare.]

**reikt**, *n.* A variant of *reck*.<sup>1</sup>

**reikt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rail*.<sup>3</sup>

**Reil's band**. A fibrous or muscular band extending across the right ventricle of the heart, from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum. It is frequent in man, and represents the moderator band found in the heart of some lower animals.

**reim** (*rēm*), *n.* Same as *riem*.

**reimbark**, *v.* See *reëmbark*.

**reimbursable** (*rē-im-bēr'sa-bl*), *a.* [= F. *remboursable* = Sp. *rembolsable*; as *reimburse* + *-able*.] Capable of being or expected to be reimbursed or repaid.

Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, . . . *reimbursable* within five years.

*A. Hamilton*, *To House of Rep.*, Dec. 3, 1792.

**reimburse** (*rē-im-bērs'*), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *remboursar* = Sp. Pg. *reembolsar* = It. *rimborsare*, reimburse; as *re-* + *imbursare*.] 1. To replace in a purse, treasury, or fund, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; pay back; restore; refund: as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.

It was but reasonable that I should strain myself as far as I was able to *reimburse* him some of his charges.

*Swift*, *Story of the Injured Lady*.

If any of the Members shall give in a Bill of the Charges of any Experiments which he shall have made, . . . the Money is forthwith *reimbursed* by the King.

*Lister*, *Journey to Paris*, p. 79.

2. To pay back to; repay to; indemnify.

As if one who had been robbed . . . should allege that he had a right to *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met.

*Paley*, *Moral Philos.*, iii. 7.

= *Syn.* 2. *Remunerate*, *Recompense*, etc. See *indemnify*.  
**reimbursement** (*rē-im-bērs'ment*), *n.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *remboursment* = It. *rimborsamento*; as *reimburse* + *-ment*.] The act of reimbursing or refunding; repayment.

She helped them powerfully, but she exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her *reimbursement* whenever they should be in a condition to pay.

*Bolingbroke*, *The Occasional Writer*, No. 2.

**reimbursor** (*rē-im-bēr'sér*), *n.* One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

**reimplace** (*rē-im-plās'*), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. *remplace*, replace; as *re-* + *emplace*.] To replace.

For this resurrection of the soul, for the *reimplacing* the Divine image, . . . God did a greater work than the creation.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 865.

**reimplant** (*rē-im-plant'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *implant*.] To implant again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings, or cuttings of their own or others' more youthful hair!

*Jer. Taylor* (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 45.

**reimplantation** (*rē-im-plan-tā'shon*), *n.* [*re-* + *implant* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reimplanting.

Successful *Reimplantation* of a Trephined Button of Bone.

*Medical News*, LII. p. 1. of Adv'ts.

**reimport** (*rē-im-pōrt'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *import*, *reimport*; as *re-* + *import*.] 1. To bring back.

Did him [day] drive back his car, and *reimport*

The period past. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 303.

2. To import again; carry back to the country of exportation.

Goods . . . clandestinely *reimported* into our own [country].

*Adam Smith*, *Wealth of Nations*, iv. 4.

**reimport** (*rē-im-pōrt*), *n.* [*reimport*, *v.*] Same as *reimportation*.

The amount available for *reimport* probably has been returned to us.

*The American*, VI. 244.

**reimportation** (*rē-im-pōr-tā'shon*), *n.* [*re-* + *importation*; as *reimport* + *-ation*.] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

By making their *reimportation* illegal.

*The American*, VI. 244.

**reimpose** (*rē-im-pōz'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *impose*, F. *reimposer*; as *re-* + *impose*.] 1. To impose or levy anew: as, to *reimpose* a tax.—2. To tax or charge anew; retax. [Rare.]

The parish is afterwards *reimposed*, to reimburse those five or six.

*Adam Smith*, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 2.

3. To place or lay again: as, to *reimpose* burdens upon the poor.

**reimposition** (*rē-im-pō-zish'on*), *n.* [*re-* + *imposition*; as *re-* + *imposition*.] 1. The act of reimposing; as, the *reimposition* of a tax.

The attempt of the distinguished leaders of the party opposite to form a government, based as it was at that period on an intention to propose the *reimposition* of a fixed duty on corn, entirely failed.

*Gladstone*.

2. A tax levied anew.

Such *reimpositions* are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on.

*Adam Smith*, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 2.

**reimpress** (*rē-im-pres'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *impress*.] To impress anew.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be reinvigorated and *reimpressed* by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example.

*Johnson*, *Milton*.

**reimpression** (*rē-im-presh'on*), *n.* [*re-* + *impression* = Sp. *reimpresión* = Pg. *reimpressão*; as *re-* + *impression*.] 1. A second or repeated impression; that which is reimpressed.

In an Appendix I have entered into particulars as to my *reimpression* of the present poem.

*F. Hall*, *Prof. of Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

2. The reprint or reprinting of a work.

**reimprison** (*rē-im-priz'n*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *imprison*.] To imprison again.

**reimprisonment** (*rē-im-priz'n-ment*), *n.* [*re-* + *imprison* + *-ment*.] The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.

**rein** (*rān*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raim*, *reigne*; < ME. *reine*, *reyn*, *reene*, < OF. *reine*, *resne*, *resgne*, F. *réne* = Pr. *regna* = Sp. *rienda* (transposed for *\*redina*) = Pg. *redca* = It. *redine*, < LL. *\*retina*, a rein (cf. L. *retinaculum*, a tether, halter, rein), < L. *retinere*, hold back, restrain: see *retain*.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and guides the animal driven; any thong or cord used for the same purpose. See cut under *harness*.

Ther sholde ye haue sein speres and sheldes fote down the river, and the horse all quyk withoute maister, her *reynes* trailinge with the stream.

*Merrill* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

How like a jade he stood, tied to the tree,  
Servilely master'd with a leathern *rein*!

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 392.

She look'd so lovely as she sway'd  
The *rein* with dainty finger-tips.

*Tennyson*, *Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere*.

2. A rope of twisted and greased rawhide. *E. H. Knight*.—3. *pl.* The handles of blacksmiths' tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Figuratively, any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint.

Dr. Davenant held the *reins* of the disputation; he kept him within the even bounds of the cause.

*Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, l. 26. (*Darvies*, under *boundal*.)

No more *rein* upon thine anger

Than any child. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, iii. 4.

**Overhead rein**, a guiding-rein that passes over the head of a horse between the ears, and thus to the bit. It is used with an overcheck bridle. Also called *overcheck rein*.—To draw *rein*. See *draw*.—To give the *rein* or the *reins*, to give license; leave without restraint.

Do not give dalliance

Too much the *rein*—the strongest oaths are straw  
To the fire i' the blood. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1. 52.

To take the *reins*, to take the guidance or government.

**rein** (*rān*), *v.* [*re-* + *rein*, *resner*, F. *réner*, *réner*, *réner*, *réner*, a horse, < *réne*, a rein; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To govern, guide, or restrain by reins or a bridle.

As skilful Riders *rein* with diff'rent force

A new-back'd Courser and a well-train'd Horse.

*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

She [Queen Elizabeth] was mounted on a milk-white horse, which she *reined* with peculiar grace and dignity.

*Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xxx.

2. To restrain; control.

Being once chafed, he cannot  
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks

What's in his heart. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 3. 28.

3. To carry stiffly, as a horse does its head or neck under a bearing-rein.—To *rein in*, to curb; keep under restraint, as by reins.

The cause why the Apostles did thus conform the Christians as much as might be according to the pattern of the Jews was to *rein* them in by this mean the more, and to make them cleave the better.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, iv. 11.

**II. intrans.** To obey the reins.

He will bear you easily, and *reins* well.

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, iii. 4. 358.

To *rein up*, to halt; bring a horse to a stand.

But, when they won a rising hill,  
He bade his followers hold them still: . . .

"*Rein up*; our presence would impair  
The fame we come too late to share."

*Scott*, *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18.

**rein**?, *n.* An obsolete singular of *reins*.

**reina**, *n.* See *rena*.

**reincarnate** (*rē-in-kār'nāt*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *incarnate*.] To incarnate anew.

**reincarnation** (*rē-in-kār-nā'shon*), *n.* [*reincarnate* + *-ion*.] The act or state of being incarnated anew; a repeated incarnation; a new embodiment.

**reincense** (*rē-in-sens'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *incense*.] To incense again; rekindle.

She, whose beams do *re-incense*

This sacred fire. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, viii. 1.

Indeed, Sir James Croft (whom I never touched with the least tittle of detractions) was cunningly incensed and *re-incensed* against me.

*G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*, iii.

**reincite** (*rē-in-sīt'*), *v. t.* [= OF. *reinciter*, F. *réinciter*; as *re-* + *incite*.] To incite again; reanimate; reëncourage.

To dare the attack, he *reincites* his band,

And makes the last effort.

*W. L. Lewis*, tr. of Statius's *Thebaid*, xii.

**reincrease** (*rē-in-kreś'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *increase*.] To increase again; augment; reinforce.

When they did perceive  
Their wounds recur'd, and forces *reincrase*,  
Of that good Hermit both they took their leave.  
*Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 15.*

**reincrudation** (rē-in-kro-dā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + \*incrudation (< in-2 + crude + -ation), equiv. to incrudescence.*] Recrudescence. [Rare.]

This writer [Artephius, an adept] proceeds wholly by *reincrudation*, or in the *via humida*.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub, I.*

**reindeer** (rān'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *raindeer*, *raneddeer*; *< ME. rayndere (= D. rendier = G. renthier = Dan. rensdyr, < \*rein (< Icel.) or ron, < AS. hrān, a reindeer (cf. F. renne = Sp. reno = Pg. renna, renno = It. renna, a reindeer), < Icel. hreinn = Sw. ren, a reindeer (cf. Sw. ren-ko, a female reindeer (ko = E. cow<sup>1</sup>), > Lapp and Finn. raingo, a reindeer); < Lapp reino, pasturage or herding of cattle, a word much associated with the use and care of the reindeer (for which the Lapp word is *patso*), and mistaken by the Scandinavians for the reindeer itself.] 1. A deer of the genus *Rangifer* or *Tarandus*, having horns in both sexes, and inhabiting arctic and cold temperate regions; the *Cervus tarandus*, *Rangifer tarandus*, or *Tarandus rangifer*.*



Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

It has branched, recurved, round antlers, the crowns of which are more or less palmated; the antlers of the male are much larger than those of the female, and are remarkable for the size and asymmetry of the brow-antler. The body is of a thick and square form, and the legs are shorter in proportion than those of the red-deer. The size varies much according to climate: about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight and swift of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 200 pounds, besides the sledge to which it is usually attached when used as a beast of draft. Among the Laplanders the reindeer is a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer, would seem to be at least a well-marked variety, usually called *R. caribou*. The American barren-ground reindeer has been described as a different species, *R. grælandicus*. See also *caribou*.

2. In *her.*, a stag having two sets of antlers, the one pair bending downward, and the other standing erect.—**Reindeer period**, the time when the reindeer flourished and was prominent in the fauna of any region, as it is now in Lapland: used chiefly with reference to Belgium and France.

M. Dupont recognizes two stages in the Paleolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period*. These names . . . have never met with much acceptance in England. . . for it is quite certain that the reindeer occupied Belgium and France in the so-called Mammoth period. *J. Geikie, Prehistoric Europe, p. 101.*

**Reindeer tribe**, a tribe using the reindeer, as do the Laplanders at the present time, and as the dwellers in central Europe have done in prehistoric times: used chiefly with regard to the prehistoric tribes of central France and Belgium.

**reindeer-lichen** (rān'dēr-lī'ken), *n.* Same as *reindeer-moss*.

**reindeer-moss** (rān'dēr-mōs), *n.* A lichen, *Cladonia rangiferina*, which constitutes almost the sole winter food for the reindeer in high northern latitudes, where it is said to attain sometimes the height of one foot. Its nutritive properties depend chiefly on the gelatinous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pungent and acrid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possessing nutritive and tonic properties, and is sometimes eaten by man during scarcity of food, being powdered and mixed with flour. See *Cladonia* and *lichen*.

**reinfect** (rē-in-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reinfector; as re- + infect.*] To infect again. *Cotgrave.*

**reinfection** (rē-in-fek'shon), *n.* [*< reinfect + -ion.*] Infection a second time or subsequently.

**reinflame** (rē-in-flām'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inflame.*] To inflame anew; relinkle; warm again.

To *re-inflame* my Daphnis with desires.  
*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, viii. 92.*

**reinforce, reënforce** (rē-in-fōrs', rē-en-fōrs'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *reinforce, ranforce*; *accom. < OF. reinforcier, reinforchier, F. reinforcier = It. rinforzare, strengthen, reinforce; as re- + inforce.*] 1. To add new force, strength, or weight to; strengthen: as, to *reinforce* an argument.

A means to supply her wants, by *reinforcing* the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectue.

*Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.*

To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] *reinforces* the sexual instinct, at the risk of disorder, grief, and pain.

*Emerson, Old Age.*

Specifically—2. (a) *Milit.*, to strengthen with additional military or naval forces, as troops, ships, etc.

But hark! what new alarm is this same?

The French have *reinforced* their scatter'd men;

Then every soldier kill his prisoners.

*Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 30.*

(b) To strengthen any part of an object by an additional thickness, support, or other means.

Another mode of *reinforcing* the lower pier is that which occurs in the nave of Laon. . . In this case five detached monolithic shafts are grouped with the great cylinder, four of them being placed so as to support the angles of the abacus, and the fifth containing the central member of the group of vaulting shafts.

*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 60.*

3†. To enforce; compel. [Rare.]

Yet twice they were repulsed backe againe,

And twice *reinforced* backe to their ships to fly.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 48.*

**reinforce** (rē-in-fōrs'), *n.* [*< reinforce, v.*] An additional thickness or support imparted to any part of an object in order to strengthen it. (a) A strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover. (b) A second outer thickness of cloth, applied to those parts of trousers or breeches which come next the saddle. (c) The part of a cannon nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. The *first reinforce* is that which extends from the base-ring of the gun to the seat of the projectile. The *second reinforce* is that which is forward of the first reinforce and connects it with the chase of the gun, and from which the trunnions project laterally.—**Reinforce-band**, in *ordnance*, a flat ring or molding formed at the junction of the first and second reinforces of a gun.—**Reinforce-rings**, flat hoop-like moldings on the reinforces of a cannon, on the end nearest to the breech. See *hooping* and *fretage*.

**reinforcement, reënforcement** (rē-in-fōrs'-, rē-en-fōrs'-ment), *n.* [*Accom. < OF. (and F.) reinforcement = It. rinforzamento; as reinforce, v., + -ment.*] 1. The act of reinforcing.

The dreadful Sagittary  
Appeals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,  
To *reinforcement*, or we perish all.

*Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 16.*

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; specifically, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of a military or naval force.

Alone he [Coriolanus] enter'd,  
And with a sudden *re-inforcement* struck  
Corioli like a planet.

*Shak., Cor., II. 2. 117.*

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional *reinforcement*.

*Waterland, Works, V. 257.*

**reinforcer, reënforcer** (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr'sér), *n.* One who reinforces or strengthens.

Writers who are more properly feeders and *re-enforcers* of life itself.

*The Century, XXVII. 929.*

**reinforcible, reënforcible** (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr'si-ble), *a.* [*< reinforce, v., + -ible.*] Capable or susceptible of reinforcement; that may be strengthened anew.

Both are *reinforcible* by distant motion and by sensation.

*Medical News, LII. 650.*

**reinform** (rē-in-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inform<sup>1</sup>.*] To inform again.

Redintegrated into humane bodies, and *reinformed* with their primitive souls.

*J. Scott, Christian Life, II. 7.*

**reinfund** (rē-in-fund'), *v. t.* [*< re- + infund.*] To flow in again, as a stream. *Swift, Works* (ed. 1768), I. 169. [Rare.]

**reinfuse** (rē-in-füz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + infuse.*] To infuse again.

**reingratiate** (rē-in-grā'shi-āt), *v. t.* [*< re- + ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; recommend again to favor.

Joining now with Canute, as it were to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, whether real or completed.

*Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.*

**reinhabit** (rē-in-hab'it), *v. t.* [*< re- + inhabit.*] To inhabit again.

Towns and Cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruin'd and wast.

*Milton, Hist. Eng., III.*

**rein-holder** (rān'hōl'dēr), *n.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the

reins when the driver has alighted. *E. H. Knight.*

**rein-hook** (rān'hūk), *n.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight.*

**reinite** (rē'nīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Rein of Marburg.] A tungstate of iron, occurring in blackish-brown tetragonal crystals. It is found in Japan.

**reinless** (rān'les), *a.* [*< rein<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

A wilful prince, a *reinlesse* raging horse.

*Mir. for Mags., p. 386.*

Lyfe corrupt, and *reinlesse* youth.

*Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, I. 6.*

**reinoculation** (rē-in-ok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + inoculation.*] Inoculation a second time or subsequently.

**rein-orchis** (rān'ōr'kis), *n.* See *orchis<sup>2</sup>.*

**reins** (rānz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *raines*; *< ME. reines, reynes, reenus, < OF. reins, pl. of rein, F. rein (cf. Sp. reñon, riñon) = Pg. rim = It. renc, < L. ren, kidney, pl. renes, the kidneys, reins, loins; perhaps akin to Gr. ῥῆν, the midriff, pl. ῥῆνες, the parts about the heart and liver: see phren.*] 1. The kidneys or renes.

What man soever . . . is a leper, or hath a running of the reins.

*Lev. xxii. 4 (margin).*

Hence—2. The region of the kidneys; the loins, or lower parts of the back on each side.

All living creatures are fattest about the *raines* of the backe.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.*

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body; hence, also, the emotions and affections themselves.

I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel: my reins also instruct me in the night seasons.

*Psa. xvi. 7.*

**Reins of a vault**, in *arch.*, the sides or walls that sustain the vault or arch.

**reinscribe** (rē-in-skrib'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inscribe.*] In *French law*, to record or register a second time, as a mortgage, required by the law of Louisiana to be periodically reinscribed in order to preserve its priority.

**reinsert** (rē-in-sért'), *v. t.* [*< re- + insert.*] To insert a second time.

**reinsertion** (rē-in-sér'shon), *n.* [*< reinsert + -ion.*] The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted; a second insertion.

**rein-slide** (rān'slid), *n.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, holding the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part. *E. H. Knight.*

**reinsman** (rānz'mān), *n.*; *pl. reinsmen (-men).* A person skilled in managing reins or driving. [Recent.]

Stage-drivers, who, proud of their skill as *reinsmen*, . . . look down on and sneer at the plodding teamsters.

*T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 501.*

**rein-snap** (rān'snap), *n.* In a harness, a spring-hook for holding the reins; a harness-snap or snap-hook. *E. H. Knight.*

**reinspect** (rē-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inspect.*] To inspect again.

**reinspection** (rē-in-spek'shon), *n.* [*< reinspect + -ion.*] The act of inspecting a second time.

**reinspire** (rē-in-spīr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inspire.*] To inspire anew.

While Phæbus hastes, great Hector to prepare . . .

His lab'ring Bosom *re-inspires* with Breath,

And calls his Senses from the Verge of Death.

*Pope, Homer's Iliad, xv. 65.*

With youthful fancy *re-inspired*.

*Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.*

**reinstall, reinstal** (rē-in-stāl'), *v. t.* [= *F. ré-installer; as re- + instal.*] To install again; seat anew.

That which alone can truly *re-install* thee

In David's royal seat.

*Milton, P. R., III. 372.*

**reinstalment, reinstallation** (rē-in-stāl'-ment), *n.* [*< reinstall + -ment; or < re- + instalment.*] The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional instalment.

**reinstate** (rē-in-stāt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + instate.*] 1. To instate again; place again in possession or in a former state; restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life [and] *reinstated* him in his throne . . .

*Government of the Tongue.*

Theodore, who reigned but twenty days,

Therein convoked a synod, whose decree

Did *reinstate*, repope the late unpoped.

*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 171.*

2. In *fire insurance*, to replace or repair (property destroyed or damaged).

The condition that it is in the power of the company to *reinstate* property rather than to pay the value of it.

*Encyc. Brit., XIII. 165.*

**reinstatement** (rē-in-stāt'ment), *n.* [*< re-instate + -ment.*] 1. The act of reinstating; restoration to a former position, office, or rank; reestablishment.

The re-instatement and restoration of corruptible things is the noblest work of natural philosophy.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, iii., Expl.

2. In fire-insurance, the replacement or repairing of damaged property.

The insured has not the option of requiring reinstatement.

Encyc. Brit., XIII, 165.

**reinstatement** (rē-in-stāt'shon), *n.* [*< re-instate + -ion.*] The act of reinstating; reinstatement.

Gentleman's Mag.

**reinsurance** (rē-in-shūr'āns), *n.* [*< reinsure + -ance.*] 1. A renewed or second insurance.—2. A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*. Also called *reassurance*.

**reinsure** (rē-in-shūr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + insure.*] To insure again; insure a second time and take the risks, so as to relieve another or other insurers. Also *reassure*.

**reinsurer** (rē-in-shūr'ēr), *n.* One who reinsures. See *reinsurance*.

**reintegrate** (rē-in-tē-grāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. reintegratus*, pp. of *reintegrare* (> *It. reintegrare* = *Pg. Sp. Pr. reintegrar* = *F. réintégrer*, *OF. reintegrer*) for earlier (*L.*) *redintegrare*, make whole again, restore, renew: see *redintegrate*.] 1. To make whole again; bring into harmony or concord.

For that heavenly city shall be restored and reintegrated with good Christian people.

Sp. Fisher, *Seven Penitential Psalms*.

Desiring the King nevertheless, as being now freed from her who had been the occasion of all this, to take hold of the present time, and to reintegrate himself with the Pope.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*, I, 117.

2. To renew with regard to any state or quality; restore; renew the integrity of.

The league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty.

Bacon.

To reintegrate the separate jurisdictions into one.

J. Fiske, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 49.

**reintegration** (rē-in-tē-grā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. reintegratio*, *F. réintégration* = *Sp. reintegración* = *Pg. reintegrado* = *It. reintegrazione*, < *ML. reintegratio(n-)*, making whole, restoring, renewing, < *reintegrare*, pp. *reintegratus*, make whole again: see *reintegrate*. Cf. *redintegration*.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or making whole again.

During activity the reintegration falls in arrears of the disintegration.

II. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 62.

**reinter** (rē-in-tēr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inter<sup>1</sup>.*] To inter again.

They convey the Bones of their dead Friends from all Places to be re-interred.

Howell, *Letters*, II, 8.

**reinterrogate** (rē-in-tēr'gāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + interrogare*; cf. *OF. reinterroger*, *F. reinterroger*.] To interrogate again; question repeatedly. Cotgrave.

**reinthrone** (rē-in-thrōn'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inthronē*.] Same as *reenthronē*.

A pretence to reenthronē the king.

Sir T. Herbert, *Memoirs of King Charles I.* (Latham.)

**reinthronize** (rē-in-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [*< re- + inthronize*.] An obsolete form of *reenthronize*.

**reintroduce** (rē-in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [*< re- + introduce*.] To introduce again.

**reintroduction** (rē-in-trō-dūk'shon), *n.* [*< re- + introduction*.] A repeated introduction.

**reinundate** (rē-in-un'dāt or rē-in'un-dāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + inundate*.] To inundate again.

**reinvent** (rē-in-vent'), *v. t.* [*< re- + invent*.] To devise or create anew, independently and without knowledge of a previous invention.

It is immensely more probable that an alphabet of the very peculiar Semitic style should have been borrowed than that it should have been reinvented from independent germs.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II, 311.

**reinvest** (rē-in-vest'), *v. t.* [*< ML. reinvestire*, invest again; as *re- + invest*.] 1. To invest anew, with or as with a garment.

They that thought best amongst them believed that the souls departed should be reinvested with other bodies.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II, 131.

2. To invest anew, as money or other property.

**reinvestment** (rē-in-vest'ment), *n.* [*< reinvest + -ment*; or < *re- + investment*.] The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

The question of re-investment in securities bearing a higher rate of interest has been discussed at both Oxford and Cambridge.

The Academy, March 8, 1850, p. 103.

**reinvigorate** (rē-in-vig'or-āt), *v. t.* [*< re- + invigorate*.] To revive vigor in; reanimate.

**reinvigoration** (rē-in-vig-o-rā'shon), *n.* [*< re-invigorate + -ion.*] A strengthening anew; reinforcement.

**reinvite** (rē-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reinviter*, invite again; as *re- + invite*.] To invite again.

**reinvolve** (rē-in-volv'), *v. t.* [*< re- + involve*.] To involve anew.

To reinvolve us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*

**reirdt**, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

**reis<sup>1</sup>** (rās), *n.* [*Pg. reis*, pl. of *real*: see *real<sup>3</sup>*.] A Portuguese money of account; 1,000 reis make a milreis, which is of the value of 4s. 5d. sterling, or about \$1.08. Large sums are calculated in contos of reis, or amounts of 1,000,000 reis (\$1,080). In Brazil the milreis is reckoned at about 55 cents. Also *rais*.

**reis<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* Same as *rais<sup>1</sup>*.

**reiset**, *v.* An obsolete form of *raise<sup>1</sup>*.

**reissuable** (rē-ish'ū-ā-bl), *a.* [*< reissue + -able*.] Capable of being reissued: as, *reissuable bank-notes*.

**reissue** (rē-ish'ū), *v.* [*< re- + issue*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To issue or go forth again.

But even then she gain'd

Her bow; whence *reissuing*, robed and crown'd,

To meet her lord, she took the tax away.

Tennyson, *Godiva*.

II. *trans.* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time: as, to *reissue* an edict; to *reissue* bank-notes.

**reissue** (rē-ish'ū), *n.* [*< reissue*, *v.*] A second or renewed issue: as, the *reissue* of old notes or coinage.

**reist<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* See *reast<sup>1</sup>*.

**reist<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* A dialectal form of *rest<sup>2</sup>*.

**reistert**, *n.* See *reiter*.

**reit** (rēt), *n.* An obsolete form of *reite*.

**reiter** (rī'tēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reister*, < *OF. reistre*, "a reister or swarttrutter, a German horseman" (Cotgrave), < *G. reiter*, a rider, trooper, cavalryman, = *E. rider*: see *rider*. Cf. *ritter*.] Formerly, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a German cavalry-soldier; in particular, a soldier of those bodies of troops which were known to the nations of western Europe during the religious wars, etc.

Offer my services to Butrecht, the best doctor among *reiters*, and the best *reiter* among Doctors.

Sir P. Sidney, To Hubert Languet, Oct., 1577 (Zürich Let- ters, II, 293). (Davies.)

**reiterant** (rē-it'ē-rant), *a.* [= *OF. reiterant*, *F. réitérant*, < *L. reiterans* (-t-), pp. of *reiterare*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] Reiterating. [Rare.]

In Heaven they said so, and at Eden's gate,

And here, *re-iterant*, In the wilderness.

Mrs. Browning, *Drama of Exile*.

**reiterate** (rē-it'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reiterated*, pp. *reiterating*. [*< L. reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare* (> *It. reiterare* = *Pg. Sp. reiterar* = *F. réitérer*), repeat again, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *it rare*, say again, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. To repeat again and again; do or say (especially say) repeatedly: as, to *reiterate* an explanation.

You never spoke what did become you less

Than this; which to reiterate were sin.

Shak., *W. T.*, I, 2, 283.

Th' employs of rural life,

Reiterated as the wheel of time

Runs round.

Conper, *Task*, III, 620.

He reiterated his visits to the fagon so often that at length his senses were overpowered.

Irring, *Sketch-Book*, p. 55.

Simple assertion, however reiterated, can never make proof.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 18.

2. To walk over again; go along repeatedly.

No more shall I *reiterate* thy Strand,

Whereon so many stately Structures stand.

Herrick, *Hesperides*, Teares to Thamasias.

= *Syn. 1.* See *recapitulate*.

**reiterate** (rē-it'ē-rāt), *a.* [= *F. réitéré* = *Sp. Pg. reiterado* = *It. reiterato*, < *L. reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare*, repeat: see the verb.] Reiterated. [Rare.]

**reiteratedly** (rē-it'ē-rāt-ed-li), *adv.* By reiteration; repeatedly. Burke, *Regicide Peace*, iv.

**reiteration** (rē-it'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. réitération*, *F. réitération* = *Sp. reiteración* = *Pg. reiteração* = *It. reiterazione*, < *L. reiteratio(n-)*, a repeating, reiteration, < *reiterare*, pp. *reiteratus*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] 1. The act of reiterating; repetition.

The reiteration again and again in fixed course in the public service of the words of inspired teachers . . . has in matter of fact been to our people a vast benefit.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 54.

2. In printing, printing on the back of a sheet by reversing it, and making a second impression on the same form.

**reiterative** (rē-it'ē-rā-tiv), *n.* [*< reiterate + -ive*.] 1. A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word: as, prittle-prattle is a *reiterative* of prattle.—2. In gram., a word, as a verb, signifying repeated action.

**Reithrodon** (rī'thrō-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1837), < *Gr. ρείθρον*, a channel, + *ὄδον* (ὄδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of South American sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridae*, having grooved upper incisors. It includes several species of peculiar appearance, named *R. cuniculoides*, *R. typicus*, and *R. chinchilloides*. The name has been erroneously extended to include the small North American mice of the genus *Ochetodon*.

**reive, reiver**. Scotch spellings of *reave, reaver*.

**reject** (rē-jekt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. rejeter*, *regeter*, *F. rejeter* = *Pr. regetar* = *Sp. rejitar* = *Pg. rejitar*, *rejeitar* = *It. rigettare*, reject, < *L. rejectare*, throw away, cast away, vomit, etc., freq. of *reicere*, *rejecere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw back, reject, < *re-*, back, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, *eject*, *inject*, *project*, etc.] 1. To throw or cast back.

By force whereof [the wind] we were put ayen bak and rejeete unto the coste of a desert yle.

Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 62.

2. To throw away, as anything undesirable or useless; cast off; discard: as, to pick out the good and reject the bad; to reject a lover.

At last, rejecting her barbarous condition, [she] was married to an English Gentleman.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II, 31.

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends;

Off she rejects, but never once offends.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, II, li. 12.

3. To refuse to receive; decline haughtily or harshly; slight; despise.

Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee.

Hos. iv. 6.

Then woo thyself, be of thyself rejected.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I, 159.

Good counsel rejected returns to enrich the giver's bosom.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxvii.

= *Syn. 2.* To throw aside, cast off. See *refuse<sup>1</sup>*.

**rejectable** (rē-jek'tā-bl), *a.* [= *OF. rejecttable*, *rejetable*, *F. rejetable*; as *reject + -able*.] Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected. Also *rejectible*.

**rejectamenta** (rē-jek-tā-men'tij), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ML. \*rejectamentum*, < *L. rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*. Cf. *rejection*.] Things rejected; ejecta; excrement.

Discharge the rejectamenta again by the mouth.

Owen, *Anat.*, ix. (Latham.)

**rejectaneoust** (rē-jek-tā'nō-us), *a.* [*< L. rejectaneus*, that is to be rejected, rejectable, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, reject: see *reject*.] Not chosen or received; rejected.

Profane, rejectaneous, and reprobate people.

Darwin, *Works*, III, xxix.

**rejected** (rē-jek'ted), *p. a.* Thrown back: in entom., noting the scutellum when it is exteriorly visible, but lies between the pronotum and the elytra, instead of between the bases of the latter, as in the coleopterous genus *Passalus*.

**rejecter** (rē-jek'tēr), *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

**rejectible** (rē-jek'ti-bl), *a.* [*< reject + -ible*.] Same as *rejectable*.

Will you tell me, my dear, what you have thought of Lovelace's best and of his worst?—How far eligible for the first, how far rejectible for the last?

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I, 237.

**rejection** (rē-jek'shon), *n.* [*< OF. rejection*, *F. réjection*, < *L. rejectio(n-)*, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw away: see *reject*.] The act of rejecting, of throwing off or away, or of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant: as, the rejection of what is worthless; the rejection of a request.

The rejection I use of experiments is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it.

Bacon.

**rejectitious** (rē-jek'tish-us), *a.* [*< reject + -itious*.] Worthy of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection.

Persons spurious and rejectitious, whom their families and allies have disowned.

Waterhouse, *Apology*, p. 151. (Latham.)

**rejective** (rē-jek'tiv), *a.* [*< reject + -ive*.] Rejecting or tending to reject or cast off. *Imp. Dict.*

**rejectionment** (rē-jek't'ment), *n.* [*< OF. rejectement*, *F. rejettement* = *It. rigettamento*, < *ML. \*rejectamentum*, what is thrown away, the act

of throwing away, < L. *rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*.] Matter thrown away.

**rejector** (rĕ-jĕk'tŏr), *n.* One who rejects.

The *rejectors* of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand.

Warburton, Works, IX. xiii.

**rejoice** (rĕ-jŏis'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rejoiced*, ppr. *rejoicing*. [*ME. rejoicen, rejoisen, rejoischen*, < *OF. resjois-*, stem of certain parts of *resjoir*, *F. resjoir*, gladden, rejoice: see *rejoy*, and cf. *joice*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make joyful; gladden; animate with lively and pleasurable sensations; exhilarate.

Whoso loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father. Prov. xxix. 3.

I love to *rejoice* their poor hearts at this season [Christmas], and to see the whole village merry in my great hall.

Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

**2f.** To enjoy; have the fruition of.

To do so that here some after me descece,  
Mighte *rejoische* that reume as right eir bi kinde.

William of Palerne (G. E. T. S.), l. 4102.

For longer that ye keep it thus in veyne,  
The lesse ye gette, as of your hertis reste,  
And to *reioise* it shal ye neuere attayne.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

**3f.** To feel joy on account of.

Ne'er mother  
*Rejoiced* deliverance more.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 370.

**II. intrans.** To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; be joyful; feel joy; exult; followed by *at* or *in*, formerly by *of*, or by a subordinate clause.

When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice*.

Prov. xxix. 2.

*Rejoice*, O young man, in thy youth  
He *rejoiceth* more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray.

Mat. xviii. 13.

To *rejoice* in the boy's correction.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 394.

May they *rejoice*, no wanderer lost,  
A family in Heaven  
Burns, Verses Left at a Friend's House.

**rejoicet** (rĕ-jŏis'), *n.* [*< rejoice, v.*] The act of rejoicing. [Rare.]

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners.

Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, II. 6.

**rejoicement** (rĕ-jŏis'mĕnt), *n.* [*< rejoice + -ment*.] Rejoicing.

It is the most decent and comely demeanour of all exultations and *rejoicements* of the hart, which is no lesse natural to man than to be wise or well learned or sober.

Pottendun, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 241.

**rejoicer** (rĕ-jŏis'ſer), *n.* 1. One who causes to rejoice: as, a *rejoicer* of the comfortless and widow. *Pope*.—2. One who rejoices.

**rejoicing** (rĕ-jŏis'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rejoysing, etc.*; verbal *n.* of *rejoice, v.*] 1. The feeling and expression of joy and gladness; procedure expressive of joy: festivity.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous

Ps. cxviii. 13.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the King, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* in England were not less enthusiastic or less sincere.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

**2.** The experience of joy.

If he [a child] be vicious, and no thing will lerne,  
... no man off him *rejoicing* will haue.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 57.

But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have *rejoicing* in himself alone, and not in another.

Gal. vi. 1.

**3.** A subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever: for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart.

Ps. cxix. 111.

**rejoicingly** (rĕ-jŏis'ing-li), *adv.* With joy or exultation.

She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and  
I'll be merry in my revenge.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 5. 150.

**rejoiet**, *v. t.* Same as *rejoy*.

**rejoin** (rĕ-jŏin'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rejoyne*; < *OF. rejoindre, F. rejoindre* = *It. riunquere*, rejoin, overtake, < *L. re-*, again, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] **I. trans.** 1. To join again; unite after separation.

A short space severs ye,  
Compared unto that long eternity  
That shall *rejoine* ye.

B. Jonson, Elegy on my Muse.

The Grand Signior . . . conveyeth his galleys . . . down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Suez.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

The letters were written not for publication . . . and to *rejoin* heads, tails, and betweenities which Hayley had severed.

Southey, Letters, III. 448

**2.** To join the company of again; bestow one's company on again.

Thoughts which at Hyde-park corner I forgot  
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive Grot.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 209.

**3.** To say in answer to a reply or a second or later remark; reply or answer further: with a clause as object.

It will be replied that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin* that a translator has no such right.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, Pref.

"Are you that Lady Psyche?" I *rejoin'd*.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

**II. intrans.** 1. To answer to a reply; in general, to answer.

Your silence argues it, in not *rejoining*  
To this or that late libel.

B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

**2.** In *law*, to answer the plaintiff's replication. I *rejoine*, as men do that answer to the lawe, and make answer to the byll that is put up agaynst them.

Palsgrave.

**rejoinder** (rĕ-jŏin'dĕr), *n.* [*< F. rejoindre*, rejoin, inf. used as noun: see *rejoin*. Cf. *attainder*, *remainder*.] 1. An answer to a reply; in general, an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder*.

Glanville, To Albius.

*Rejoinder* to the churl the King disdain'd;  
But shook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd.

Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 231.

**2.** In *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action at common law, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder*. = *Syn. 1.* Reply, retort.

**rejoindert** (rĕ-jŏin'dĕr), *v. i.* [*< rejoinder, n.*] To make a reply.

When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a "Thou art the man."

Hammond, Works, IV. 601.

**rejoindure** (rĕ-jŏin'dŭr), *n.* [*< rejoin (rejoinder) + -ure*.] A joining again; reunion. [Rare.]

Rudely beguiles our lips  
Of all *rejoindure*, forcibly prevents  
Our lock'd embrasures.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 33.

**rejoint** (rĕ-jŏint'), *v. t.* [*< re- + joint*. Cf. *F. rejointer*, rejoin, < *rejoint*, pp. of *rejoindre*, rejoin.] 1. To reunite the joints of; joint anew.

Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejointed* and reinspired with life.  
Barrow, Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.

**2.** To fill up the joints of, as of stone in buildings when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

**rejolt** (rĕ-jŏlt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + jolt*.] To jolt again; shake or shock anew; cause to rebound.

Locke.

**rejolt** (rĕ-jŏlt'), *n.* [*< rejolt, v.*] A reacting jolt or shock.

These inward *rejolts* and recoillings of the mind.

South, Sermons, II. v.

**rejournt** (rĕ-jĕrn'), *v. t.* [For \**readjournal*, < *F. rejourner*, adjourn again; as *re- + adjourn*.] 1. To adjourn to another hearing; defer.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fustet-seller, and then *rejourne* the controversy of threepence to a second day of audience.

Shak., Cor., II. 1. 79.

Concerning mine own estate, I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejournd* a month or two longer.

Sir H. Walton, Reliquie, p. 702.

**2.** To refer; send for information, proof, or the like.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such Atheistical spirits.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 27.

**rejourment** (rĕ-jĕrn'mĕnt), *n.* [*< rejourne + -ment*.] Adjournment.

So many *rejourments* and delays.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 713.

**rejoyt** (rĕ-jŏi'), *v. t.* [*< ME. rejoien, rejoien*, < *OF. rejoyr, F. rejoyr*, gladden, rejoice, < *re-*, again, + *exjoir, F. exjoir*, joy, rejoice, < *ex-* (< *L. ex-*, out) + *joyr, F. joyr*, joy, rejoice: see *joy*, *v.*, and cf. *enjoy* and *rejoice*.] To rejoice; enjoy.

His, lat us speke of lusty If in Troye,  
That we have led and forth the tyme drye,  
And ek of tyme conyng us *rejoye*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 395.

And that I and my asigne may peasseble *rejoie* theym [certain lands].

Paston Letters, II. 332.

**rejudge** (rĕ-jŭj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) rejuger*, as *re- + judge*.] To judge again; reexamine; review; call to a new trial and decision.

'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,  
*Rejudge* his acts, and dignify disgrace.

Pope, Epistle to Harley, l. 20.

It appears now too late to *rejudge* the virtues or the vices of those men.

Goldsmith, Pref. to Roman History.

**rejuvenate** (rĕ-jŭ've-nāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + juvenate*. Cf. *OF. rejuvenir, rejuvener, rejoennir, rejuvenir, rejuvenir, rejuvenir*, *F. rejuvenir* = *Pr. rejuvenir* = *OSp. rejuvenir* = *It. ringiovanire, ringiovanire*, rejuvenate.] To restore the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth to; make as if young again; renew; refresh.

Such as used the bath in moderation, refreshed and restored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zest and freshness of *rejuvenated* life.

Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, l. 7.

No man was so competent as he to *rejuvenate* those dead old skulls and relics, lifting a thousand years from the forgotten past into the middle of the nineteenth century.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 398.

**rejuvenation** (rĕ-jŭ've-nā'shŏn), *n.* [*< rejuvenate + -ion*.] The act of rejuvenating, or the state or process of being rejuvenated; rejuvenescence.

Instances of fecundity at advanced ages are not rare. Contemporaneous writers mention examples of *rejuvenation* which must be regarded as probably legendary.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 99.

**rejuvenator** (rĕ-jŭ've-nā-tŏr), *n.* [*< rejuvenate + -or*.] One who or that which rejuvenates.

A great beautifier and *rejuvenator* of the complexion.

Lancet, No. 3433, p. 1193.

**rejuvenesce** (rĕ-jŭ've-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenesced*, ppr. *rejuvenescing*. [*< ML. rejuvenescere*, grow young again, < *L. re-*, again, + *juvenescere*, grow young: see *rejuvenescent*.] To grow young again; renew one's youthfulness by reacquiring vitality; specifically, in *biol.*, to accomplish rejuvenescence, or repair vitality by conjugation and subsequent fission, as an infusorian.

The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not *rejuvenesce*.

Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 177.

**rejuvenescence** (rĕ-jŭ've-nes'ens), *n.* [*< rejuvenescen(t) + -ce*.] 1. A renewal of the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*.

Chesterfield, Misc. Works, IV. 275. (Latham.)

**2.** In *biol.*, a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character—that is, into a primordial cell which subsequently invests itself with a new cell-wall and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual. It occurs in numerous algae, as *Udodonium*, and also in some diatoms.

**rejuvenescency** (rĕ-jŭ've-nes'en-si), *n.* [As *rejuvenescence* (see -cy).] Same as *rejuvenescence*.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency*.

J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 264.

**rejuvenescent** (rĕ-jŭ've-nes'ent), *a.* [*< ML. rejuvenescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *rejuvenescere*, become young again: see *rejuvenesce*. Cf. *juvenescent*.] Becoming or become young again.

Rising

*Rejuvenescent*, he stood in a glorified body.

Southey.

**rejuvenize** (rĕ-jŭ've-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenized*, ppr. *rejuvenizing*. [*< rejuven(escere) + -ize*.] To render young again; rejuvenate.

**reke**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*<sup>1</sup>.

**reke**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A variant of *reck*<sup>2</sup>.

**reke**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rake*<sup>1</sup>.

**rekelst**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *reklis, reklys, rekles*, assimilated *rychellys, rechles, rechels*, < *AS. rēcel*, incense, < *rēcan*, smoke, reek: see *reck*<sup>1</sup>.] Incense. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 433. (*Stratmann*.)

**reken**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.

**reken**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* [*ME.*, < *AS. recen*, ready, prompt, swift.] Ready; prompt; noble; beautiful.

Thou so rycle a *reken* rose.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 905.

The *rekeneste* redy mene of the rownde table.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4052.

**rekindle** (rĕ-kin'dl), *v.* [*< re- + kindle*.] **I. trans.** 1. To kindle again; set on fire anew.

On the pillar raised by martyr hands  
Burns the *rekindled* beacon of the right.  
O. W. Holmes, Commemoration Services, Cambridge,  
July 21, 1865.

**2.** To inflame again; rouse anew.

*Rekindled* at the royal charms,  
Tumultuous love each heating bosom warms.  
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 465.

**II. intrans.** To take fire or be animated anew.

Straight her *rekindling* eyes resume their fire.

Thomson, To the Prince of Wales.

**reking** (rĕ-king'), *v. t.* [*< re- + king*<sup>1</sup>.] To make king again; raise to the monarchy anew. [Rare.]



## reking

You hassard lesse, *re-kinging* him,  
Then I vn-king'd to bee.  
Warner, Albion's England, III. 104.

**rekket**, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.  
**reknet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.  
**reknowledge** (*rē-nol'oj*), *v. t.* [*< re- + know-*  
*ledge*.] To confess a knowledge of; acknow-  
ledge.

But in that you have *reknowledge* Jesus Criste the au-  
tor of saluacion.  
J. Udall, On John II.

Although I goe besattered and wandering in this  
Courte, I doe not leaue to *reknowledge* the good.  
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helles, 1577), p. 102.

**relais** (*re-lā'*), *n.* [*< F. relais*, a space left: see  
*relay*.] In *fort.*, a walk, four or five feet wide,  
left without the rampart, to receive the earth  
which may be washed down and prevent it from  
falling into the ditch.

**relapsable** (*rē-lap'sa-bl*), *a.* [*< relapse + -able*.]  
Capable of relapsing, or liable to relapse. *Imp.*  
*Dict.*

**relapse** (*rē-laps'*), *v. i.* [*< L. relapsus*, pp. of  
*relabi*, slide back, fall back, *< re-*, back, + *labi*,  
slip, slide, fall: see *lapse*, *v.*] 1. To slip or  
slide back; return.

Accreably to the opinion of Democritus, the world might  
*relapse* into its old confusion.  
Bacon, Physical Fables, I, Expi.

It then remains that Church can only be  
The guide which owns unfailing certainty;  
Or else you slip your hold and change your side,  
*Relapsing* from a necessary guide.  
Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 486.

2. To fall back: return to a former bad state or  
practice: backslide: as, to *relapse* into vice  
or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath *relapsed*, the more significations  
he ought to give of the truth of his repentance.  
Jer. Taylor.

But grant I may *relapse*, for want of grace,  
Again to rhyme. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 88.

3. To fall back from recovery or a convalescent  
state.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed*.  
Wierman.

And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps!  
They put on a damp nightcap, and *relapse*.  
Conyer, Conversation, I. 222.

**relapse** (*rē-laps'*), *n.* [*< relapse*, *v.*] 1. A slid-  
ing or falling back, particularly into a former  
evil state.

Ease would recant  
Vows made in pain, as violent and cold, . . .  
Which would but lead me to a worse *relapse*  
And but to fall.  
Milton, P. L., IV. 100.

2†. One who has relapsed into vice or error;  
specifically, one who returns into error after  
having recanted it.

As, when a man is false into the state of an outlaw, the  
lawe disposeth with them that kills him, & the prince ex-  
cludes him from the protection of a subject, so, when a  
man is a *relapse* from God and his lawes, God withdraws  
his providence from watching over him, & authorizeth the  
devil, as his instrument, to assault him and torment him,  
so that what-euer he dooth is limitata potestate, as one  
faith.  
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 24.

3. In *med.*, the return of a disease or symptom  
during or directly after convalescence. See *re-*  
*crudescent*.

Sir, I dare sit no longer in my waistcoat, nor have any-  
thing worth the danger of a *relapse* to write.  
Danne, Letters, vi.

A true *relapse* [in typhoid] is not merely a recurrence of  
pyrexia, but a return of all the phenomena of the fever.  
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 16-3.

**relapser** (*rē-lap'sér*), *n.* One who relapses, as  
into vice or error.

Of indignation, lastly, at those speculative *relapsers* that  
have out of policy or guiltinesse abandoned a knowne and  
received truth.  
Dp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

**relapsing** (*rē-lap'sing*), *p. a.* Sliding or falling  
back; marked by a relapse or return to a former  
worse state.—*Relapsing fever*. See *fever* 1.

**relata**, *n.* Plural of *relatum*.

**relate** (*rē-lāt'*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *related*, ppr. *re-*  
*lating*. [*< OF. relater*, *F. relater* = *Sp. Pg. re-*  
*latar* = *It. relatare*, *< ML. relatare*, refer, report,  
relate, freq. of *referre*, pp. *relatus*, bring back,  
refer, relate: see *refer*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring  
back; restore.

Mote not mislike you also to abate  
Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe  
Both light of heven and strength of men *relate*.  
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 51.

2†. To bring into relation; refer.

Who would not have thought this holy religious father  
worthy to be canonised and *related* into the number of  
saints.  
Becon, Works, p. 137. (Halliwell.)

3. To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin;  
connect with; assert a relation with.

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## 5057

There has been anguish enough in the prisons of the  
Ducal Palace, but we know little of it by name, and can-  
not confidently *relate* it to any great historic presence.  
Howells, Venetian Life, I.

4. To tell; recite; narrate: as, to *relate* the  
story of Priam.

When you shall these unlucky deeds *relate*,  
Speak of me as I am. Shak., Othello, v. 2. 341.

Misses! the tale that I *relate*  
This lesson seems to carry.  
Courper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. To ally by connection or blood.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,  
To whom *related*, or by whom begot,  
Pope, Eplog on an Unfortunate Lady.

To *relate* one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words.  
[Rare.]

A man were better *relate* himself to a statue or picture  
than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother.  
Bacon, Friendship.

=Syn. 4. To recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe.  
See *account*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have reference or respect;  
have regard; stand in some relation; have some  
understood position when considered in connec-  
tion with something else.

This challenge that the gallant Hector sends . . .  
*Relates* in purpose only to Achilles.  
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 323.

Pride *relates* more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity  
to what we would have others think of us.  
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, v.

It was by considerations *relating* to India that his  
[Clive's] conduct as a public man in England was regu-  
lated.  
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2†. To make reference; take account.

Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, with-  
out *relating* to any imperial account. Fuller.

3. To have relation or connection.

There are also in divers rivers, especially that *relate* to,  
or be near to the sea, as Winchester, or the Thames about  
Windsor, a little Trout called a Saunlet.  
J. Walton, Complete Angler, I. 4.

**relate** (*rē-lāt'*), *n.* [*< ML. relatum*, a relate, an  
order, report, neut. of *L. relatus*, pp.: see *relate*,  
*v.*] Anything considered as being in a relation  
to another thing; something considered as be-  
ing the first term of a relation to another thing.  
Also *relatum*.

If the relation which agrees to heteronyms has a name,  
one of the two *relates* is called the *relate*: to wit, that  
from which the relation has its name; the other the cor-  
relate.  
Burgersdicius.

Heteronyms, predicamental, etc., *relates*. See the  
adjectives.—*Synonymous relates*. See *heteronymous*  
*relates*.—*Transcendental relates*. See *predicamental*  
*relates*.

**related** (*rē-lāt'ed*), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *relate*, *v.*]  
I. *p. a.* 1. Recited; narrated.—2. Allied by  
kindred; connected by blood or alliance, par-  
ticularly by consanguinity: as, a person *related*  
in the first or second degree.

Because y'e surnam'd like his grace;  
Perhaps *related* to the race.  
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

3. Standing in some relation or connection:  
as, the arts of painting and sculpture are close-  
ly *related*.

No one and no number of a series of *related* events can  
be the consciousness of the series as *related*.  
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 10.

4. In *music*: (a) Of tones, belonging to a me-  
lodie or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible  
of close connection. Thus, the tones of a scale when  
taken in succession are *melodically related*, and when  
taken in certain sets are *harmonically related*. See *rela-*  
*tion*, 8. (b) Of chords and tonalities, same as  
*relative*.

II. *n.* Same as *relate*. [Rare.]

*Relateds* are reciprocated. That is, every *related* is re-  
ferred to a reciprocal correlate.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. 7.

**relatedness** (*rē-lāt'ed-nes*), *n.* The state or  
condition of being *related*; affinity.

We are not strong by our power to penetrate, but by our  
*relatedness*. The world is enlarged for us, not by new ob-  
jects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those  
we have.  
Emerson, Success.

**relater** (*rē-lāt'ér*), *n.* [*< relate + -er*.] One  
who relates, recites, or narrates; a historian.  
Also *relator*.

Her husband the *relater* she prefer'd  
Before the angel, and of him to ask  
Chose rather. Milton, P. L., viii. 52.

**relation** (*rē-lā'shon*), *n.* [*< ME. relation*, *rela-*  
*cion*, *< OF. relation*, *F. relation* = *Pr. relation*  
= *Sp. relacion* = *Pg. relação* = *It. relazione*, *<*  
*L. relatio(n)*, a carrying back, bringing back,  
restoring, repaying, a report, proposition, mo-  
tion, hence a narration, relation, also reference,  
regard, respect, *< referre*, pp. *relatus*, refer, re-

## relation

late: see *refer*, *relate*.] 1. The act of relating  
or telling; recital; narration.

He schalle telle it anon to his Conseille, or discovere it  
to sum men that will make *relacion* to the Emperour.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 235.

I shall never forget a story of our host Zachary, who on  
the *relation* of our perill told us another of his owne.  
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1644.

I remember to have heard an old gentleman talk of the  
civil wars, and in his *relation* give an account of a general  
officer.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

2. That which is related or told; an account;  
narrative: formerly applied to historical nar-  
rations or geographical descriptions: as, the  
Jesuit *Relations*.

Sometime the Countrie of Strabo, to whom these our  
*Relations* are so much indebted.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Ofttimes *relations* heretofore accounted fabulous have  
bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and  
reliques of something true.  
Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

Political and military *relations* are for the greater part  
accounts of the ambition and violence of mankind.  
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

3. A character of a plurality of things; a fact  
concerning two or more things, especially a  
more properly when it is regarded as a predi-  
cate of one of the things connecting it with the  
others; the condition of being such and such  
with regard to something else: as, the *relation*  
of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of demand  
and supply. Thus, suppose a locomotive blows off  
steam; this fact constitutes a relation between the loco-  
motive and the steam so far as the "blowing" is conceived  
to be a character of the locomotive, and another relation  
so far as the "being blown n" is conceived as a character of  
the steam, and both these relations together are embraced  
in the same relationship, or plural fact. This latter, also  
often called a *relation*, is by logicians called the *founda-*  
*tion* of the relation. The two or more subjects or things  
to which the plural fact relates are termed the *relates* or  
*correlates*; the one which is conceived as subject is spe-  
cifically termed the *subject* of the relation, or the *relate*;  
the others the *correlates*. Words naming things in their  
character as *relates* are called *relative*s, as father, cousin.  
A set of relatives referring to the same relationship ac-  
cording as one or another object is taken as the *relate* are  
called *correlatives*: such are buyer, seller, commodity,  
price. The logical nomenclature of relations depends on  
the consideration of *individual relations*, or relations sub-  
sisting between the individuals of a single set of cor-  
relates, as opposed to *general relations*, which, really or in  
conception, subsist between many such sets. Relations are  
either *dual*—that is, connecting couples of objects, as in  
the examples above—or *plural*—that is, connecting more  
than two correlates, as the relation of a buyer to the  
seller, the thing bought, and the price. Every individual  
dual relation is either a relation of a thing to itself or a  
relation of a thing to something else. *Logical relations* are  
those which are known from logical reflection: opposed  
to *real relations*, which are known by generalization and  
abstraction from ordinary observations. The chief logi-  
cal relations are those of *unpossessibility*, *coexistence*,  
*identity*, and *otherness*. Real dual relations are of five  
classes: (1) *differences* or *also relations*, being relations  
which nothing can bear to itself, as being greater than;  
(2) *sibi-relations* or *concurrents*, being relations which  
nothing can bear to anything else, as self-consciousness;  
(3) *agreements*, or relations which everything bears to it-  
self, as similarity; (4) relations which everything bears  
to everything else, which may be called *distances*; and  
(5) *variform relations*, which some things only bear to  
themselves, and which subsist between some pairs of  
things only. Other divisions of relations are important in  
logic, as the following. An *iterative* or *repeating relation*  
is such that a thing may at once be in that relation and  
its converse to the same or different things, as the relation  
of father to son, or spouse to spouse: opposed to a *final*  
or *non-repeating relation*, as that of husband to wife. An  
*equiparance* or *convertible relation*, opposed to a *dispara-*  
*rance* or *inconvertible relation*, is such that, if anything  
is in that relation to another, the latter is in the same re-  
lation to the former, as that of consins. A relation which  
cannot subsist between two things reciprocally, as that of  
greater and less, may be called an *irreciprocable relation*,  
opposed to a *reciprocable relation*, which admits recip-  
rocal as possible merely. A relation such that if A is so  
related to B, and B so related to C, then A is so related to  
C, is called a *transitive*, in opposition to an *intransitive re-*  
*lation*. A relation such that if A is so related to some-  
thing else, C, there is a third thing, B, which is so related  
to C, and to which A is so related, is called a *concatenated*,  
in opposition to an *inconcatenated relation*. A relation  
subsisting between objects in an endless or self-returning  
series is called an *inexhaustible*, in opposition to an *ex-*  
*haustible relation*. If there is a self-returning series, the  
relation is termed *cyclic*, in opposition to *acyclic*. A transi-  
tive relation such that of any two objects of a certain cate-  
gory one has this relation to the other may be called a  
*linear relation*; and the series of objects so formed may  
be called the *line* of the relation. According as this is  
continuous or discontinuous, finite or infinite, and in the  
latter case discretely or absolutely, these designations  
may be applied to the relation. According to the nom-  
inalistic (including the conceptualistic) view, a relation is  
a mere product of the mind. Adding to this doctrine that  
of the relativity of knowledge, that we know only relations,  
Kant reached his conclusion that things in themselves are  
absolutely inconceivable. But most Kantian students come  
to deny the existence of things in themselves, and so reach  
an idealistic real-in which holds relations to be as real as  
any facts. The realistic view is expressed in the dictum  
of Scotus that every relation without which, or a term of  
which, its foundation cannot be is, in the thing (*realiter*),  
identical with that foundation—that is, what really is is

a fact relating to two or more things, and that fact viewed as a predicate of one of those things is the relation.

Thus is *relacion* rect, ryht as adiectif and substantif  
A-cordeth in alle kyndes with his antecedent.

*Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 363.

The last sort of complex ideas is that we call *relation*, which consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, ii. 12.

The only difference between relative names and any others consists in their being given in pairs, and the reason of their being given in pairs is not the existence between two things of a mystical bond called a *relation* and supposed to have a kind of shadowy and abstract reality, but a very simple peculiarity in the concrete fact which the two names are intended to mark.

*J. S. Mill*, Note to James Mill's *Human Mind*, xiv. 2.

In natural science, I have understood, there is nothing petty to the mind that has a large vision of *relations*.

*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, iv. 1.

Most *relations* are feelings of an entirely different order from the terms they relate. The *relation* of similarity, e. g., may equally obtain between jasmine and tuberose, or between Mr. Browning's verses and Mr. Story's; it is itself neither odorous nor poetical, and those may well be pardoned who have denied to it all sensational content whatever.

*W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 13.

4. Intimate connection between facts; significant bearing of one fact upon another.

For the intent and purpose of the law  
Hath full *relation* to the penalty,  
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 243.

The word *relation* is commonly used in two senses considerably different from each other. Either for that quality by which two ideas are connected together in the imagination, and the one naturally introduces the other . . . or for that particular circumstance in which . . . we may think proper to compare them. . . . In a common way we say that "nothing can be more distant than such or such things from each other, nothing can have less *relation*," as if distance and *relation* were incompatible.

*Hume*, *Human Nature*, part i. § 6.

5. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

*Relations* dear, and all the clarities  
Of father, son, and brother, first were known

*Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 756.

6. Kindred; connection; a group of persons related by kinship. [Rare.]

He hath need of a great stock of pety who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous *relation*.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 644.

7. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity: a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

Sir, you may spare your application,  
I'm no such beast, nor his *relation*.

*Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, I. vii. 60.

I am almost the nearest *relation* he has in the world, and am entitled to know all his dearest concerns

*Jane Austen*, *Pride and Prejudice*, lvi.

8. In *math.*: (a) A ratio; proportion. (b) A connection between a number of quantities by which certain systems of values are excluded; especially, such a connection as may be expressed by a plexus of general equations.—9. In *music*, that connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each other easy and natural. The relation of tones is perceived by the ear without analysis. Physically it probably depends upon how far the two series of upper partial tones or harmonics coincide. Thus, a given tone is closely related to its perfect fifth, because the 2d, 5th, 8th, 11th, etc., harmonics of the one are respectively identical with the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, etc., of the other; while for converse reasons it is hardly at all related to its minor second. Tones that have but a distant relation to each other, however, are often both closely related to a third tone, and then, particularly if they are associated together in some melodic series, like a scale, may acquire a close relation. Thus, the seventh and eighth tones of a major scale have a close relation which is indirectly harmonic, but apparently due to their habitual melodic proximity. The relation of chords depends primarily on the identity of one or more of their respective tones. Thus, a major triad is closely related to a minor triad on the same root, or to a minor triad on the minor third below itself, because in each case there are two tones in common. Thus, the tonic triad of a key is related to the dominant and subdominant triads through the identity of one of its tones with one of theirs. As with tones, chords having but a distant relation to each other may acquire a relation through their respective close relations to a third chord, especially if habitually brought together in harmonic progressions. Thus, the dominant and subdominant triads of a key have a substantial but indirect relation; and indeed, a relation is evident between all the triads of a key. The relation of keys (tonalities) depends properly on the number of tones which they have in common; though it is often held that a key is closely connected with every key whose tonic triad is made up of its tones. Thus, a major key is most intimately related to the major keys of its dominant and subdominant and to the minor key of its submediant, because each of them differs from it by but one tone, and also to the minor keys of its mediant and supertonic, because their tonic triads are also composed of its tones. Hence a major key and the minor key of its submediant are called mutually relative (*relative major* and *relative minor*), in distinction from the tonic major and tonic minor, which are more distantly related. When carefully analyzed, the fact of relation is

found to be profoundly concerned in the entire structure and development of music. It has caused the establishment of the major diatonic scale as the norm of all modern music. It is the kernel of tonality, of harmonic and melodic progression, of form in general, and of many extended forms in particular.

10. In *law*: (a) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have *relation* back to that time: as, where a deed is executed and acted on, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by *relation* back to its date or to its execution, as may be equitable. (b) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whose instance an action or special proceeding is brought by the state to determine a question involving both public and private right.—11. In *arch.*, the direct dependence upon one another, and upon the whole, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.—

**Abelian relation**, a relation expressed by certain identical linear equations given by Abel connecting roots of unity with the roots of the equation which gives the values of the elliptic functions for rational fractions of the periods.—**Accidental relation**, an indirect relation of A to C, constituted by A being in some relation to B, and B being in an independent relation to C. Thus, if a man throws away a date-stone, and that date-stone strikes an invisible genie, the relation of the man to the genie is an accidental one.—**Actual relation**. See *actual*.—**Aggregate relation**. (a) A relation resulting from a disjunctive conjunction of several relations, such that, if any of the latter are satisfied, the aggregate relation is satisfied. (b) Same as *composite relation* (a). [This is the signification attached to the word by Cayley, contrary to the established terminology of logic.]—**Allo relation**, a relation of such a nature that a thing cannot be in that relation to itself; as, being previous to.—**Amptitudinal relation**. See *amptitudinal*.—**Categories of relation**. See *category*. 1.—**Composite relation**. (a) A relation consisting in the simultaneous existence of several relations. (b) Same as *aggregate relation* (a). [This is the signification attached to the phrase by Cayley, in opposition to the usage of logicians.]—**Confidential, cyclical, discriminant relation**. See the adjectives.—**Definite relation**, a relation unlike any relation of the same relate to other correlates. [This is Kempe's nomenclature, but is objectionable. *Peculiar relation* would better express the idea.]—**Distributively satisfied composite relation**. See *distributively*.—**Double relation, dual relation**, relation between a pair of things, or between a relate and a single correlate.—**Dynamic relations**. See *dynamic*.—**Enharmonic relation**. See *enharmonic*.—**Exterior relations**. See *exterior*.—**Extrinsic relation**, a relation which is established between terms already existing.—**False or inharmonic relation**, in *music*. See *false*.—**In relation to**, in the characters that connect the subject with the correlate which is the object of the preposition *to*; as, music in *relation* to poetry (music in those characters that connect it with poetry).—**Intrinsic relation**. See *intrinsic*.—**Involutorial relation**. See *involutorial*.—**Irregular relation**, a relation not regular.—**Jacobian relation**, the relation expressed by equating the Jacobian to zero.—**K-fold relation**, a relation which reduces by *k* the number of independent ways in which a system of quantities may vary.—**Legal relation**, the aggregate of legal rights and duties characterizing one person or thing in respect to another.—**Omni relation**, a relation expressed by a system of linear equations. [With Legendre, *omni* means having the differential coefficient constantly of one sign; but Cayley uses the word as a synonym of *homotoidal* or *linear*.]—**Order of a relation**, in *math*. See *order*, 12.—**Parametric relation**, a relation involving parameters, or variables over and above the coordinates.—**Plural relation**, a relation between a relate and two or more correlates, as when A aims a shot, B, at C.—**Predicamental relation**, a relation which comes under Aristotle's category of relation.—**Prime relation**, a relation not resulting from the conjunction of relations alternatively satisfied.—**Real relation**, a relation the statement of which cannot be separated into two facts, one relating to the relate and the other to the correlate, such as the relation of Cain to Abel as his killer. For the facts that Cain killed somebody and that Abel was killed do not together make up the fact that Cain killed Abel: opposed to *relation of reason*.—**Regular relation**, a relation of definite manifoldness. [So defined by Cayley; but it would have been better to denominate this a *homoplaneal relation*, reserving the term *regular relation* for one which follows one law, expressible by general equations, for all values of the coordinates—this meaning according better with that usually given to *regular*.]—**Relation of disparance**, a relation which confers unlike names upon relate and correlate.—**Relation of equiparance**, a relation which confers the same relative name upon relate and correlate: thus, the being a cousin of somebody is such a relation, for if A is cousin to B, B is cousin to A.—**Relation of reason**, a relation which depends upon a fact which can be stated as an aggregate of two facts (one concerning the relate, the other concerning the correlate), such that the annihilation of the relate or the correlate would destroy only one of these facts, but leave the other intact: thus, the fact that Franklin and Rumford were both scientific Americans constitutes a relationship between them with two correlative relations; but these are *relations of reason*, because the two facts are that Franklin was a scientific American and that Rumford was a scientific American, the first of which facts would remain true even if Rumford had never existed, and the second even if Franklin had never existed.—**Resultant relation**, a relation between parameters involved in a superdeterminate relation.—**Self-relation**. (a) A relation of such a sort that a thing can be in that relation to itself; as, being the killer of; but better (b) a relation of such a sort that nothing can be so related to anything else, as the relations of self-consciousness,

self-depreciation, self-help, etc.—**Superdeterminate relation**, a relation whose manifoldness is as great as or greater than the number of coordinates.—**Transcendental relation**, a relation which does not come under Aristotle's category of relations, as cause and effect, habit and object.—**Syn.** 1. *Narration*, *Recital*, etc. See *account*.—3. *Attitude*, *connection*.—5. *Affiliation*.—5 and 7. *Relation*, *Relative*, *Connection*. When applying to family affiliations, *relation* is used of a state or of a person, but in the latter sense *relative* is much better; *relative* is used of a person, but not of a state; *connection* is used with equal propriety of either person or state. *Relation* and *relative* refer to kinship by blood; *connection* is increasingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage.—6. *Kindred*, *kin*.

**relational** (rē-lā'shon-āl), *a.* [*< relation + -al.*]  
1. Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke*.

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional*: as, a *relational* part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions are *relational* parts of speech.

**relationality** (rē-lā'shon-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< relational + -ity.*] The state or property of having a relational force.

But if the remarks already made on what might be called the *relationality* of terms have any force, it is obvious that mental tension and conscious intensity cannot be equated to each other. *J. Ward*, *Mind*, XII. 56.

**relationism** (rē-lā'shon-izm), *n.* [*< relation + -ism.*] 1. The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

*Relationism* teaches . . . that things and relations constitute two great, distinct orders of objective reality, inseparable in existence, yet distinguishable in thought.

*F. E. Abbot*, *Scientific Theism*, Intro., ii.

2. The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.

**relationist** (rē-lā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< relation + -ist.*] 1. A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne*.

—2. An adherent of the doctrine of relationism.

**relationship** (rē-lā'shon-ship), *n.* [*< relation + -ship.*] 1. The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Faith is the great tie of *relationship* betwixt you [and Christ]. *Chalmers*, *On Romans* viii. 1 (ed. L. Carter).

Mrs. Mugford's conversation was incessant regarding the Ringwood family and Firmin's *relationship* to that noble house. *Thackeray*, *Phillip*, xxi.

2. In *music*, same as *relation*, 8. Also called *tone-relationship*.

**relativ** (rel-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. relatif, < OF. (and F.) relatif = Pr. relatiu = Sp. Pg. It. relativo, < L. relativus, having reference or relation, < L. relatus, pp. of referre, refer, relate: see refer, relate.*] I. *a.* 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

Conjunctions, prepositions (personal, relative, and interrogative), *relational* contractions.

*E. A. Abbott*, *Shakespearean Grammar* (edited in The Nation, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110).

**relative** (rel-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. relatif, < OF. (and F.) relatif = Pr. relatiu = Sp. Pg. It. relativo, < L. relativus, having reference or relation, < L. relatus, pp. of referre, refer, relate: see refer, relate.*] I. *a.* 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

The devil hath power  
To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps . . .  
Abuses me to damn me. I'll have grounds  
More *relative* than this. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 633.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endowed with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole.

*South*.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also, are positive beings: though the parts of which they consist are very often *relative* one to another.

*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xxvi. § 6.

Religion, it has been well observed, is something *relative* to us; a system of commands and promises from God towards us. *J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 317.

3. In *gram.*, referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause that defines or describes or modifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, though by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he *who* runs may read; he lay on the spot *where* he fell. Pronouns and pronominal adverbs are relative, such adverbs having also the value of conjunctions. A relative word used without an antecedent, as implying in itself its antecedent, is often called a *compound relative*: thus, *who* breaks pays; I saw *where* he fell. Relative words are always either demonstratives or interrogatives which have acquired secondarily the relative value and use.

4. Not intelligible except in connection with something else; signifying a relation, without stating what the correlate is: thus, *father*, *betwixt*, *west*, etc., are *relative* terms.

Profundity, in its secondary as in its primary sense, is a *relative* term. *Macaulay*, *Sadler's Ref. Refuted*.

5. In *music*, having a close melodic or harmonic relation. Thus, *relative chords*, in a narrow sense, the triads of a given key (tonality) having as roots the successive tones of its scale; *relative keys*, keys (tonalities) having several tones in common, thus affording opportunity for easy modulation back and forth, or, more narrowly, keys whose tonic triads are relative chords of each other; *relative major*, *relative minor*, a major key and the minor key of its submediant regarded with respect to each other. Also *related*, *parallel*. See *cut* under *chord*, 4.—*Relative beauty*, beauty consisting in the adaptation of the object to its end.—*Relative chronology*, in *geol.*, the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute* or *historical* method.—*Relative end*, *ens*, *equilibrium*. See the nouns.—*Relative enunciation*, an enunciation whose clauses are connected by a relative: as, "Where-soever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—*Relative gravity*. (a) The acceleration of gravity at a station referred to that at another station, and not expressed in terms of space and time. (b) Same as *specific gravity* (which see, under *gravity*).—*Relative ground of proof*, a premise which itself requires proof.—*Relative humidity*, *hypermetropia*, *locality*. See the nouns.—*Relative motion*. See *motion*.—*Relative opposites*, the two terms of any dual relation.—*Relative place*, the place of one object as defined by the situations of other objects.—*Relative pleasure or pain*, a state of feeling which is pleasurable or painful by force of contrast with the state which preceded it.—*Relative pronoun*, *proposition*, etc. See the nouns.—*Relative syllogism*, a syllogism whose major premise is a relative enunciation: as, Where Christ is, there will also the faithful be; but Christ is in heaven; therefore there also will the faithful be.—*Relative term*, a term which, to become the complete name of any class, requires to be completed by the annexation of another name, generally of another class: such terms are, for example, father of, the qualities of, tangent to, identical with, man that is, etc. Strictly speaking, all adjectives are of this nature. *Relative time*, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

II. *n.* 1. Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation.—2. A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood: a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

Our friends and relatives stand weeping by,  
Dis-olv'd in tears to see us die.

Pomfret, Prospect of Death.

There is no greater barbarian than a strong-willed relative in the circle of his own connections.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3. In *gram.*, a relative word; a relative pronoun or adverb. See I, 3.—4. In *logic*, a relative term.—*Logic of relatives*, that branch of formal logic which treats of relations, and reasonings concerning them.—*Syn.* 2. *Connection*, etc. See *relation*.

*relatively* (rel-a-tiv-i-ly), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to*: as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively* to his income.—*Relatively identical*, the same in certain respects.—*Relatively prime*. See *prime*, 7.

*relativeness* (rel-a-tiv-i-ness), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Therefore, while for a later period of the dialect-life of Hellas the expression "dialect" is one of peculiar *relativeness*, it is a justifiable term for certain aggregations of morphological and syntactical phenomena in the earlier periods of language, when dialect-relations were more sharply defined.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 441.

*relativity* (rel-a-tiv-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. relativité*, < *NL. relativitas* (-is), < *LL. relativus*, relative; see *relative*.] 1. The character of being relative; relativeness; the being of an object as it is by force of something to which it is relative. Specifically—2. Phenomenality; existence as an immediate object of the understanding or of experience; existence only in relation to a thinking mind.—*The doctrine of the relativity of existence*, the doctrine that the real existence of the subject, and also of the object, depends on the real relation between them.—*The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge*. The phrase *relativity of knowledge* has received divergent significations. (a) The doctrine that it is impossible to have knowledge of anything except by means of its relations to the mind, direct and indirect, cognized as relations. (b) The doctrine of phenomenalism, that only appearances can be known, and that the relations of these appearances to external substrata, if such there be, are completely incognizable. This doctrine is sometimes associated with a denial of the possibility of any knowledge of relations as such, or at least of any whose terms are not independently present together in consciousness. It would therefore better be denominated *the doctrine of the impossibility of relativity of cognition*. (c) The doctrine that we can only become conscious of objects in their relations to one another. This doctrine is almost universally held by psychologists.

Relative and correlative are each thought through the other, so that in enunciating *relativity* as a condition of the thinkable—in other words, that thought is only of the relative—this is tantamount to saying that we think one thing only as we think two things mutually and at once; which again is equivalent to the doctrine that the absolute (the non-relative) is for us inconceivable, and even inconceivable.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., App. V. (c).

When a philosopher lays great stress upon the *relativity* of our knowledge, it is necessary to cross-examine his writings, and compel them to disclose in which of his many degrees of meaning he understands the phrase. . . .

To most of those who hold it, the difference between the Ego and the Non-ego is not one of language only, nor a formal distinction between two aspects of the same reality, but denotes two realities, each having a separate existence, and neither dependent on the other. . . . They believe that there is a real universe of "things in themselves," and that whenever there is an impression on our senses, there is a "thing in itself," which is behind the phenomenon, and is the cause of it. But as to what this thing is "in itself," we have no organs except our senses for communicating with it, can only know what our senses tell us; and as they tell us nothing but the impression which the thing makes upon us, we do not know what it is in itself at all. . . . Of the ultimate realities, as such, we know the existence, and nothing more. . . . It is in this form that the doctrine of the *relativity of knowledge* is held by the greater number of those who profess to hold it, attaching any definite idea to the term.

J. S. Mill, Examination of Hamilton, ii.

*relator* (rē-lā'tor), *n.* [*< F. relateur* = *Sp. Pg. relator* = *It. relatore*, < *L. relator*, a relater, narrator, < *referre*, pp. *relatus*, relate, etc.: see *relate*.] 1. Same as *relator*.

When this place affords anything worth your hearing,  
I will be your relator.

Donne, Letters, xxxi.

2. In *law*, a person on whose suggestion or complaint an action or special proceeding in the name of the state (his name being usually joined therewith) is brought, to try a question involving both public and private right.

*relatrix* (rē-lā'triks), *n.* [*ML.*, fem. of *relator*.] In *law*, a female relator or petitioner.

*relatum* (rē-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *relata* (-tā). [*ML.*: see *relate*, *n.*] Same as *relate*.

The *Relation* and its Correlate seem to be simul naturā.

Grote, Aristotle, I. iii.

*relax* (rē-laks'), *v.* [*< OF. (and F.) relaxer* = *Pr. relaxar*, *relachar* = *Sp. relajar* = *Pg. relaxar* = *It. rilassare*, *rilasciare*, release, < *L. relaxare*, relax, < *re-*, back, + *laxare*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*.] Doublet of *release*.] I. *trans.*

1. To slacken, make more lax or less tense or rigid; loosen; make less close or firm: as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Nor served it to *relax* their serried files.

Milton, P. L., vi. 509.

The self-complacent actor, when he views . . .  
The slope of fates from the floor to the roof . . .  
Relax'd into a universal grin.

Cowper, Task, iv. 201.

2. To make less severe or rigorous; remit or abate in strictness: as, to *relax* a law or rule.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature.

Swift.

His principles, though not inflexible, were not more *relaxed* than those of his associates and competitors.

Macaulay, Burleigh and his Times.

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labor: as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.—4. To relieve from attention or effort; afford a relaxation to; unbend: as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—5. To abate; take away.—6. To relieve from constipation; loosen; open: as, medicines *relax* the bowels.—7. To set loose or free; give up or over.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm: in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution.

Prescott.

= *Syn.* 1. To loose, unbrace, weaken, enervate, debilitate. —2. To mitigate, ease.—4. To divert, recreate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become loose, feeble, or languid.

His knees *relax* with toll.

Pope, Iliad, xxi. 309.

2. To abate in severity; become more mild or less rigorous.

The bill has ever been petitioned against, and the mutinous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by *relaxing* in the material points.

Walpole, Letters, II. 147.

She would not *relax* in her demand

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. To remit in close attention; unbend.

No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or *relax* therefrom.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. III. 21.

The mind, *relaxing* into needful sport,  
Should turn to writers of an abler sort.

Cowper, Retirement, I. 715.

*relaxt* (rē-laks'), *n.* [*< relax*, *v.*] Relaxation.

Labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 55.

*relaxt* (rē-laks'), *a.* [= *It. rilassato*, weary, < *ML. relaxatus*, relaxed: see *relax*, *v.*] Relaxed; loose.

The sinews, . . . when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relaxt*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 351.

*relaxable* (rē-lak'sa-bl), *a.* [*< relax* + *-able*.] Capable of being relaxed or reinited.

How, saith Ambrose, can any one dare to reckon the Holy Ghost among creatures? or who doth so render himself obnoxious that, if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be *relaxable* to him by some pardon?

Barrow, Works, II. xxiv.

*relaxant* (rē-lak'sant), *n.* [= *F. relaxant* = *Sp. relajante* = *Pg. relaxante* = *It. rilassante*, < *L. relaxan(t)-s*, pp. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] A medicine that relaxes or opens. Thomas, Med. Diet.

*relaxate* (rē-lak'sāt), *v. t.* [*< L. relaxatus*, pp. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] To relax. [Rare.]

Man's body being *relaxed* . . . by reason of the heat of . . . Summer.

T. Venner, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 265.

*relaxation* (rē-lak-sā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) relaxation* = *Pr. relaxatio* = *Sp. relajacion* = *Pg. relaxação* = *It. rilassazione*, < *L. relaxatio* (-n-), a relaxing, < *relaxare*, relax, etc.: see *relax*.] 1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed. (a) A diminution of tone, tension, or firmness; specifically, in *pathol.*, a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts: as, *relaxation* of the soft palate.

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a *relaxation* or emolliation.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 730.

But *relaxation* of the languid frame  
By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs  
Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.

Cowper, Task, i. 81.

(b) Remission or abatement of rigor.

Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.

Waterland, Works, VI. 25.

The late ill-fortune had dispirited the troops, and caused an indifference about duty, a want of obedience, and a *relaxation* in discipline in the whole army.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 373.

(c) Remission of attention or application: as, *relaxation* of efforts.

A *relaxation* of religion's hold  
Upon the roving and untutor'd heart  
Soon follows.

Cowper, Task, II. 569.

There is no better known fact in the history of the world than that a deadly epidemic brings with it a *relaxation* of moral instincts.

E. Sartorius, In the Sudan, p. 76.

2. Unbending; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business.

Addison, Freeholder.

For what kings deem a toll, as well they may,  
To him is *relaxation* and mere play.

Cowper, Table-Talk, I. 156.

Hours of careless *relaxation*.

Macaulay.

It is better to conceal ignorance, but it is hard to do so in *relaxation* and over wine.

Herodotus (trans.), Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 663.

Letters of *relaxation*, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor is relieved from personal diligence, or whereby an outlaw is reprieved against sentence of outlawry: now employed only in the latter sense.

*relaxative* (rē-lak'sa-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< relax* + *-at-ive*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

II. *n.* 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

And therefore you must use *relaxatives*.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 4.

2. That which gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Moresco festivals seem . . . *relaxatives* of corporal labours.

L. Addison, West Barbary, xvii.

*relay* (rē-lā'), *n.* [*< ME. relaye*, < *OF. relais*, rest, stop, remission, delay, a relay, *F. relais*, relay, = *It. rilasso*, relay; cf. *rilasso*, *relasco*, same as *rilascio*, a release, etc.; < *OF. relaisser*, release, let go, relinquish, intr. stop, cease, rest, = *It. rilassare*, *relasciare*, relax, release, < *L. relaxare*, loosen, let loose, allow to rest: see *relax* and *release*.] 1. A fresh supply, especially of animals to be substituted for others; specifically, a fresh set of dogs or horses, in hunting, held in readiness to be cast off or to remount the hunters should occasion require, or a relief supply of horses held in readiness for the convenience of travelers.

Ther overtok I a gret route  
Of hundes and eke of foresters.  
With many *relays* and lycieres.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

Rob. What *relays* set you?  
John. None at all; we laid not  
In one fresh dog.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Through the night goes the diligence, passing *relay* after *relay*.

Thackeray, Philip, xxix.

2. A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.—3. Generally, a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time.

Who call aloud . . .  
For change of fiddles, and *relays* of joy.

Young, Night Thoughts, II. 250.

4. An instrument, consisting principally of an electromagnet with the armature delicately adjusted for a slight motion about an axis, and with contact-points so arranged that the movement of the armature in obedience to the signals transmitted over the line puts a battery, known as the *local battery*, into or out of a short local circuit in which is the recording or receiving apparatus. Also called *relay-magnet*.—*Microphone relay*. See *microphone*.—*Polarized relay*, a relay in which the armature is permanently magnetized. The movements of the armature are accomplished without the use of a retractile spring, and the instrument is thus more sensitive than one of the ordinary form.—*Relay of ground*, ground laid up in fallow. *Richardson*.

**relay**<sup>2</sup> (rē-lā'), *v. t.* [*< re- + lay<sup>1</sup>*.] To lay again; lay a second time: as, to *relay* a pavement.

**relbun** (rēl'bun), *n.* See *Calecolaria*.  
**releasable** (rē-lō'sā-bl), *a.* [*< release + -able*.] Capable of being released.

He [Ethelred, king of Mercland] discharged all monasteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts, excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *releasable*. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

**release**<sup>1</sup> (rē-lēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *released*, ppr. *releasing*. [*< ME. releasen, releessen, relechen*, *< OF. releassier, relaisser, relecher, relece, let go, relinquish, quit, intr. stop, cease, rest, F. relasser (also OF. relacher, relascher, F. relâcher), relax, release, = Pr. relatar, relachar = Sp. relajar = Pg. relaxar = It. rilassare, rilassare, rilassare, relax, release, < L. relaxare, relax: see relax, of which release is a doublet. Cf. relap<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. To let loose; set free from restraint or confinement; liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude.

But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I *release* unto you the King of the Jews? *Mark* xv. 9.

The Earls Marchar and Syward, with Wolnoth, the Brother of Harold, a little before his Death, he [King William] *released* out of Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 20.

And I arose, and *released* the casement, and the light increased. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.

They would be so weary of their lives as either fly all their Countries, or give all they had to be *released* of such an hourly misery.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 91.

Leisure, silence, and a mind *released* from anxious thoughts how wealth may be increased. *Courier*, Retirement, l. 13.

3. To free from obligation or penalty: as, to *release* one from debt, or from a promise or covenant.

About this time William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and High Treasurer of England, finding himself to droop with Age, . . . sent Letters to the Queen, entreating her to *release* him of his public Charge. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 257.

The people begged to be *released* from a part of their rates. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

"Good friends," he said, "since both have fled, the rub-r and the priest, Judge ye if from their further work I be not well *released*."

4. To forgive.—5. To quit; let go, as a legal claim; remit; surrender or relinquish: as, to *release* a debt, or to *release* a right to lands or tenements by conveying to another already having some right or estate in possession. Thus, a remainder man *releases* his right to the tenant in possession, one coparcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* to the mortgagor or owner of the equity of redemption.

I *release* the my right with a rank will, And grant the the governance of this grete yle. *Instruction of Troy* (F. E. F. S.), l. 13626.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be *released* and delivered to the king her father. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., l. 1. 51.

We here *releas* unto our faithful people One entire subsidy, due unto the crown In our dead brother's days.

*Weber and Dekker*, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 31.

Tithes therefore, though claim'd, and Holy under the Law, yet are now *released* and quitted, both by that command to Peter and by this to all Ministers above cited.

*Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

6. To relax.

It may not seem hard if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hooker*.

7. To let slip; let go; give up.  
Bidding them fight for honour of their love, And rather die than Ladies cause *release*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. II. 19.

8. To take out of pawn. *Nabbes*, The Bride (4to, 1640), sig. F. iv. (*Hallivell*) = *Syn.* 1. To loose, deliver.—1-3. *Liberate*, etc. See *disengage*.—3. To acquit.

**release**<sup>1</sup> (rē-lēs'), *n.* [*< ME. releas, relece, relece, < OF. releas, relece, relais, F. relais = It. rilascio, a release, relay; from the verb: see release<sup>1</sup>, v., and cf. relap<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

Confined together, . . . all prisoners, sir, . . . They cannot budge till your *release*. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 11.

Who boast't *release* from hell, and leave to come Into the heaven of heavens. *Milton*, P. R., l. 409.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden. It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun, And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done! But still I think it can't be long before I find *release*. *Tennyson*, May Queen, Conclusion.

When the Sabbath brings its kind *release*, And care lies slumbering on the lap of Peace. *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, tax, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Ezra* ii. 18.

Henry III. himself . . . sought in a papal sentence of absolution a *release* from the solemn obligations by which he had bound himself to his people. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

4. In *law*, a surrender of a right; a remission of a claim in such form as to estop the grantor from asserting it again. More specifically—(a) An instrument by which a creditor or lienor discharges the debt or lien, or frees a particular person or property therefrom. Irrespective of whether payment or satisfaction has actually been made. Hence usually it implies a sealed instrument. See *receipt*. (b) An instrument by which a person having or claiming an ulterior estate in land, or a present estate without possession, surrenders his claim to one having an inferior estate, or having an alleged wrongful possession; a quitclaim. See *lease and release*, under *lease*<sup>2</sup>.

5. In a steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.—6. In *archery*, the act of letting go the bowstring in shooting; the mode of performing this act, which differs among different peoples.—Out of *release*, without cessation.

Whom earth and sea and heaven, out of *release*, Ay herlen. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 16.

**Release of dower**. See *dower*<sup>2</sup> = *Syn.* 1-3. Deliverance, excuse, exemption, exoneration, absolution, clearance. See the verb.

**release**<sup>2</sup> (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [*< re- + lease<sup>2</sup>*.] To lease again or anew. *Imp. Dict.*

**releasee** (rē-lēs-sē'), *n.* [*< release<sup>1</sup> + -ee*. Cf. *lessee, releasee*.] In *law*, a person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

**releasement** (rē-lēs'ment), *n.* [*< release<sup>1</sup> + -ment*. Cf. *OF. relâchement, F. relâchement = Pr. relaramen = Sp. relajamiento = Pg. relaramento = It. rilassamento, releasement*.] The act of releasing, in any sense; a release.

'Tis I am Hercules, sent to free you all.— . . . In this club behold All your *releasements*. *Shak.*, Love Tricks, III. 5.

The Queen Interposeth for the *Releasement* of my Lord of Newport and others, who are Prisoners of War. *Houell*, Letters, I. v. 8.

**releaser** (rē-lō'sēr), *n.* 1. One who releases.—2. In *mech.*, any device in the nature of a tripping mechanism whereby one part is released from engagement with another. [Rare.]

**release-spring** (rē-lēs'spring), *n.* A spring attached to the end-piece of a truck for the purpose of throwing the brakes out of contact with the wheels. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

**releasor** (rē-lō'sōr), *n.* [*< release<sup>1</sup> + -or*.] In *law*, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a releasor.

**releest**, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*<sup>1</sup>.

**releest** (rē-lēt'), *n.* [*< re- + leat*.] A crossing of roads. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**relelet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *relief*.

**relegate** (rē-lē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relegated*, ppr. *relegating*. [*< L. relegatus*, pp. of *relegare* (> *It. relegare = Sp. relegar = Pr. relegar, relogar = F. reléguer*), send away, despatch, remove, < *re-*, away, back, & *legare*, send: see *legate*.] 1. To send away or out of the way; consign, as to some obscure or remote destination; banish; dismiss.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure mulepallies or rustic villages. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

*Relegate* to worlds yet distant our repose. *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Stina.

*Relegated* by their own political sympathies and White liberality . . . to the comparative uselessness of literary retirement. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 6.

2. In *Rom. law*, to send into exile; cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period.—3. In *law*, to remit or put off to an inferior remedy.

**relegation** (rē-lē-gā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. relegacion, relegation, F. relegation = Sp. relegacion = It. relegazione, < L. relegatio(n)-, a sending away, exiling, banishing, < relegare, send away: see relegate*.] The act of relegating; banishment; specifically a term in ancient Roman law, and also in ecclesiastical law, and in that of universities, especially in Germany. See *relegate*, 2.

The exiles are not allowed the liberty of other banished persons, who, within the isle or region of *relegation*, may go or move whither they please.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

Arius behaved himself so seditiously and tumultuously that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation*.

*Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded.

**relent** (rē-lent'), *v.* [*< ME. relenten, < OF. rallentir, rallentir, slacken, relent, F. ralentir = Pg. relentar (cf. Sp. relentece, soften, relent, < L. relentescere, slacken) = It. rallentare, < L. re-, back, + lentus, slow, slack, tenacious, pliant; akin to lentis, gentle, and E. lithic<sup>1</sup>: see *lithic*.]* 1. *intrans.* 1. To slacken; stay.

Yet scarcely once to breath would they *relent*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

2. To soften in substance; lose compactness; become less rigid or hard.

He stired the coles till *relente* gan The wax again the fyr. *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

There be some houses wherein sweet-meats will *relent* . . . more than in others. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 809.

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day, And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope*, Temple of Fame, l. 4.

3. To deliquesce; dissolve; melt; fade away. The colours, beyng naturally wrought, . . . by mayest nesse of wether *relenteth* or fadeth.

*Sir T. Lyot*, The Governour, III. 10.

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in showers. *Pope*, Spring, l. 63.

4. To become less severe or intense; relax. [Rare.]

The workmen let glass cool by degrees, and in such *relentings* of fire as they call their *nealing* heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air.

*Sir K. Digby*, On Bodies.

The slave-trade had never *relented* among the Malonians. *Dancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 129.

5. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; soften in temper; become more mild and tender; give way; yield; comply; feel compassion.

*Relent* and yield to mercy. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 11.

Stern Proserpine *relented*, And gave him back the fair. *Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 85.

No light had we: for that we do repent; And, learning this, the bridegroom will *relent*. Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.

*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

II. *trans.* 1. To slacken; remit; stay; abate. But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 40.

2. To soften; mollify; dissolve.

In water first this opium *relent*, Of scaps until it have similitude. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

All his body shulde be dissolved and *relented* into salt drops. *Sir T. Lyot*, The Governour, II. 12.

**relent**<sup>1</sup> (rē-lent'), *n.* [*< relent, v.*] 1. Remission; stay.

Ne rested till she came without *relent* Unto the land of Amazons. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 24.

2. Relenting.

Fear of death enforceeth still In greater minds submission and *relent*. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

**relenting** (rē-lent'ing), *p. a.* Inclining to relent or yield; soft; too easily moved; soft-hearted; weakly complainant.

*Relenting* fool, and shallow, changing woman! *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 431.

**relentless** (rē-lent'les), *a.* [*< relent + -less*.] Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; un pitying; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

Only in destroying I find ease To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 130.

= *Syn.* Implacable, etc. See *inexorable*, and list under *unrelenting*.

**relentlessly** (rē-lent'les-ly), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

**relentlessness** (rē-lent'les-ness), *n.* The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity. *Imp. Dict.*



## relentment

**relentment** (rē-lent'ment), *n.* [= *It. rallentamento*; as *relent* + *-ment*.] The act or state of relenting; compassion. *Imp. Diet.*  
**reles<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *releas<sup>1</sup>*.  
**reles<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *relish*.  
**relesset**, *v.* A Middle English form of *releas<sup>1</sup>*.  
**relessee** (rē-le-sē'), *n.* [Var. of *releassee*, imitating the simple *lessee*.] In *law*, the person to whom a release is executed.  
**relessor** (rē-les'or), *n.* [Var. of *releasor*. Cf. *releassee*.] In *law*, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the releasor and releesee.  
*Blackstone, Com., II. xx.*

**relet** (rē-let'), *v. t.* [*< re- + let<sup>1</sup>, v.*] To let anew, as a house.

**relevance** (rē-lē-vans), *n.* [= *Pg. relevancia*; as *relevan(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *relevancy*.

**relevancy** (rē-lē-van-si), *n.* [As *relevance* (see -cy).] 1. The state of affording relief or aid.— 2. The state or character of being relevant or pertinent; pertinence; applicableness; definite or obvious relation; recognizable connection.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,  
 Though its answer little meaning—little *relevancy* bore.  
*Poe, The Raven.*

3. In *Scots law*, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel, in *Scots law*, is the sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked.

The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the *relevancy*: that is, to state on either part the arguments in point of law, and evidence in point of fact, against and in favour of the criminal.  
*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.*

**relevant** (rē-lē-vant), *a.* [*< OF. relevant*, assisting, = *Sp. Pg. relevante*, raising, important, *< L. relevant(t)-s*, ppr. of *relevare*, lift up again, lighten, relieve, hence in *Rom.* help, assist: see *relieve*, and cf. *levant<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable: as, the testimony is not relevant to the case.

Clo-e and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions.  
*Sydney Smith.*

2. In *law*, being in subject-matter germane to the controversy; conducive to the proof or disproof of a fact in issue or a pertinent hypothesis. See *irrelevant*.

The word *relevant* means that any two facts to which it is applied are so related to each other that, according to the common course of events, one, either taken by itself or in connection with other facts, proves or renders probable the past, present, or future existence of the other.  
*Stephen.*

3. In *Scots law*, sufficient legally: as, a relevant plea.

The Judges . . . recorded their judgment, which bore that the indictment, if proved, was *relevant* to infer the pains of law: and that the defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sister, was a *relevant* defence.  
*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii.*

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit  
**relevantly** (rē-lē-vant-li), *adv.* In a relevant manner; with relevancy.

**relevation** (rē-lē-vā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. revelación*, *< L. revelatio(n)-s*, a lightening, relief, *< relevare*, lighten, relieve: see *relevant*, *relieve*.] A raising or lifting up. *Bailey.*

**relever**, *v.* A Middle English form of *relieve*.  
**reliability** (rē-li-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< reliable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

He bestows all the pleasures, and inspires all that ease of mind on those around him or connected with him, which perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute *reliability*, equally in small as in great concerns, cannot but inspire and bestow.  
*Coleridge, Biog. Lit., iii.*

**reliable** (rē-li'a-bl), *a.* [*< rely<sup>1</sup> + -able*.] That may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; worthy of reliance; to be depended on; trustworthy. (This word, which involves a use of the suffix *-able* superficially different from its more familiar use in *provable*, 'that may be proved', *estable*, 'that may be eaten', etc., has been much objected to by purists on philological grounds. The objection, however, really has no philological justification, being based on an imperfect knowledge of the history and uses of the suffix *-able*, or on a too narrow view of its office. Compare *available*, *conversable*, *disposable*, *laughable*, and many other examples collected by Fitzedward Hall in his work cited below, and see *-able*. As a matter of usage, however, the word is shunned by many fastidious writers.)

The Emperor of Russia may have announced the restoration of monarchy as exclusively his object. This is not considered as the ultimate object by this country, but as the best means, and most *reliable* pledge, of a higher object, viz. our own security, and that of Europe.  
*Coleridge, Essays on His Own Times, p. 296* (on a speech by Mr. Pitt (Nov. 17, 1800), as manipulated by Coleridge); quoted in F. Hall's *Adjectives in -able*, p. 29.

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According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking Tories, and very knavish Whigs."  
*Irving, (Webster.)*

He [Mr. Grote] seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history.  
*Gladstone, Oxford Essays (1857), p. 40.*

She [the Church] has now a direct command, and a *reliable* influence, over her own institutions, which was wanting in the middle ages.  
*J. H. Newman, Lectures and Essays on University Subjects (ed. 1859), p. 302.*

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people.  
*J. S. Mill, Representative Government, xvi.*

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most *reliable* source of trickles and other pecuniary advantages.  
*Ledlie Stephen, Playground of Europe (1871), p. 47.*

=*Syn.* Trustworthy, trusty.

**reliableness** (rē-li'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness*, if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way.  
*J. S. Mill, Logic (ed. 1865), I. 303.*

**reliably** (rē-li'a-bl), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

**reliance** (rē-lī'ans), *n.* [*< rely<sup>1</sup> + -ance*.] 1. The act of relying, or the state or character of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence: as, we may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; to have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses.

His days and times are past,  
 And my *reliance* on his frayed dates  
 Have smit my credit. *Shak., T. of A., II. 1. 22.*

Who would lend to a government that prefaced its overtures for borrowing by an act which demonstrated that no *reliance* could be placed on the steadiness of its measures for paying?  
*A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. xxx.*

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

**reliant** (rē-lī'ant), *a.* [*< rely<sup>2</sup> + -ant*.] Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-trustful: as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Dinah was too *reliant* on the Divine will to attempt to achieve any end by a deceptive concealment.  
*George Eliot, Adam Bede, iii.*

**relic** (rē-lik'), *n.* [Formerly also *relick*, *relique*; *< ME. relyke, rike*, chiefly pl., *< OF. reliques*, pl., *F. relique*, pl. *reliques* = *Pr. reliquias* = *Sp. Pg. It. reliqua* = *AS. reliquias*, relics (also in comp. *relic-gang*, a going to visit relics), *< L. reliquiar*, remains, relics, *< relinquere* (pret. *reliquit*, pp. *relictus*), leave behind: see *relinquish*. Cf. *relict*.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the consumption, loss, or decay of the rest.

The Mouse and the Catte fell to their Victualles, beeing such *reliques* as the olde manne had left.  
*Lilly, Euphues and his England, p. 231.*

They shew monstrous bones, the *Reliques* of the Whale from which Persens freed Andromeda.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.*

Fair Greece! sad *relic* of departed worth!  
*Byron, Child of Harold, II. 73.*

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, as deserted by the soul. [Usually in the plural.]

What needs my Shakespeare, for his honour'd bones,  
 The labour of an age in piled stones?  
 Or that his hallow'd *reliques* should be hid  
 Under a star-pointing pyramid?  
*Milton, Epitaph on Shakespeare.*

3. That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento; a souvenir; a keepsake.

His [Peter Stuyvesant's] silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable *relic*.  
*Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 466.*

4. An object held in reverence or affection because connected with some sacred or beloved person deceased; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the *Gr. Ch.*, and some other churches, a saint's body or part of it, or an object supposed to have been connected with the life or body of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint or martyr, and regarded therefore as a personal memorial worthy of religious veneration. Relics are of three classes: (a) the entire bodies or parts of the bodies of venerated persons, (b) objects used by them or connected with their martyrdom, and (c) objects connected with their tombs or sanctified by contact with their bodies. Relics are preserved in churches, convents, etc., to which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The miraculous virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such instances from Scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha (2 *Kl.* xlii. 21).

The In a Church of Seynt Silvester ys many grett *reliques*, a pece of the vesture of our blyssyd lady.  
*Torkington, Diary of Erg. Travell, p. 4.*

## relief

What make ye this way? we keep no *relies* here,  
 Nor holy shrines. *Fletcher, Pilgrim, I. 2.*

Lists of *relies* belonging to certain churches in this country are often to be met with in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts.  
*Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. I. 357, note.*

5t. Something dear or precious.

It is a fulle noble thing  
 Whanne thynne eyen have metyng  
 With that *relike* precious,  
 Wherof they be so desirous.  
*Rom. of the Rose, I. 2907.*

6t. A monument.

Shall we go see the *reliques* of this town?  
*Shak., T. N., III. 3. 19.*

=*Syn.* 4. *Remains, Relics.* The *remains* of a dead person are his *corps* or his *literary works*; in the latter case they are, for the sake of distinction, generally called *literary remains*. We speak also of the *remains* of a feast, of a city, building, monument, etc. *Relics* always suggests antiquity: as, the *relics* of ancient sovereigns, heroes, and especially saints. The singular of *relics* is used; that of *remains* is not.

**relic-knife** (rē-lik-nif), *n.* A knife made so as to contain the relic or supposed relic of a saint, either in a small cavity provided for the purpose in the handle, or by incorporating the relic, if a piece of bone or the like, in the decoration of the handle itself. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., X. 89.*

**relicly** (rē-lik-li), *adv.* [*< relic* + *-ly<sup>2</sup>*.] As a relic; with care such as is given to a relic. [Rare.]

As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,  
 And barrelling the droppings, and the snuff  
 Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,  
*Relicly* kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.  
*Donne, Satires, ii.*

**relic-monger** (rē-lik-mung'gèr), *n.* One who traffics in relics; hence, one who has a passion for collecting objects to serve as relics or souvenirs.

The beauty and historic interest of the heads must have tempted the senseless and unscrupulous greed of mere *relic-mongers*.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 302.*

**relict** (rē-lik't), *n.* and *a.* [*< OF. relict*, m., *relicte*, f., a person or thing left behind, esp. *relicte*, f., a widow, *< L. relictus*, fem. *relicta*, neut. *relictum*, left behind, pp. of *relinquere*, leave behind: see *relic*, *relinquish*.] 1. *n.* 1t. One who is left or who remains; a survivor.

The eldest daughter, Frances, . . . is the sole *relict* of the family.  
*B. Jonson, New Inn, Arg.*

2. Specifically, a widower or widow, especially a widow.

He took to Wife the virtuous Lady Emma, the *Relict* of K. Ethelred.  
*Baker, Chronicles, p. 16.*

Though the *relict* of a man or woman hath liberty to contract new relations, yet I do not find they have liberty to cast off the old. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.*

Who cou'd love such an unhappy *Relict* as I am?  
*Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, III. 1.*

3t. A thing left behind; a relic.

To breake the eggshell after the ment is out, wee are taught in our childhood, and practice it all our lives, which nevertheless is but a superstitious *relict*.  
*Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epist. (1646), v. 21.*

II. *a.* Left; remaining; surviving.

His *Relict* Lady . . . lived long in Westminster.  
*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 13. (Davies.)*

**relict<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* [*< L. relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, leave: see *relinquish*.] To leave.

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putifie  
 Pampnyed [pruned] is to be by every side,  
*Relicte* on hit only the cresses lie.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. D. T. S.), p. 186.*

**relicted** (rē-lik'ted), *a.* [*< L. relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, relinquish, leave behind (see *relinquish*, *relict*), + *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] In *law*, left dry, as land by the recession of the sea or other body of water.

**reliction** (rē-lik'shon), *n.* [*< L. relictio(n)-s*, a leaving behind, forsaking, *< relinquere*, pp. *relictus*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquish*.] In *law*, the recession of the sea or other body of water from land; also, land thus left uncovered.

**relief** (rē-lōf'), *n.* [*< ME. relief, reliefe, relief*, also *relif*, *relif*, *relve*, relief, also remnants left over, relics, a basket of fragments, *< OF. relief, relief*, a raising, relieving, a relief, a thing raised, scraps, fragments, also raised or embossed work, relief, *F. relief*, relief, embossed work, = *Pr. relen* = *Cat. relleu* = *Sp. relieve*, a relief, *relievo*, embossed work, *relievo*, relief (milit.), = *Pg. relevo*, embossed work, = *It. rilero*, remnants, fragments, *rilievo*, embossed work (see *bas-relief*, *basso-relievo*); from the verb: see *relieve*.] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any pain, oppression, or



## relief

burden, so that some ease is obtained; alleviation; succor; comfort.

Because it was a deserte yle, there was no thynge to be founde that myght be to our *reliefe*, nother in vytaylles nor otherwise, whiche discomforted vs right moche.

*Sir R. Gylforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 62.

Wherever sorrow is, *relief* would be.

*Shak.*, As you Like It, III. 5. 86.

To the catalogue of pleasures may accordingly be added the pleasures of *relief*, or the pleasures which a man experiences when, after he has been enduring a pain of any kind for a certain time, it comes to cease, or to abate.

*Bentham*, *Introd. to Morals and Legislation*, v. 16.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, want, or other evil.

What *reliefe* I should have from your Colony I would satisfy and spare them (when I could) the like courtesie.

*Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, II. 80.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, . . .

Oh! give *relief*, and Heaven will bless your store.

*T. Moss*, *Beggar's Petition*.

He [James II.] . . . granted to the exiles some *relief* from his privy purse, and, by letters under his great seal, invited his subjects to imitate his liberality.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. In Great Britain, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper: as, to administer outdoor *relief*.—4. Release from a post of duty by a substitute or substitutes, who may act either permanently or temporarily; especially, the going off duty of a sentinel or guard whose place is supplied by another soldier.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 1. 8.

5. One who relieves another, as from a post of duty; a soldier who relieves another who is on guard; collectively, a company of soldiers who relieve others who are on guard.

Even in front of the National Palace the sentries on duty march up and down their beats in a slipshod fashion, while the *relief* loit about on the stone benches, smoking cigarettes and otherwise making themselves comfortable.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 820.

6. In *sculpt.*, *arch.*, etc., the projection (in painting, the apparent projection) of a figure or feature from the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is, in general, of three kinds: high relief (*alto rilievo*), low relief (*basso rilievo*, *bas-relief*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-rilievo*). The distinction lies in the degree of projection. High relief is that in which



High Relief.—The Rondanini mask of Medusa in the Glyptothek, Munich.—Illustrating the latter the unified type of the Gorgon.

the figures project at least one half of their natural circumference from the background. In low relief the figures project but slightly from the ground, in such a manner that no part of them is entirely detached from it, as in medals, the chief effect being produced by the treatment of light and shadow. Middle or half relief is intermediate between the other two. The varieties of relief are still further distinguished as *staccato rilievo*, or very flat relief, the lowest possible relief, of which the projection in parts hardly exceeds the thickness of a sheet of paper; and *carr-rilievo*, hollow relief, also called *intaglio rilievo*, or cunaglyph sculpture, an Egyptian form of relief obtained by cutting a furrow with sloping sides around a figure previously outlined on a stone surface, leaving the highest parts of the finished work on a level with the original surface-plane. See also cut in next column, and cuts under *orant*, *Prosciptur*, *alto-rilievo*, and *bas-relief*.

You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern.

*Addison*, *Ancient Medals*, III.

7. A work of art or decoration in relief of any of the varieties described above.

On each side of the door-place [of several grottos] there are rough unfinished pillars set in the rock, which support a pediment, and over the door there is a relief of a spread eagle. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 135.



Hollow-relief or Cavo-rilievo Sculpture.—Court of Edfu, Egypt; Ptolemaic age, 2d century B. C.

8. In *her.*, the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of the field, represented by shading with a heavier bounding-line on the sinister side and toward the base than on the dexter side and toward the chief. Thus, if an escutcheon is divided into seven vertical stripes, alternately red and white, it would not be blazoned pale of seven gules and argent, as the rule is that pale is always of an even number, but the sinister side of three alternate stripes would be shaded to indicate relief, and the blazoning would be gules, three pallets argent, the assumption being that the pallets are in relief upon the field.

9. In *phys. geog.*, the form of the surface of any part of the earth, considered in the most general way, and with special regard to differences of elevation; little used except in the name *relief-map*, by which is meant a geographical or geological map in which the form of the surface is expressed by elevations and depressions of the material used. Unless the scale of such relief maps is very large, there must be considerable exaggeration, because differences of vertical elevations in nature are small as compared with superficial extent. Relief-maps are occasionally made by preparing a model of the region it is desired to exhibit, and then photographing this model under an oblique illumination. The relief of the surface is also frequently indicated on maps by various colors or by a number of tints of one color. Both hachure and contour-line maps also indicate the relief of the surface, to a greater or less extent, according to their scale and artistic perfection. Thus, the Du-four map of Switzerland, especially when photographed down to a small size, has in a very striking degree the effect of a photograph from an actual model, although in reality a hachure-map.

10. In *fort.*, the perpendicular height of the interior crest of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.—11. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or brought into close relation with or proximity to it; a contrast.

Here also grateful mixture of well-matched And sorted hues (each giving each relief, And by contrasted beauty shining more).

*Comper*, *Task*, III. 631.

Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into relief by poor dress.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I.

12. In *hunting*, a note sounded on the horn on reaching home after the chase.

Now, Sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *reliefe* three times. *Return from Parnassus* (1600), II. 5.

13. What is picked up; fragments left; broken meat given in alms.

After dener, ther shall come all ffre sowerys, and take the *relief* of the mete and drynke that the fforseyde M. and shopholderis levyth. *English Guilds* (E. T. S.), p. 315.

14. In *law*, that which a court of justice awards to a suitor as redress for the grievance of which he complains.—15. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant holding by knight's service or other tenure paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, etc., the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed by law. The term is still used in this sense in Scots law, being a sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu. Also called *casualty of relief*.

## relieve

On taking up the inheritance of lands, a *relief* [was paid to the king]. The *relief* originally consisted of arms, armour and horses, and was arbitrary in amount, but was subsequently "ascertained," that is, rendered certain, by the Conqueror, and fixed at a certain quantity of arms and habiliments of war. After the assize of arms of Henry II., it was commuted for a money payment of 100s. for every knight's fee, and as thus fixed continued to be payable ever afterwards.

*S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, I. 25.

**Absolute relief**, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the bottom of the ditch.—**Alternative relief**, in *law*, different modes of redress asked in the alternative, usually because of uncertainty as to some of the facts, or because of a discretionary power in the court to award either.—**Bond of relief**. See *bond*.—**Constructive relief**, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the plane of construction.—**Conversion of relief**. See *conversion*.—**Indoor relief**, accommodation in the poor-house, as distinguished from *outdoor relief*, the assistance given to those paupers who live outside. [Great Britain.]—**Infetment of relief**. See *infetment*.—**Outdoor relief**. See *indoor relief*.—**Parochial relief**. See *parochial*.—**Relief Church**, a body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, who separated from the Established Church on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. Thomas Gillespie, its founder, was deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1752, and organized the "Presbytery of Relief" on October 22d, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and United Secession churches amalgamated, forming the United Presbyterian Church.—**Relief law**. See *law*.—**Relief processes**, those processes in mechanical or "process" engraving by which are produced plates or blocks with raised lines, capable of being printed from like type, or together with type, in an ordinary press.—**Relief satiné**, or *satiné relief*. Same as *raised satin-stitch* (which see, under *satin-stitch*).—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts**. See *Catholic*.—**Specific relief**, in *law*, action of the court directly on the person or property, as distinguished from that in which an award of damages only is made, to be collected by execution.—**Syn. 1.** Mitigation.—**2.** Help, aid, support.

**relief-ful** (rē-lēf'fūl), *a.* [*< relief + -ful.*] Full of relief; giving relief or ease.

Never was there a more joyous heart, . . . ready to burst its bars for *relief-ful* expression.

*Ritchardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, III. lix.

**reliefless** (rē-lēf'les), *a.* [*< relief + -less.*] Destitute of relief, in any sense.

**relief-map** (rē-lēf'map), *n.* See *relief*, 9.

**relief-perspective** (rē-lēf'pēr-spek'tiv), *n.* The art of constructing homological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs, theatrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature. Every such representation refers to a fixed center of perspective and to a fixed plane of homology. The latter in a theater setting is the plane in which the actors generally stand; in a bas-relief it is the plane of life-size figures. Every natural plane is represented by a plane cutting it in a line lying in the plane of homology. Every natural point is represented by a point in the same ray from the center of perspective. The plane of homology represents itself, and the center of perspective represents itself. One other point can be taken arbitrarily to represent a given point. There is a vanishing plane, parallel to the plane of homology, which represents the portions of space at an infinite distance.

**relief-valve** (rē-lēf'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well when shut off from the boiler.—2. A valve set to open at a given pressure of steam, air, or water; a safety-valve.—3. A valve for automatically admitting air to a cask when the liquid in it is withdrawn.

**relief-work** (rē-lēf'wērk), *n.* Work in road-making, the construction of public buildings, or the like, put in hand for the purpose of affording employment to the poor in times of public distress. [Eng.]

These . . . who believe that any employment given by the guardians on *relief-works* would be wasteful and injurious may find that the entire question is one of administration, and that such work proved a success in Manchester during the cotton famine.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 51.

**relier** (rē-lī'ēr), *n.* [*< rely + -er.*] One who relies or places confidence.

My friends [are] no *reliers* on my fortunes.

*Fletcher*, *Tamer Tamed*, I. 3.

**relievable** (rē-lēv'ə-bl), *a.* [*< relieve + -able.*] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.

*Sir M. Hale*.

**relieve** (rē-lēv'), *v.*: pret. and pp. *relieved*, ppp. *relieving*. [Early mod. E. also *relieve*; < ME. *releven*, < OF. *relever*, F. *relève* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *relavar* = It. *rilevare*, lift up, relieve, < L. *relevar*, lift up, raise, make light, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, ease, comfort, < re-, again, + *levare*, lift: see *levant*, *levity*, etc., and cf. *relief*, *relevant*, etc.] **1.** trans. 1. To lift up; set up a second time; hence, to collect; assemble.

Supposing ever, though we sore smerte,

To be *relieved* by him afterward.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 319.

That that deth down brouhte deth shal *relieve*.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 145.







*reliar* = Sp. Pg. *religar* = It. *rilegare*, fasten again, bind again, < L. *religare*, bind back, bind fast, fasten, moor (a ship), etc., < *re-*, back, again, + *ligare*, bind; see *ligament*. Cf. *ally*<sup>1</sup> and *rally*<sup>1</sup>. The verb *rely*, in the orig. sense 'fasten, fix, attach,' came to be used with a special reference to attaching one's faith or oneself to a person or thing (cf. 'to pin one's faith to a thing,' 'a man to tie to,' colloquial phrases containing the same figure); in this use it became, by omission of the object, intransitive, and, losing thus its etymological associations (the other use, 'bring together again, rally,' having also become obsolete), was sometimes regarded, and has been by some etymologists actually explained, as a barbarous compound of *re-* + E. *lie*, rest, whence appar. the occasional physical use (def. II., 3). But the pret. would then have been \**relay*, pp. \**reliant*.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten; fix; attach.

Therefore (they) must needs *relye* their faith upon the stillie Ministers faithlesse fidelitie.

II. 7. In Anthony Wotton's Answer to a Popish Pamphlet, [etc. (160-)] p. 19, quoted in F. Hall's *Adjectives in -able*, p. 159.

Let us now consider whether, by our former description of the first age, it may appear whereon these great admirers and contempters of antiquitie rest and *rely* themselves. A *World of Wonders* (1603), p. 21, quoted in F. Hall's *Adjectives in -able*, p. 160.

No faith her husband doth in her *relye*. *Bacon* (3. *Consequence* (1612), p. 96, quoted in F. Hall's *Adjectives in -able*, p. 160.

2. To bring together again; assemble again; rally.

Petrus, that was a noble knight, and bolde and hardy, *relied* his people aboute hym. *Martin* (L. E. T. S.), III. 654.

3. To polish. *Coles*; *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To attach one's faith to a person or thing; fix one's confidence; rest with confidence, as upon the veracity, integrity, or ability of another, or upon the certainty of facts or of evidence; have confidence; trust; depend; used with *on* or *upon*, formerly also with *in* and *to*. Compare *reliable*.

Because thou hast *relied* on the king of Syria, and not *relied* on the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria esped out of thine hand. 2 Chron. xxi. 7. *habe me rely on him as on my father*. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., II. 2. 25.

It is a like error to *rely* upon advocates or lawyers, which are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books. *Lane*, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 17.

Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he [Paul] *relied* to this fort (a good conscience).

See *W. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 107.

We also reverence the Martyrs, but *relye* only upon the scriptures. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnium*.

2. To assemble again; rally.

Thus *relied* [y] for a [l]ife [good] fortune, And *relied* forth with *Pydie*. *Peter Plowman* (B), xx. 147.

When these rough men comynge thei *relied* and closed hem togeder, and lette come at the myne of Pounce Anoyce. *Martin* (L. E. T. S.), III. 654.

3. To rest, in a physical sense; recline; lean.

Althow his most holy hand *relied* Upon his knees to under prop his charge. *Dante*, *Holy Rascal*, p. 15. (*Dante*)

It [the elephant] sleepth against a tree, which the hunters observing doe call almost *recliner*, wherein the beast *relying* by the fall of the tree falls also downe its life and is able to rise no more.

See *T. Browne*, *Pseud. Epist.*, III. 1.

*relye*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* See *rely*.

*relye*<sup>2</sup>, *v.* t. [MED. *relyn*, a reduced form of *relevo*, E. *releve*; cf. *reprise*, similarly related to *reprove*.] To raise; elevate.

To lye ayn lykynge that lordie the *releve*. *Religious Poets*, etc., edited by the Rev. G. H. Perry (1877), p. 57, quoted in F. Hall's *Adjectives in -able*, p. 159.

*remain* (rē-mān'), *v.* t. [Early mod. L. *remāne*; < OE. *remāndre* (ind. pres. impers. *it remaine*, it remains) = Pr. *remāndre*, *remānir*, *remānir* = OSp. *remānir* = It. *rimanire* (cf. mod. Pg. Sp. *remancier*, *remānir*), < L. *remānere*, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *manere*, remain, = (Gr. *utere*, remain, stay. From the same L. verb (*manere*) are also ult. E. *manse*, *manston*, *manor*, etc., *manage*, *manal*, *immanent*, *permanent*, *remnant*, *remnant*.] 1. To continue in a place; stay; abide; dwell.

He should have *remained* in the city of his refuge. Num. xxxv. 23.

You dined at home. Where would you had *remained* until this time! *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, IV. 1. 63.

And fools, who came to scoff, *remained* to pray. *Goldsmith*, *Des. Vil.*, I. 180.

2. To continue without change as to some form, state, or quality specified; as, to *remain* active in business; to *remain* a widow.

If she depart, let her *remain* unmarried. 1 Cor. vii. 11. Great and active minds cannot *remain* at rest. *Macaulay*, *Dante*.

3. To endure; continue; last.

They shall perish; but thou *remainest*; . . . thy years shall not fail. *Hob.* I. 11, 12.

4. To stay behind after others have gone; be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away or destroyed.

And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, and they that *remain* shall be scattered. *Ezek.* xvii. 21.

Hitherto I have liv'd a servant to ambitious thoughts And fadlog glories: what *remains* of life I dedicate to Virtue.

*Fletcher and another* (3), *Prophets*, IV. 5.

Shrine of the mighty! can it be That this is all *remains* of thee? *Byron*, *The Giaour*, I. 107.

5. To be left as not included or comprised; be held in reserve; be still to be dealt with: formerly followed in some instances by a dative.

And such end, perdie, does all *hem remayne* That of such falsers frendship bene fayne. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

Norfolk, for thee *remains* a heavier doom. *Shak.*, *Rich.* II., I. 3. 148.

The easter conquest now *Remains* thee. *Milton*, *P. L.*, VI. 33.

That a father may have some power over his children is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren *remains* to be proved. *Locke*.

*Remaining velocity*. See *velocity*. = Syn. 1. To wait, tarry, rest, sojourn. — 2. To keep.

*remain* (rē-mān'), *n.* [*< remain*, *v.*] 1. The state of remaining; stay; abode.

A most miraculous work in this good king, Which often, since my he *re-mains* in England, I have seen him do. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, IV. 3. 148.

2. That which is left to be done.

I know your master's pleasure and he mine; All the *remain* is "Welcome!" *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 1. 67.

3. That which is left; remainder; relief; used chiefly in the plural.

Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rock. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, V. 5. 1.

Among the *remains* of old Rome the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient.

*Addition*, *Remarks on Italy*, Rome.

Their small *remain* of life. *Pope*.

Of labour on the large scale, I think there is no *remain* as respectable as would be a common ditch for the draining of lands, unless indeed it be the barrows, of which many are to be found all over the country.

*Jefferson*, *Notes on Virginia* (1787) p. 156.

Specifically — 4. *pl.* That which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; a corpse.

Be kind to my *remain*; and oh, defend, Against your judgments, your departed friend! *Dryden*, *To Conquer*, I. 72.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, . . . had charge of the *remains*, which they watched turn about. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xli.

5. *pl.* The productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead; posthumous works; as, "Coleridge's Literary *Remains*." — Fossil *remains*, fossils. See *fossil* — Organic *remains*. See *organic*.

*Remainder* (rē-mān'der), *n.* and *a.* [*< OE. remāndre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remain*.] I. *n.* 1. That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.

As much as one pound eadged of four foot — You see the poor *remainder* — could distribute, I made no spare, etc. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1. 20.

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden*, *Macbeth*, v.

2. In *math.*, the sum or quantity left after subtraction or after any deduction; also, the part remaining over after division; thus, if 19 be divided by 4, the *remainder* is 3, because 19 is three more than an exact multiple of 4. In the old arithmetics called the *remainder*. — 3. In *law*, a future estate so created as to take effect in possession and enjoyment after another estate (as a life-interest) is determined; a remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate. (*Kent*.) It is thus distinguished from a *reversion*, which is the estate which by operation of law arises in the grantor or his heirs when a limited estate created without creating also a remainder comes to an end; and distinguished also from an *executory interest*, which may take effect although there be no prior estate upon the termination of which it is to commence in possession. At the time when by the common law no grant could be made

but by livery of seizin, a person who wished to give to another a future estate was obliged to create at the same time an intermediate estate commencing immediately, and he could limit this temporary estate by the event which he wished to fix for the commencement of the ultimate estate, which was hence called the *remainder* — that is, what remained after the precedent or particular estate — and was said to be supported by the precedent or particular estate. (See *particular estate* and *executory estate*, both under *estate*.) A remainder is vested when the event which will terminate the precedent estate is certain to happen, and the person designated to take in remainder is in existence. The fact that the person may not survive to enjoy the estate, or that others may come into existence who will also answer the designation and therefore be entitled to share it with him, does not prevent the remainder from being deemed vested meanwhile.

With Julius Caesar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his testament for heir in remainder after his nephew. *Dacon*, *Friendship* (ed. 1887).

4. In the publishing trade, that which remains of an edition the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is sold out at a reduced price.

In 1843 he felt strong enough to start as a publisher in Soho Square, his main dealings before this having been in remainders, and his one solitary publication a failure. *Athenaeum*, No. 3191, p. 850.

Contingent remainder, in *law*, a remainder which is not vested. The epithets *contingent* and *vested* are, however, often loosely used to indicate the distinction between remainders of which the enjoyment is in any way contingent and others. — Cross remainder, in *law*, that state of affairs in which each of two grantees or devisees has reciprocally a remainder in the property in which a particular estate is given to the other. Thus, if land be devised, one half to A for life with remainder to B in fee simple, and the other half to B for life with remainder to A in fee simple, these remainders are called *cross remainders*. Cross remainders arise on a grant to two or more as tenants in common, a particular estate being limited to each of the grantees in his share, with remainders to the other or others of them. = Syn. 1. *Rest*, *Remainder*, *Remnant*, *Residue*, *Balance*. *Rest* is the most general term; it may represent a large or a small part. *Remainder* and *residue* generally represent a comparatively small part, and *remnant* a part not only very small, but of little or no account. *Rest* may be applied to persons as freely as to things; *remainder* and *residue* only to things; but we may speak of the *remainder* of a party. *Remnant* and *residue* are favorable words in the Bible for *rest* or *remainder*, as in *Mat.* xxi. 6 and *Isa.* xli. 17, but such use of them in application to persons is now antique. *Balance* cannot, literally or by legitimate figure, be used for *rest* or *remainder*; we say the *balance* of the time, week, space, party, money. It is a cant word of trade.

II. *a.* Remaining; refuse; left.

As dry as the *remainder* biscuit. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, II. 7. 39.

remainder-man (rē-mān'der-man), *n.* In *law*, one who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

remainer (rē-mā'nér), *n.* 1. One who remains. — 2. Same as *remainder*.

remake (rē-māk'), *v.* t. [*< re-* + *make*.] To make anew; reconstruct.

My business is not to *remake* myself, But make the absolute best of what God made. *Browning*, *Bishop Blougram's Apology*.

Remak's fibers. See *re-re-fiber*.

remanation (rē-mā-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. remanatus*, pp. of *remānere*, flow back, < *re-*, back, + *manare*, flow; see *emanation*.] The act of returning, as to its source; the state of being reabsorbed; reabsorption. [Rare.]

[Buddhism's] pantheistic doctrine of emanation and remanation. *Macmillan's Mag.*

remand (rē-mānd'), *v.* t. [*< late ME. remanden*, < OE. *remāndre*, send for again, F. *remander* = Sp. *remandar*, order several times, = It. *rimandare*, < L. *rimandare*, send back word, < *re-*, back, + *mandare*, enjoin, send word; see *mandate*.] 1. To send, call, or order back; as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day. . . . But the remedy is, not to *remand* him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

The ethical writer is not likely to *remand* to psychology proper the analysis of Conscience. *J. Bain*, *Mind*, XIII. 566.

2. In *law*, to send back, as a prisoner, on refusing his application to be discharged, or a cause from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction.

Morgan is sent back into Custody, whither also I am *remanded*. *Smollett*, *Roderick Random*, xxx., Contents.

remand (rē-mānd'), *n.* [*< remand*, *v.*] The state of being remanded, recommitment, or held over; the act of remanding.

He will probably apply for a series of *remands* from time to time, until the case is more complete. *Dickens*, *Black House*, III.

remandment (rē-mānd'ment), *n.* [*< remand* + *-ment*.] The act of remanding.

remanence (rē-mān'ngs), *n.* [*< remanen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.



Neither St. Augustin nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Cotteridge*.

24. That which remains; a residuum.

This salt is a volatile one, and requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom. *Boyle*, Works, III. 81.

**remanency** (rem'ā-nen-si), *n.* [*As remanence* (see -cy).] Same as *remanence*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 302.

**remanent** (rem'ā-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* < *L. remanen(t)-s*, ppr. of *remanere*, remain: see *reman*. II. *n.* < *ME. remanent, remanant, remenant, remenaut, remelant*, also syncopated *remnant, remlant*, < *OF. remenant, remenant* = *Sp. remanente* = *It. rimanente*, a remnant, residue, < *L. remanent(t)-s*, remaining: see *I. Cf. remnant*, a syncopated form of *remenant*.] *I. a.* 1. Remaining.

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 251.

The residual or *remanent* magnetism of the electro-magnets is neutralized by the use of a second and independent coil wound in the opposite direction to the primary helix. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I, App., p. cxvii.

2. Additional; other: as, the moderator and *remanent* members of a church court. [*Scotch.*] *II. n.* The part remaining; remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon*.

Break as myche as thou wylle etc,  
The *remanent* to pore thou shalle lide.  
*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

**remanet** (rem'ā-net), *n.* [*< L. remanere*, remain: see *reman*.] In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred.

**remanié** (rē-man-i-ā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *remanier*, handle again, change, < *re- + manier*, handle: see *manage*.] Derived from an older bed: said of fossils. *Sir C. Lyell*.

**remark**<sup>1</sup> (rē-mārk'), *v.* [*< OF. remarquer, remarquer, F. remarquer*, mark, note, heed, < *re-*, again, + *marquer*, mark: see *mark*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *remark*<sup>2</sup>.] *I. trans.* 1. To observe; note in the mind; take notice of without audible expression.

Then with another humorous ruth *remark'd*  
The lusty mowers laboring dinnerless,  
And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe  
*Tennyson*, *Gerald*.

He does not look as if he hated them, so far as I have *remarked* his expression.

*O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker or writer; utter or write by way of comment or observation.

The writer well *remarks*, a heart that knows  
To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows  
. . . is all in all. *Cowper*, *Hope*, I. 429.

Bastian *remarks* that the Arabic language has the same word for epilepsy and possession by devils.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 122.

34. To mark; point out; distinguish.

They are moved by shame, and punished by disgrace, and *remarked* by punishment, . . . and separated from sober persons by laws.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 653.

*Offic.* Hebrews, the prisoner Samson here I seek.  
*Chor.* His manacles *remark* him; there he sits.  
*Milton*, S. A., I. 1309.

**II. intrans.** To make observations; observe.

**remark**<sup>1</sup> (rē-mārk'), *n.* [*< OF. remarque, remarque, F. remarque* (= *It. rimarco*, importance), < *remarquer*, remark: see *remark*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice or observation.

The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude  
Conjecture, and *remark*, however shrewd.  
*Cowper*, *Table-Talk*, I. 205.

2. A notice, note, or comment; an observation: as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the *remarks* of a critic.

Then hire a slave . . . to make *remarks*,  
Who rules in Cornwall, or who rules in Berks: . . .  
"That makes three members, this can choose a mayor."  
*Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, I. vi. 103.

3. Noticeable appearance; note.

There was a man of special grave *remark*.  
*Thomson*, *Castle of Indolence*, I. 57.

4. In *line-engraving* and *etching*: (*a*) A distinguishing mark or peculiarity of any kind, indicating any particular state of the plate prior to its completion. The remark may be a slight sketch made by the engraver on the margin of his plate, or it may consist merely in the absence of certain detail or features of the finished work. Thus, in a first proof of an etching the absence of retouching with the dry point, or of a final rebiting, constitutes a remark; or in a line-engraving it may consist in the presence or absence of some minor ob-

ject, or of certain lines representing texture or shading, which in a later state of the plate are removed or added.

The old legend still lingers that the *remarque* began when some unknown etcher tried his point upon the edge of his plate just before taking his first impressions. The belief yet obtains that the *remarque* testifies to the etcher's supreme satisfaction with a supreme effort. But as a matter of fact the *remarque* has become any kind of a fanciful supplementary sketch, not necessarily appropriate, not always done by the etcher, and appearing upon a number of impressions which seem to be limited only at the will of artist or dealer. Sometimes we see 50 *remarque* proofs announced, and again 300.

*New York Tribune*, Feb. 6, 1887.

(*b*) A print or proof bearing or characterized by a remark; a remarked proof, or remark proof. Also written *remarque*. = *Syn. 2. Remark*, *Observation*, *Comment*, *Commentary*, *Reflection*, *Note*, *Annotation*, *Gloss*. A remark is brief and cursory, suggested by present circumstances and presumably without previous thought. An observation is made with some thought and care. A comment is a remark or observation bearing closely upon some situation of facts, some previous utterance, or some published work. Remark may be substituted by modesty for observation. When printed, remarks, observations, or comments may be called *reflections*: as, Burke's "*Reflections on the Revolution in France*"; when they are systematic in explanation of a work, they may be called a *commentary*: as, Lange's "*Commentary on Matthew*". A note is primarily a brief writing to help the memory; then a marginal comment: notes is sometimes used modestly for commentary: as, Barnes's "*Notes on the Psalms*"; Trench's "*Notes on the Parables*". A marginal comment is more definitely expressed by annotation. A gloss is a comment made for the purpose of explanation, especially upon a word or passage in a foreign language or a peculiar dialect.

**remark**<sup>2</sup> (rē-mārk'), *v. t.* [*< re- + mark*<sup>1</sup>; cf. *F. remarquer* = *Sp. remarcar*, mark again.] To mark anew or a second time.

**remarkable** (rē-mār'kə-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) remarquable* = *It. rimarcabile*; as *re-*, mark<sup>1</sup> + *-abile*.] *I. a.* 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

This day will be *remarkable* in my life  
By some great act. *Milton*, S. A., I. 1388.

'Tis *remarkable* that they  
Talk most who have the least to say.  
*Prior*, *Alma*, II.

2. Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of particular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished.

There is nothing left *remarkable*  
Beneath the visiting moon.  
*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iv. 15. 67.

I have breakfasted again with Rogers. The party was a *remarkable* one—Lord John Russell, Tom Moore, Tom Campbell, and Luttrell.

*Macaulay*, *Life and Letters*, I. 207.

= *Syn.* Noticeable, notable, rare, strange, wonderful, uncommon, singular, striking.

**II. n.** Something noticeable, extraordinary, or exceptional; a noteworthy thing or circumstance.

Jerusalem won by the Turk, with woful *remarkables* therat.  
*Fuller*, *Holy War*, II. 46 (title). (*Davies*.)

Some few *remarkables* are not only still remembered, but also well attested. *C. Mather*, *Mag. Chris.*, iv. 1.

**remarkableness** (rē-mār'kə-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

**remarkably** (rē-mār'kə-bli), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or degree; singularly; surprisingly.

**remarked** (rē-mārk't), *p. a.* 1. Conspicuous; noted; remarkable.

You speak of two  
The most *remark'd* in the kingdom.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1. 33.

2. In *plate-engraving* and *etching*, bearing or characterized by a remark. See *remark*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 4.

**remarker** (rē-mār'kér), *n.* One who remarks; one who makes remarks; a critic.

She pretends to be a *remarker*, and looks at every body.  
*Steele*, *Lying Lover*, III. 1.

**remarque**, *n.* See *remark*<sup>1</sup>, 4.

**remarriage** (rē-mar'ij), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) remarriage*; as *re- + marriage*.] Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

With whom [the Jews] polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use  
*Bp. Hall*, *Honour of Married Clergy*, I. § 18.

**remarry** (rē-mar'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< F. remarier* = *Pr. remaridar*; as *re- + marry*.] To marry again or a second time.

**remasticate** (rē-mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + masticate*. Cf. *F. remastiquer*.] To chew again, as the cud; ruminate. *Imp. Dict.*

**remastication** (rē-mas-ti-kā'shən), *n.* [*< remasticate + -ion*.] The act or process of remasticating; rumination. *Imp. Dict.*

**remberget**, *n.* Same as *ramberge*.

**remblai** (ron-blā'), *n.* [*< F. remblai*, < *remblayer*, *OF. remblayer*, *rembler*, embank, < *re- + emblayer*, *emblaer*, embarrass, hinder, lit. 'sow with grain': see *emblem*.] 1. In *fort.*, the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the déblai from the ditch.—2. In *engin.*, the mass of earth brought to form an embankment in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

**remble** (rem'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rembled*, ppr. *rembling*. [Perhaps a var. of *ramble*: see *ramble*.] To move; remove. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Their war a boggle in it [the waste], . . .  
But I stubb'd 'um oop w' the lot, and raved an' *rembled*  
'um oot. *Tennyson*, *Northern Farmer* (Old Style).

**Remboth**, *n.* See *Remboth*.

**Rembrandtesque** (rem-bran-tesk'), *a.* [*< Rembrandt* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Resembling the manner or style of the great Dutch painter and etcher Rembrandt (died 1669); specifically, in art, characterized by the studied contrast of high lights and deep shadows, with suitable treatment of chiaroscuro.

**Rembrandtish** (rem'brant-ish), *a.* [*< Rembrandt + -ish*.] Same as *Rembrandtesque*. *Athenæum*, No. 3201, p. 287.

**reme**<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ream*<sup>1</sup>.

**reme**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

**remead**, *n.* See *remede*.

**remeant** (rē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*ME. remenen*; < *re-*, + *mean*<sup>1</sup>.] To give meaning to; interpret. *Wyclif*.

Of love y schalle hem so *remene*  
That thou schalt knowe what they mene.  
*Gower*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, l. 40. (*Halliwel*.)

**remeant** (rē-mē-ant), *a.* [*< L. remean(t)-s*, ppr. of *remeare*, go or come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go: see *meatus*.] Coming back; returning. [*Rare.*]

Most exalted Prince,  
Whose peerless knighthood, like the *remean* sun  
After too long a night, regilds our clay.  
*Kingsley*, *Saint's Tragedy*, II. 8.

**remede** (rē-mēd'), *n.* [*Also remead, remeed*, *Se. remeid*; < *OF. remede*, *F. remède*, a remedy: see *remedy*.] Remedy; redress; help. [*Old Eng. or Scotch.*]

But what is thanne a *remede* unto this,  
But that we shape us soone for to mete?  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, IV. 1272.

If it is for any heinous crime,  
There's nae *remeid* for thee.  
*Lang Johnny Mair* (Child's Ballads, IV. 276).

The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them of their arms by such an uncouth slight—but no *remead*.  
*Spalding*, *Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, I. 230. (*Jamieson*.)

An' strive, wi' al' your wit an' tear,  
To get *remead*.  
*Burns*, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

**remediable** (rē-mē'di-ə-bl), *a.* [*< OF. remediable*, *F. remediable* = *Sp. remediable* = *Pg. remediavel* = *It. rimediabile*, < *ML. \*remediabilis*, capable of being remedied, < *remediare*, remedy: see *remedy*, *v.*] Capable of being remedied or cured.

Not *remediable* by courts of equity.  
*Bacon*, *Advice to the King*

**remediableness** (rē-mē'di-ə-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being remediable. *Imp. Dict.*

**remediably** (rē-mē'di-ə-bli), *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition; so as to be susceptible of remedy or cure. *Imp. Dict.*

**remedial** (rē-mē'di-əl), *a.* [*< L. remedialis*, healing, remedial, < *remediare*, *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil: as, to adopt *remedial* measures.

They shall have redress by audita querela, which is a writ of a most *remedial* nature.

*Blackstone*, *Com.*, III. xxv.

But who can set limits to the *remedial* force of spirit?  
*Emerson*, *Nature*, p. 55

**Remedial statutes**. See *statute*.

**remedially** (rē-mē'di-əl-l), *adv.* In a remedial manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**remediate** (rē-mē'di-āt), *a.* [*< L. remediatus*, pp. of *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Remedial.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*  
In the good man's distress! *Shak.*, *Lear*, IV. 4. 17.

**remediless** (rem'e-di-less), *a.* [*< ME. remedyless*; < *remedy* + *-less*.] 14. Without a remedy; not possessing a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am *remedylesse*,  
For me no thing may comforte nor amend.  
*MS. Cantab. F. I. 6, f. 131.* (*Halliwel*.)

2. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate: as, a *remediless* disease.



(c) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

I am glad I have found this napkin;  
This was her first remembrance from the Moor.  
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 201.

I pray you accept  
This small remembrance of a father's thanks  
For so assur'd a benefit.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, v. 2.

6. The state of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

In what place that ever I be in, the moste remembrance  
that I shall haue shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 49.

We with wisest sorrow think on him,  
Together with remembrance of ourselves  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 7.

The Puritans, to keep the remembrance of their unity  
one with another, and of their peaceful compact with the  
Indians, named their forest settlement Concord.  
*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

7f. Admonition; reminder.

I do commit into your hand  
The unstained sword that you have used to bear;  
With this remembrance, that you use the same  
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit  
As you have done 'gainst me.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 115.

Clerks of the remembrance. See remembrance, 2.—  
To make remembrance, to bring to remembrance;  
recount; relate. = *Syn.* 1, 2, and 4. *Recollection*, *Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.

remembrancer (rē-mem'brān-sēr), n. [*< remembrance + -er*]. 1. One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

Astronomy in all likelihood was knowne to Abraham, to  
whom the heavenly stars might be remembrancers of that  
promise, so shall thy seed be. *Purchar*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 63.

Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow.  
*Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, iii.

All the young fellows crowd up to ask her to dance, and  
taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl remembrancer,  
she notes them down.  
*Thackeray*, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, Dorothea.

2. An officer in the Exchequer of England, employed to record documents, make out processes, etc.; a recorder. These officers were formerly called clerks of the remembrance, and were three in number—the king's remembrancer, the lord treasurer's remembrancer, and the remembrancer of first-fruits. The queen's remembrancer's department now has a place in the central office of the Supreme Court. The name is also given to an officer of certain corporations: as, the remembrancer of the city of London.

These rents [ceremonial rents, as a horseshoe, etc.] are now received by the Queen's Remembrancer a few days before the beginning of Michaelmas term.  
*F. Pollock*, *Land Laws*, p. 8.

remembrance, n. [*ME. remembrance*, a var., after *ML. remembrance*, of *remembrance*: see *remembrance*.] Remembrance.

Nowe menne it call, by all remembrance,  
Constantly ne noble, wher to dwell he did enclene.  
*Hartdys's Chronicle*, i. 50. (*Hallucell*.)

rememorate (rē-mem'ō-rāt), v. t. [*< LL. rememorate*, pp. of *rememorari*, remember: see *remember*.] To remember; revive in the memory.

We shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we rememorate or learn anew.

*L. Bryslett*, *Civil Life* (1666), p. 128.

rememoration (rē-mem'ō-rā'shon), n. [Early mod. E. *rememoracion*; *< OF. rememoration*, F. *remémoration*, *< ML. rememoratio* (n-), *< LL. rememorari*, remember. see *remember*, *rememorate*.] Remembrance.

The story requires a particular rememoration.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 256.

rememorative (rē-mem'ō-rā-tiv), a. [*< F. remémoratif* = Sp. Pg. *rememorativo*; as *rememorate + -ive*.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

For whi, withoute rememorative signes of a thing, or of things, the rememorative, or the remembrance, of thilk thing or thingis muste needis be the febler.  
*Poock*, quoted in *Waterland's Works*, X. 251.

remenant, n. An obsolete form of remnant.

remene<sup>1</sup>, v. t. See *reman*.

remene<sup>2</sup>, v. t. [*< OF. (and F.) remener* (= Pr. *ramenar* = It. *rimenare*), *< re-*, again, + *mener*, *< ML. minare*, conduct, lead, bring: see *men*.] To bring back. *Vernon MS.* (*Hallucell*.)

remerciet, remercy (rē-mēr'si), v. t. [*< OF. F. remercier* (= Pr. *remarcier*), thank, *< re-*, again, + *mercier*, thank, *< merci*, thanks: see *mercy*.] To thank.

She him remercieth as the Patrone of her life.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 16.

remerciest, n. pl. [*< remercie*, v.] Thanks.

So mildly did he, heying the conquerour, take the vntthankfulness of persones by hym conquered & subdued who did . . . not render thanks ne saie *remercies* for that thei had been let bothe safe and sounde.

*Udall*, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, ii. Philippi, § 7.

remercyt, v. t. See *remercie*.

remerge (rē-mérj'), v. i. [*< L. remergere*, dip in or immerse again, *< re-*, again, + *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,  
Should move his rounds, and, fusing all  
The skirts of self again, should fall  
Reemerging in the general Soul,  
Is faith as vague as all unsweet.  
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xlvii.

remeve<sup>t</sup>, v. A Middle English variant of *remove*.

remewt, remuet, v. t. [*ME. remewen, remuen*, *< OF. remuer*, F. *remuer*, move, stir, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remudar* = It. *rimutare*, change, alter, transform, *< ML. remutare*, change, *< L. re-*, again, + *mutare*, change: see *move* and *mut*. The sense in ME. and OF. is appar. due in part to confusion with *remove* (ME. *remeven*, etc.).] To remove.

The hors of bras, that may nat be remewed,  
It stant as it were to the ground yglowed.  
*Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 173.

Sette eke noon almondes but greet and newe,  
And hem is best in Feveryere remewe.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

remex (rō'meks), n.; pl. *remiges* (rem'ij-jēz). [*NL. < L. remex* (remig-), a rower, oarsman, *< remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move.] In ornith., one of the flight-feathers; one of the large stiff quill-feathers of a bird's wing which form most of its spread and correspond to the rectrices or rudder-feathers of the tail. They are distinguished from ordinary contour-feathers by never having after shafts, and by being almost entirely of pinnaceous structure. They are divided into three series, the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertials or tertials, according to their seat upon the pinnon, the forearm, or the upper arm. See diagram under *bird*.

remiform (rem'ij-fōrm), a. [*< L. remus*, an oar, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like an oar.

remigable (rem'ij-gā-bl), a. [*< L. remigare*, row (*< remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move), + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed upon; fit to float on an oared boat.

Where sterill remigable marshes now  
Feed neighbor'ing cities, and admit the plough.  
*Cotton*, tr. of *Montaigne*, xiv. (*Davies*)

remiges, n. Plural of *remex*.

Remigia (rē-mij'ij-i), n. [*NL. (Guenée, 1852), < L. remigium*, a rowing: see *remex*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Remigiidae*, distinguished by the vertical, moderately long palpi with the third joint lanceolate. The genus is wide-spread, and comprises about 20 species, more common in tropical America than elsewhere.

remigial (rē-mij'ij-āl), a. [*< NL. remex* (remig-) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a remex or remiges.

In this the remigial streamers do not lose their barbs.  
*A. Newton*, *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 712.

Remigiidae (rem-i-jij'i-dō), n. pl. [*NL. (Guenée, 1852), < Remigia + -idae*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Remigia*, with stout bodies, and in the male sex with very hairy legs, the hind pair woolly and the tarsi densely tufted. It is a widely distributed family, comprising 7 genera. Usually written *Remigidae*, and, as a subfamily, *Remiginæ*.

remigrate (rem'ij-grāt or rē-mij'grāt), v. i. [*< L. remigratus*, pp. of *remigrare*, go back, return, *< re-*, back, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate again; remove to a former place or state; return.

When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath retained or deprived it of the sulphurous parts of the spirit of wine, the rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the liquor, will remigrate into phlegm.  
*Boyle*, *Works*, I. 499.

remigration (rem-i-grā'shon or rē-mij-grā'shon), n. [*< remigrate + -ion*.] Repeated migration; removal back; a migration to a place formerly occupied.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional remigrations, became diffused in Scotland.  
*Hale*.

Remijia (rē-mij'ij-i), n. [*NL. (A. P. de Candellos, 1829), named from a surgeon, Remijo*, who used its bark instead of cinchona.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs of the order *Rubiacæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, and subtribe *Euinchoneæ*. It is characterized by a woolly and salver-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes and a smooth and enlarged throat, and by a septidial two-celled and somewhat ovoid capsule, with numerous peltate seeds and subcordate seed-leaves. The 13 species are all natives of tropical America. They are shrubs or small and slender trees, with weak and almost unbranched stem, bearing opposite or whorled revolute leaves, sometimes large, thick, and coriaceous, often with very large lanceolate stipules. The flowers are rather small, white or rose-colored, and fragrant, clustered in axillary and prolonged racemes. Several species are still in medicinal use. See *euprea-bark*, *eupreine*, and *cinchonamine*.

remind (rē-mind'), v. t. [*< re- + mind*!; appar. suggested by *remember*.] To put in mind; bring to the remembrance of; recall or bring to the notice of: as, to remind a person of his promise.

Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove  
Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and love.  
*Cowper*, *Retirement*, l. 30.

I have often to go through a distinct process of thought to remind myself that I am in New England, and not in Middle England still.  
*E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 170.

reminder (rē-mīn'dēr), n. [*< remind + -er*]. One who or that which reminds; anything which serves to awaken remembrance.

remindful (rē-mīnd'fūl), a. [*< remind + -ful*.] 1. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey*.

The slanting light touched the crests of the clods in a newly ploughed field to her left with a vivid effect, reminding of the light-capped wavelets on an eventful bay.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 212.

2. Remembering.

Meanwhile, reminding of the convent bars,  
Blanca did not watch these signs in vain.  
*Hood*, *Blanca's Dream*, st. 32.

remingtonite (rem'ing-ton-it), n. [Named after Mr. Edward Remington, at one time superintendent of the mine where it was found.] A little-known mineral occurring as a thin rose-colored coating in serpentine in Maryland. It is essentially a hydrated carbonate of cobalt.

Remington rifle. See *rifle*².

reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), n. [*< OF. reminiscence*, F. *reminiscence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reminiscencia* = It. *reminiscenza*, *reminiscenzia*, *< LL. reminiscētia*, pl., remembrances, *< L. reminiscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recollection; the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding; the recalling of the past to mind.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or reminiscence.  
*Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*. (*Latham*.)

The reproductive faculty is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts—the laws, as they are called, of mental association. If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called suggestion or spontaneous suggestion. Whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of *reminiscence* or recollection.  
*Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xx.

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge: as, the reminiscences of a quinquagenarian.

I will here mention what is the most important of all my reminiscences, viz. that in my childhood my mother was to me everything.  
*H. C. Robinson*, *Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence*, i.

3. In music, a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea, but only in its manner of treatment. = *Syn.* 1. *Recollection*, *Remembrance*, etc. See *memory*.

reminiscency (rem-i-nis'ens-si), n. [As *reminiscence* (see *-cy*).] Reminiscence.

Reminiscency, when she (the soul) searches out something that she has let slip out of her memory.  
*Dr. H. More*, *Immortal*, of Soul, ii. 5.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis'ent), a. and n. [*< L. reminiscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember, *< re-*, again, + *min-*, base of *me-min-isse*, remember, think over, akin to *men(t)-s*, mind: see *mental*! mind¹, etc. *Reminiscent* is not connected with *remember*.] I. a. Having the faculty of memory; calling to mind; remembering; also, inclined to recall the past; habitually dwelling on the past.

Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*.  
*Sir W. Hamilton*.

During the earlier stages of human evolution, then, imagination, being almost exclusively *reminiscent*, is almost incapable of evolving new ideas.  
*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 492.

II. n. One who calls to mind and records past events.

reminiscential (rem'ij-ni-sen'shāl), a. [*< reminiscen(t) + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation, and new impressions but the colouring of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, Pref., p. i.  
At the sound of the name, no *reminiscential* atoms . . . stirred and marshalled themselves in my brain.  
*Lovell*, *Fireside Travels*, p. 90.

**reminiscentially** (rem'i-ni-sen'shal-i), *adv.* In a reminiscent manner; by way of calling to mind.

**Reminiscere Sunday.** [So called because the Sarum introit, taken from Ps. xxv. 6, begins with the word *reminiscere* (L. *reminiscere*, impv. of *reminisci*, remember; see *reminiscere*.)] The second Sunday in Lent. Also *Reminiscere*. **reminisciont**, *n.* [Irreg. < *reminiscere* (ent) + -ion.] Remembrance; reminiscence.

Stir my thoughts  
With reminiscion of the spirit's promise.  
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

**reminiscitory** (rem-i-nis'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< reminiscere* (ent) + -it-ory.] Remembering, or having to do with the memory; reminiscent. [Rare.]

I still bore a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson, which I was fully resolved to wreak.  
Butcher, Pelham, lxiii.

**remiped** (rem'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. remipes*, oar-footed, < L. *remus*, an oar, + *pes* (ped-) = E. foot.] 1. *a.* Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars; oar-footed.

II. *n.* A remiped animal, as a crustacean or an insect.

**Remipes** (rem'i-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *remiped*.] 1. In *Crustacea*, a genus of crabs of the family *Hippidae*. *R. testudinarius* is an Australian species.—2. In *Entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. (*b*) A genus of hemipterous insects.

**remise** (rē-mīz'), *n.* [*< OF. remise*, delivery, release, restoration, reference, remitting, etc., F. *remise*, a delivery, release, allowance, delay, livery (*voiture de remise*, a livery-carriage); cf. LL. *remissa*, pardon, remission; < L. *remissa*, fem. of *remissus* (> F. *remis*), pp. of *remittere* (> F. *remettre*), remit, release; see *remit*.] 1. In law, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.—2. A livery-carriage; so called (for French *voiture de remise*) as kept in a carriage-house, and distinguished from a fiacre or hackney-coach, which is found on a stand in the public street.

This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the Fiacres or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 112.

3. In *fencing*, a second thrust which hits the mark after the first thrust has missed, made while the fencer is extended in the lunge. In modern fencing for points the remise is discouraged, being often ignored by judges as a count, because greater elegance and fairness are obtained if the fencer returns to his guard when his first thrust has not reached, and parries the return blow of his opponent.

**remise** (rē-mīz'), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *remised*, pp. *remising*. [*< remise*, *n.*] 1. *t.* To send back; remit.

Yet think not that this Too-too-Much *remise*  
Ought into nought: It but the Form disguises.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

2. To give or grant back; release a claim to; resign or surrender by deed.

The words generally used therein [that is, in releases] are *remitted*, released, and for ever quit-claimed.

Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

**remiss** (rē-mis'), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. remis*, F. *remis* = Sp. *remiso* = Pg. *remisso* = It. *rimesso*, < L. *remissus*, slack, remiss, pp. of *remittere*, remit, slacken, etc.; see *remit*.] I. *a.* 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack.

The prince must think me tardy and *remiss*.  
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 143.

It often happens that they who are most secure of truth on their side are most apt to be *remiss* and careless, and to comfort themselves with some good old sayings, as God will provide, and Truth will prevail.

Stillington, Sermons, II. i.

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; relaxed; languid.

The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.  
Woodward.

= *Syn.* 1. *Neglectful*, etc. (see *negligent*), careless, thoughtless, inattentive, slothful, backward, behindhand.

II. *n.* An act of negligence.

Such manner of men as, by negligence of Magistrates and *remisses* of laws, every country breedeth great store of.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 55.

**remissilest**, *n.* pl. [*ME. remysailes*, < *OF. remissiles*, < *remis*, pp. of *remettere*, cast aside;

see *remiss*, *remit*.] Leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse.

Laude not thy trenchour with many *remysailes*.  
Babees Book (E. L. T. 3), p. 23.

**remissful** (rē-mis'fūl), *a.* [*< remiss* + -ful.] Ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious. [Rare.]

As though the Heavens, in their *remissful* doom,  
Took those best-lov'd from worse days to come.  
Dryden, Barons' Wars, l. 11.

**remissibility** (rē-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< remissible* + -ity (see -bility).] Capability of being remitted or abated; the character of being remissible.

This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 6.

The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of *remissibility*.  
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 25.

**remissible** (rē-mis'i-bl), *a.* [*< OF. remissible*, F. *remissible* = Sp. *remisible* = Pg. *remissível* = It. *remissibile*, < LL. *remissibilis*, pardonable, easy, light, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit, pardon; see *remit*, *remiss*.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

They [papists] allow them [certain sins] to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: *remissible*, of course, or expiable by an easy penitence.

Fellham, Resolves, II. v.

**remissio injuriæ** (rē-mis'i-ō in-jū-ri-ō), [*L.*] *remissio*, remission; *injuriæ*, gen. of *injuria*, injury; see *injury*.] In *Schools law*, in an action of divorce for adultery, a plea implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense; condonation.

**remission** (rē-mish'ən), *n.* [*< ME. remission*, *remission*, < *OF. remission*, F. *remission* = Pr. *remissio* = Sp. *remisión* = Pg. *remissão* = It. *remissione*, *rimissione*, < L. *remissio* (n-), a sending back, relaxation, < *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, send back, remit; see *remit*.] The act of remitting. (a) The act of sending back.

The fate of her [Lot's wife] . . . gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her.

Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, III. 1. (Latham.)

(b) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance.

The *remission* of a million every year to England.  
Swift, To the Abp. of Dublin, Concerning the Weavers.

(c) Abatement; a temporary subsidence, as of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

Remittent (fever) has a morning *remission*; yellow fever has not.  
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1335.

(d) Diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation; as, the *remission* of extreme rigor; the *remission* of close study or of labor.

As too much bending breaketh the bow, so too much *remission* spoyleth the whilde.  
Lyd, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 112.

Darkness full

Without *remission* of the blast or shower.

Wordsworth.

(e) Discharge or relinquishment, as of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up; as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tithes.

Swift.

(f) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime.

Nevertheless, to them that with deuotion behold it after is granted elene *remission*.

Sir R. Guyford, Pylgrimage, p. 30.

My penance is to call Lucetta back,  
And ask *remission* for my folly past.

Shak., T. of V., I. 2. 65.

All wickedness is weakness; that plea therefore  
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.

Milton, S. A., l. 535.

**Intension and remission of form.** See *intension*.—*Remission of sins*, in *Script.*, deliverance from the guilt and penalty of sin. The same word (*ἀφεσις*) is in the authorized version translated *remission* (Mat. xxvi. 28, etc.), *forgiveness* (Col. i. 14), and *deliverance* (Luke iv. 18).—*Remission Thursday*. Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*). = *Syn.* (f) *Abolition*, etc. See *pardon*.

**remissive** (rē-mis'iv), *a.* [= *Sp. remissivo*, < L. *remissivus*, relaxing, laxative; see *remiss*.] 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement.

Who bore by turns great Ajax' seven-fold shield;  
Whene'er he breathed *remissive* of his might.

Tired with the incessant slaughters of the fight.  
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 587.

2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

O Lord, of thy abounding love  
To my offence *remissive* be.

Wither, tr. of the Psalms, p. 96. (Latham.)

**remissly** (rē-mis'li), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; languidly; without ardor.

**remissness** (rē-mis'nes), *n.* The state or character of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; lack of ardor or vigor; lack of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

The extraordinary *remissness* of discipline had (at his coming) much detracted from the reputation of that College.  
Evelyn, Diary, May 10, 1657.

= *Syn.* *Overight*, etc. See *negligence*.

**remissory** (rē-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [= *Sp. remisorio*, < ML. *\*remissorius*, remissory, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*; remit; see *remiss*, *remit*.] Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; obtaining remission.

They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*.  
Latimer, Sermon of the Mough.

**remit** (rē-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remitted*, pp. *remitting*. [Early mod. E. also *remytte*; < ME. *remitten*, < OF. *remettre*, *remetre*, also *remittre*, F. *remettre* = Pr. *remetre* = Sp. *remittir* = Pg. *remittir* = It. *rimettere*, < L. *remittere*, send back, abate, remit (LL. *pardon*), < *re-*, back, + *mittere*, send; see *missile*, *mission*. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, *permit*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. *t.* To send back.

And, reverent maister, *remitte* me summe letter by the binger her of.

Paston Letters, II. 67.

Whether earth's an animal, and air  
Imbibes, her lungs with coolness to repair,  
And what she sucks, *remitts*, she still requies  
Inlets for air, and outlets for her fires.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.

I have received that money which was *remitted* here in order to release me from captivity.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvi.

He promised to *remit* me what he owed me out of the first money he should receive, but I never heard of him after.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 62.

3. To restore; replace.

In this case the law *remitts* him to his ancient and more certain right.

Blackstone, (Imp. Dict.)

4. To transfer. [Rare.]

He that used to teach did not commonlie use to beate, but *remitted* that over to an other mans charge.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 18.

5. In law, to transfer (a cause) from one tribunal or judge to another, particularly from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction. See *remit*, *n.*—6. To refer.

Whecho mater I *remytte* only to youre right wyse discrecion.

Paston Letters, I. 321.

In the sixth Year of his Reigen, a Controversy arising between the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, they appealed to Rome, and the Pope *remitted* it to the King and Bishops of England.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 22.

How I have  
Studied your fair opinion, I *remit*  
To time.

Shirley, Hyde Park, II. 4.

The arbiter, an officer to whom the pretor is supposed to have *remitted* questions of fact as to a jury.

Encyc. Brit., II. 312.

7. To give or deliver up; surrender; resign.

Prin. Will you have me, or your pearl again?  
Biron. Neither of either; I *remit* both twain.

Shak., M. of L., v. 2. 159.

The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, III. 1.

8. To slacken; relax the tension of; hence, figuratively, to diminish in intensity; make less intense or violent; abate.

Those other motives which gave the animadversions no leave to *remit* a continual vehemence throughout the book.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted*.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 222.

In a short time we *remit* our fervour, and endeavour to find some mitigation of our duty, and some more easy means of obtaining the same end.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 65.

9. To refrain from exacting; give up, in whole or in part; as, to *remit* punishment.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal  
*Remit* thy other forfeits.

Shak., M. of L., v. 1. 626.

*Remit* awhile the harsh command,  
And hear me, or my heart will break.

Crabbe, Works, I. 243.

10. To pardon; forgive.

Whosoever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them.

John xx. 23.

'Tis the law  
That, if the party who complains *remit*  
The offender, he is freed: is 't not so, lords?

Beau, and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

*Remit*  
What's past, and I will meet your best affection.

Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

11. *t.* To omit; cease doing. [Rare.]

I have *remitted* my verses all this while: I think I have forgot them.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

= *Syn.* 2. To forward.—9. To release, relinquish.

**II. intrans.** 1. To slacken; become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *W. Broome, Notes on the Odyssey. (Johnson.)*

How often have I blest the coming day,  
When toil *remitting* lent its turn to play.  
*Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 16.*

She [Sorrow] takes, when harsher moods *remit*,  
What slender shade of doubt may slit,  
And makes it vassal unto love.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlviii.*

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South.*

3. In *med.*, to abate in violence for a time without intermission: as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—4. In *com.*, to transmit money, etc.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *Addison.*

**Remitting bilious fever, remitting icteric fever.** See *fever*1.

**remit** (rē-mīt'), *n.* [*< remit, v.*] 1. In *Scots law*, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, for the execution of the purposes of the remit.

2. A formal communication from a body having higher jurisdiction, to one subordinate to it, **remittment** (rē-mīt'mēt), *n.* [*< remit + -ment.* Cf. *It. rimettimento.*] The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon.

Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remittments*, even where the utmost penalty exacted were no undoing. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

**remittable** (rē-mīt'g-bl), *a.* [*< remit + -able.*] Same as *remissible*. *Cotgrave.*

**remittal** (rē-mīt'al), *n.* [*< remit + -al.*] 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender.—2. The act of sending, as money; remittance.

**remittance** (rē-mīt'ans), *n.* [*< remit + -ance.*] 1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to another place.—2. A sum, bills, etc., remitted in payment.

**remittancer** (rē-mīt'an-sēr), *n.* [*< remittance + -er1.*] One who sends a remittance.

Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid. *Cumberland, Memoirs, II. 170. (Latham.)*

**remittee** (rē-mīt'ē'), *n.* [*< remit + -ee1.*] A person to whom a remittance is sent.

**remittent** (rē-mīt'ēt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. remittant* = *Sp. remitente* = *Pg. remittente* = *It. rimettente*, *< L. remittent(-is)*, ppr. of *remittere*, remit, abate: see *remit*.] 1. *a.* Temporarily abating; having remissions from time to time: noting diseases the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but never entirely disappear as in intermittent diseases.—*Biliary, epidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever.* See *fever*1.—*Remittent bilious fever.* See *fever*1.—*Remittent fever.* See *fever*1.—*Yellow remittent fever.* See *fever*1.

**II. n.** Same as *remittent fever* (which see, under *fever*1).

**remitter**1 (rē-mīt'ēr), *n.* [*< remit + -er1.*] One who remits. (*a*) One who makes remittance for payment. (*b*) One who pardons.

Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth. *Fulke, Against Allen, p. 143. (Latham.)*

**remitter**2 (rē-mīt'ēr), *n.* [*< OF. remitter, remettre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remit, v.*] In *law*, the sending or setting back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by operation of law, by virtue of which he enters, the law in such case reinstating him as if possessing under his original title, free of encumbrances suffered by the possessor meanwhile.

In *Hillary term* I went.  
You said, if I returned next *size* in Lent,  
I should be in *remitter* of your grace.  
*Donne, Satires, II.*

**remittitur** (rē-mīt'i-tēr), *n.* [*L., 'it is sent back' or remitted.*] In *law*: (*a*) Relinquishment of a part of the damages found by a jury. (*b*) The return of a record from the court of review to the lower court for proceedings, as specified, as for execution or a new trial. *Anderson, Dict. of Law.*

**remittor** (rē-mīt'ōr), *n.* [*< remit + -or1.*] In *law*, same as *remitter*2.

**remnant** (rem'nant), *a.* and *n.* [*Contr. from*

*remenant, remanent, < ME. remenant, remenaunt, < OF. remenant, remaunt, remainder: see remanent.*] 1. *a.* Remaining; yet left.

But when he once had entered Paradise,  
The remnant world he justly did despise.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. Eden.*

**II. n.** 1. That which is left or remains; the remainder; the rest.

The remnant were unhanged, moore and lesse,  
That were consentant of this cursedness.  
*Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 275.*

The remnant that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. *Neh. i. 3.*

Westward the wanton Zephyr wings his flight,  
Pleas'd with the remnants of departing light.  
*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 78.*

2. Specifically, that which remains after the last cutting of a web of cloth, bolt of ribbon, or the like.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant!  
*Shak., T. of the S., IV. 3. 112.*

It is a garment made of remnants, a life ravelled out into ends, a line discontinued. *Donne, Letters, IV.*

I am old and good for nothing; but, as the store-keepers say of their remnants of cloth, I am but a rag end, and you may have me for what you please to give.  
*The Century, XXXV. 742.*

= *Syn. Remidue*, etc. See *remainder*.

**Remoboth, Remboth** (rem'ō-both, rem'both), *n.* [*Appar. Egypt.*] In the early church, a class of monks who lived chiefly in cities in companies of two or three, without an abbot, and were accused of leading worldly and disorderly lives. Also called *Sarabaita*.

**remodel** (rē-mod'el), *v. t.* [*< F. remodeler, remodel: as re- + model, v.*] To model, shape, or fashion anew; reconstruct.

**remodification** (rē-mod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< re-modify + -ation*, after *modification*.] The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change. *Imp. Dict.*

**remodify** (rē-mod'i-fi), *v. t.* [*< re- + modify.*] To modify again; shape anew; reform. *Imp. Dict.*

**remold, remould** (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* [*< re- + mold, v.*] To mold or shape anew. *II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.*

**remoleculation** (rē-mol-e-kū-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + molecule + -ize + -ation.*] A rearrangement among the molecules of a body, leading to the formation of new compounds.

The purpose of this book . . . is to suggest a theory of the manner in which the germs act in producing disease. It is that, through the power which the bacteria possess in the *remoleculation* of matter, they cause the formation and diffusion through the system of organic alkalies having poisonous qualities comparable with those of strychnine. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 134.*

**remollient** (rē-mol'i-ent), *a.* [*< L. remolliens(-is)*, ppr. of *remollire*, make soft again, soften: see *re-* and *mollify*.] Mollifying; softening. [*Rare.*] **remolten** (rē-mōl'tn), *p. a.* [*Pp. of remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good, therefore, to try whether glass *remoultten* do leesse any weight. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 709.*

**remonetization** (rē-mon'e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. remonetisation; as remonetize + -ation.*] The act of remonetizing.

**remonetize** (rē-mon'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remonetized*, ppr. *remonetizing*. [*< F. remonetiser; as re- + monetize.*] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; make again a legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin. Also spelled *remonetise*.

**remonstrable** (rē-mon'strā-bl), *a.* [*< remonstrat(-e) + -able.*] Capable of demonstration.

Was it such a sin for Adam to eat a forbidden apple? Yes; the greatness is *remonstrable* in the event. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 350.*

**remonstrance** (rē-mon'strāns), *n.* [*< OF. remonstrance, F. remonstrance = It. rimostranza, < ML. remonstrantia, < remonstrant(-is)*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, remonstrate: see *remonstrate*.] 1. The act of remonstrating; demonstration; manifestation; show; exhibit; statement; representation.

Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power.  
*Shak., M. for M., V. 1. 397.*

The committee . . . concluded upon "a new general remonstrance to be made of the state of the kingdom." *Clarendon, Civil Wars, I. 157.*

'Tis strange,  
Having seven years expected, and so much  
*Remonstrance* of her husband's loss at sea,  
She should continue thus. *Shirley, Hyde Park, l. 1.*

2. The act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth that, their father having refused to take in the Spectator . . . *Addison.*

The English clergy, . . . when they have discharged the formal and exacted duties of religion, are not very forward, by gratuitous inspection and *remonstrance*, to keep alive and diffuse a due sense of religion in their parishioners. *Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.*

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*.—

4. [*cap.*] In *eccl. hist.*, a document consisting of five articles expressing the points of divergence of the Dutch Arminians (Remonstrants) from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland in 1610.—**The Grand Remonstrance**, in *Eng. hist.*, a remonstrance presented to King Charles I., after adoption by the House of Commons, in 1641. It recited the recent abuses in the government, and outlined various reforms. = *Syn. 2. Protest.* See *censure, v.*

**remonstrant** (rē-mon'strant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. remonstrant = It. rimostrante, < ML. remonstrant(-is)*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, exhibit, remonstrate: see *remonstrate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate.

"There are very valuable books about antiquities. . . . Why should Mr. Casaubon's not be valuable? . . ." said Dorothea, with more *remonstrant* energy. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.*

2. Belonging or pertaining to the Arminian party called Remonstrants.

**II. n.** 1. One who remonstrates.

The defence of the *remonstrant*, as far as we are informed of it, is that he ought not to be removed because he has violated no law of Massachusetts. *W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 150.*

Specifically.—2. [*cap.*] One of the Arminians, who formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled the *Remonstrance*.

They have projected to reconcile the papists and the Lutherans and the Calvinists, the *remonstrants* and contra-remonstrants. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 54.*

**remonstrantly** (rē-mon'strant-li), *adv.* In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively; as or by remonstrance.

"Mother," said Deronda, *remonstrantly*, "don't let us think of it in that way." *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, liii.*

**remonstrate** (rē-mon'strāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remonstrated*, ppr. *remonstrating*. [*< ML. remonstratus*, ppr. of *remonstrare* (> *It. rimostrare = F. remontrer*), exhibit, represent, demonstrate, < *L. re-*, again, + *monstrare*, show, exhibit: see *monstration, monster, v.*, and cf. *demonstrate*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To exhibit; demonstrate; prove.

It [the death of Lady Carbery] was not . . . of so much trouble as two fits of a common ague: so careful was God to *remonstrate* to all that stood in that sad attendance that this soul was dear to him.

*Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery.*

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person on his conduct; conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

Corporal Trim by being in the service had learned to obey, and not to *remonstrate*.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.*

= *Syn. 2. Reprove, Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*), object, protest, reason, complain.

**II. trans.** 1. To show by a strong representation of reasons; set forth forcibly; show clearly.

I consider that in two very great instances it was *remonstrated* that Christianity was the greatest prosecution of natural justice and equality in the whole world.

*Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.*

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother officer the undersigning and good-natured warmth of his friend.

*Hist. Duelling (1770), p. 145.*

2. To show or point out again.

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door. *B. Jonson.*

**remonstration** (rē-mon'strā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. remonstratio(n)-, < remonstrare*, exhibit: see *remonstrate*.] The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.

He went many times over the case of his wife, the judgment of the doctor, his own repeated *remonstration*. *Harper's Mag., LXIV. 243.*

**remonstrative** (rē-mon'strā-tiv), *a.* [*< remonstrat + -ive.*] Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant. *Imp. Dict.*

**remonstratively** (rē-mon'strā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly. *Imp. Dict.*

**remonstrator** (rē-mon'strā-tōr), *n.* [*< remonstrat + -or1.*] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

And orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*. *Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1660.*



**remonstratory** (rē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< remonstrate + -ory.*] Expostulatory; remonstrative. [Rare.]

"Come, come, Sikes," said the Jew, appealing to him in a remonstratory tone. *Dickens, Oliver Twist*, xvi.

**remontant** (rē-mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. remontrant, ppr. of remonter, remount: see remount.*] 1. *a.* In *hort.*, blooming a second time late in the season; noting a class of roses.

The Baronne Prévost, which is now the oldest type among hybrid remontant roses. *The Century*, XXVI, 350.

II. *n.* In *hort.*, a hybrid perpetual rose which blooms twice in a season.

Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping remontants. *The Century*, XXVI, 350.

**remontoir** (re-mon'twō'), *n.* [*< F. remontoir, < remonter, wind up: see remount.*] In *horol.*, a kind of escapement in which a uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance.

**remora** (rem'ō-rā), *n.* [= *F. remora, remore* = *Sp. remora* = *It. remora*, *< L. remora*, a delay, hindrance, also the fish *echeneis*, the sucking-fish (cf. *remorari*, stay, delay), *< re-*, back, + *mora*, delay, the fish *echeneis* (see *Echeneis*).] 1*t.* Delay; obstacle; hindrance.

A gentle answer is an excellent remora to the progress of anger, whether in thyself or others.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 214.

We had his promise to stay for us, but the remora's and disappointments we met with in the Road had put us backward in our journey.

*Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 44.

2. (*a*) The sucking-fish, *Echeneis remora*, or any fish of the family *Echeneidae*, having on the top of the head a flattened oval adhesive surface by means of which it can attach itself firmly to various objects, as another fish, a ship's bottom, etc., but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It was formerly believed to have the power of delaying or stopping ships. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhomboceros*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Gill, 1862).] A genus of such fishes, based on the species above-named.

All suddenly there clove unto her keel  
A little fish, that men call Remora,  
Which stopp'd her course.

*Spenser, Worlds Vantile*, l. 105.

I am seized on here  
By a land remora; I cannot stir,  
Nor move, but as he pleases.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster*, III, 1.

3. In *med.*, a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument to retain parts in place; not now in use.—5. In *her.*, a serpent; rare, confined to certain modern blazons. **remorate** (rem'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. remoratus*, pp. of *remorari*, stay, linger, delay, hinder, deter, *< re-*, back, + *morari*, delay. Cf. *remora*.] To hinder; delay. *Imp. Dict.*

**remoret**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *remorse*. **remord** (rē-mōrd'), *v.* [*< ME. remorden, < OF. remordre, F. remordre = Pr. remordre = Cat. remordir = Sp. Pg. remordir = It. rimordire, < L. remordere, vex, disturb, lit. 'bite again,' < re-*, again, + *mordere*, bite; see *mordant*. Cf. *remorse*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with remorse; touch with compassion.

Ye shut duller of the rudeness  
Of us sely Frojans, but if routhe

Remorde yow, or vertu of youre trouthe.  
*Chaucer, Troilus*, iv, 1491.

2. To afflict.

God . . . remordith som folk by adversite.  
*Chaucer, Boethius*, iv, 6.

3. To rebuke.

Noght euere-like man that cales the lorde,  
Or mercy askes, sal hate thi blise,  
His conscience bot he remorde,  
And wike thi wil, & mende his lyfe.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 103.

Rebukyng and remordyng,  
And nothyng accordyng.  
*Skelton, Against the Scots*.

II. *intrans.* To feel remorse.

His conscience remordyng agayne the destruction of so noble a prince.  
*Sir T. Lyot, The Governour*, II, 5.

**remordency** (rē-mōr'den-si), *n.* [*< \*remordent(i) (< L. remorden(i)-s, ppr. of remordere, vex: see remord) + -cy.*] Compunction; remorse.

That remordency of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves. *Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 175.

**remoret**, *v. t.* [*< L. remorari*, stay, hinder: see *remorate*.] To check; hinder.

No bargains or accounts to make;  
Nor Land nor Lease to let or take:

Or if we had, should that remorse us,

When all the world's our own before us?

*Brome, Jovial Crew*, l.

**remorse** (rē-mōrs'), *n.* [Formerly also *remorce*; *< ME. remors, < OF. remors, F. remords = Pg. remorso = It. rimorso, < LL. remorsus, remorse, < L. remordere*, pp. *remorsus*, vex; see *remord*.] 1. Intense and painful regret due to a consciousness of guilt; the pain of a guilty conscience; deep regret with self-condemnation.

The Remorse for his (King Richard's) Undutifulness towards his Father was living in him till he died.  
*Daker, Chronicle*, p. 67.

It is natural for a man to feel especial remorse at his sins when he first begins to think of religion; he ought to feel bitter sorrow and keen repentance.

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons*, I, 182.

We have her own confession at full length,  
Made in the first remorse.

*Browning, King and Book*, I, 104.

2*t.* Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

"Pity," she cries, "some favour, some remorse!"  
*Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 257.

I am too merciful, I find it, friends,  
Of too soft a nature, to be an officer;  
I bear too much remorse.

*Fletcher (and another?), Prophets*, III, 2.

= *Syn.* 1. *Compunction, Regret*, etc. (see *repentance*), self-reproach, self-condemnation, anguish, stings of conscience.

**remorsed** (rē-mōrs'd'), *a.* [*< remorse + -ed.*]

Feeling remorse or compunction.

The remorseful sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings.

*Sp. Hall, Contemplations* (ed. Tegg), V, 169.

**remorseful** (rē-mōrs'fūl), *a.* [Formerly also *remoreful*; *< remorse + -ful.*] 1. Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.—2*t.* Compassionate; feeling tenderly.

He was none of these remorseful men,  
Gentle and affable; but fierce at all times, and mad then.  
*Chapman, Iliad*, xx.

3*t.* Causing compassion; pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report  
Of this his fellows most remorseful fate  
*Chapman, Odyssey*, x.

= *Syn.* 1. See *repentance*.

**remorsefully** (rē-mōrs'fūl-i), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

**remorsefulness** (rē-mōrs'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

**remorseless** (rē-mōrs'les), *a.* [Formerly also *remoreless*; *< remorse + -less.*] Without remorse; un pitying; cruel; insensible to distress.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;  
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI.*, I, 4, 142.

Atropos for Luchina came,  
And with remorseless cruelty  
Spill'd at once both fruit and tree.

*Milton, Epitaph on M. of Win.*, l. 23.

= *Syn.* Pitiless, merciless, ruthless, relentless, unrelenting, savage.

**remorselessly** (rē-mōrs'les-li), *adv.* In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

**remorselessness** (rē-mōrs'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

**remote** (rē-mōt'), *a.* [*< ME. remote, < OF. remot, m., remote, f., = Sp. Pg. remoto = It. remoto, remoto, < L. remotus, pp. of removere, remove: see remove.*] 1. Distant in place; not near; far removed; as, a remote country; a remote people.

Here oon [tree], there oon to leve a fer remote  
I holde is good.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,  
Or by the lazy Scheldt, or wandering Po.

*Goldsmith, Traveller*, l. 1.

2. Distant or far away, in any sense. (*a*) Distant in time, past or future; as, remote antiquity.

It is not all remote and even apparent good that affects us.

The hour conceal'd, and so remote the fear,  
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.

*Pope, Essay on Man*, III, 75.

When remote futurity is brought  
Before the keen inquiry of her thought.

*Cooper, Table-Talk*, I, 402.

Some say that gleams of a remote world  
Visit the soul in sleep.

*Shelley, Mont Blanc*, III.

Do we not know that what is remote and indefinite affects men far less than what is near and certain?

*Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews*.

(*b*) Mediate; by intervention of something else; not proximate.

From the effect to the remotest cause.

*Granville*.

Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course, . . .  
And gains remote conclusions at a jump.

*Cooper, Conversation*, l. 154.

The animal has sympathy, and is moved by sympathetic impulses, but these are never altruistic; the ends are never remote.

*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind*, I, II, § 61.

(*c*) Allen; foreign; not agreeing; as, a proposition remote from reason. (*d*) Separated; abstracted.

As nothing ought to be more in our wishes, so nothing seems more remote from our hopes, than the Universal Peace of the Christian World.

*Stillingfleet, Sermons*, II, vi.

These small waves raised by the evening wind are as remote from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.

*Thoreau, Walden*, p. 140.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or remote from all bodies, it can in this uniform idea of space nowhere find any bounds.

*Locke, Human Understanding*, II, xvii, 4.

(*e*) Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as, a remote kinsman. (*f*) Slight; inconsiderable; not closely connected; having slight relation; as, a remote analogy between cases; a remote resemblance in form or color; specifically, in the law of evidence, having too slight a bearing upon the question in controversy to afford any ground for inference. (*g*) In music, having but slight relation. See *relation*, 8. (*h*) In *zool.* and *bot.*, distant from one another; few or sparse, as spots on a surface, etc.—Remote cause, the cause of a cause; a cause which contributes to the production of the effect by the concurrence of another cause of the same kind.—Remote key. See *key*.—Remote matter. (*a*) In *metaph.*, matter unprepared for the reception of any particular form. (*b*) In *logic*: (1) The terms of a syllogism, as contradistinguished from the propositions, which latter are the immediate matter. (2) Terms of a proposition which are of such a nature that it is impossible that one should be true of the other.

When is a proposition said to consist of matter remote or unnatural? When the predicated agreeeth no manner of way with the subject; as, a man is a horse.

*Munderille, Arte of Logike* (1699), III, 3.

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*.—Remote possibility, in law. See *possibility*, 3.

**remoted**, *a.* [*< remote + -ed.*] Removed; distant.

I must now go wander like a Caino

In forraigne Countries and remoted climes.

*Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness*.

**remotely** (rē-mōt'li), *adv.* In a remote manner.

(*a*) At a distance in space or time; not nearly. (*b*) Not proximately; not directly; as, remotely connected. (*c*) Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be remotely affected by an event.

**remoteness** (rē-mōt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being remote, in any sense.—2. In the law of conveyancing, a ground of objection to the validity of an estate in real property, attempted to be created, but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law (computed with reference to a life or lives in being), so that, if carried into effect, it would protract the inalienability of land against the policy of the law. See *perpetuity*.

**remotion** (rē-mō'shon), *n.* [*< OF. \*remotion = Sp. remocion = Pg. remoção = It. rimozione, < L. remotio(n)-, a removing, removal, < removere, pp. remotus, remove: see remove, remote.*] 1*t.* The act of removing; removal.

This net persuades me

That this remotion of the duke and her  
Is practice only.

*Shak., Lear*, II, i, 115.

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [Rare.]

The sort of idealized life—life in a state of remotion, unrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity—which the tragedy of Athens demanded for its atmosphere. *De Quincey, Theory of Greek Tragedy*.

**remotive** (rē-mō'tiv), *a.* [*< remote + -ive.*] Removing, in the sense of declaring impossible.

—Remotive proposition, in *logic*, a proposition which declares a relation to be impossible; thus, to say that a man is blind is only privative, but to say that a statue is incapable of seeing is *remotive*.

**remould**, *v. t.* See *remold*.

**remount** (rē-mount'), *v.* [*< ME. remounten, < OF. (and F.) remonter, mount again, reascend, F. remonter, mount again, furnish again, wind again, etc., = Sp. Pg. remontar = It. rimontare, < ML. remontare, mount again, < re-, again, + montare, mount: see mount<sup>2</sup>, v.*] I. *trans.* To mount again or anew, in any sense.

So peyned thel that were with kynge Arthur that thel hane hyrn remounted on his horse.

*Melvin* (E. E. T. S.), I, 119.

One man takes to pieces the syringes which have just been used, burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be remounted.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV, 553.

II. *intrans.* 1. To mount again; reascend; specifically, to mount a horse again.

He, backe returning by the Yvorie dove,

Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, I, l. 1, 44.

Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two  
His rival's head.

*Dryden, Cym. and Iph.*, I, 600.

2. To go back, as in order of time or of reasoning.

The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to remount to first principles, and take nobody's word about them.

*Bolingbroke, Idea of a Patriot King*.

**remount** (rē-mōnt'), *n.* [*< remount, v.*] The opportunity or means of remounting; specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture; also, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

**removability** (rē-mō-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< removable + -ity (see -bility).*] The capacity of being removable, as from an office or a station; liability to removal.

**removable** (rē-mō-vā-bl), *a.* [*< remove + -able.* Cf. *Fig. remorirel = It. rimovibile.*] Capable of being removed; admitting of or subject to removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Such curate is removable at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe, Parnegon.*

The wharves at the water level are provided with a railroad and with removable freight sheds. *Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 92.*

**removably** (rē-mō-vā-bl), *adv.* So as to admit of removal: as, a box fitted removably.

**removal** (rē-mō-vāl), *n.* [*< remove + -al.*] The act of removing, in any sense of that word. = *Syn.* Displacement, dislodgment, transference, withdrawal, dismissal, ejection, elimination, suppression, abatement.

**remove** (rē-mōv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *removed*, ppr. *removing*. [*Early mod. E. also remove; < ML. removere, removeri, < OF. \*remover, \*remou-er, later remouoir, remouoir = Sp. Pg. remover = It. rimuovere, rimuovere, < L. removere, move back, draw back, set aside, remove, < re-, back, + movere, move: see move.*] 1. To move from a position occupied; cause to change place; transfer from one point to another; put from its place in any manner.

To trusten som wyght is a preve  
Of trouthe, and forthi wolde I sayne remove  
Thy wrong conceyte. *Chaucer, Troilus, l. 691.*

Remover thi rewle up and down til that the stremes of  
the soune shyne thogh bothe holes of thi rewle. *Chaucer, Astrolabe, li. 2.*

When thei saugh Claudas men assembled thei smote  
on hem so harde that thei made hem remove place. *Martin (L. E. T. S.), lii. 410.*

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's landmark. *Deut. xiv. 14.*

Moved! in good time; let him that moved you hither  
Remove you hence. *Shak., T. of the S., li. 1. 197.*

Does he not see that he is only removing the difficulty  
one step further? *Macaulay, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.*

2. To displace from an office, post, or situation.

He removed the Bishop of Hereford from being Treasurer,  
and put another in his place. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 116.*

But does the Court a worthy man remove,  
That instant, I declare, he has my love. *Pope, Epil. to Satires, li. 74.*

3. To take or put away in any manner; take  
away by causing to cease; cause to leave or  
depart; put an end to; do away with; banish.

Remove sorrow from thy heart. *Ecc. xi. 10.*

Good God, betimes remove  
The means that makes us strangers! *Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 162.*

What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?  
*Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 29.*

If the witch could produce disease by her incantations,  
there was no difficulty in believing that she could also  
remove it. *Lecky, Rationalism, l. 92.*

4. To make away with; cut off; take away by  
death: as, to remove a person by poison.

When he's removed, your highness  
Will take again your queen as yours at first. *Shak., W. T., l. 2. 235.*

Forgive my grief for one removed,  
Thy creature, whom I found so fair.  
I trust he lives in thee. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.*

5. In law, to transfer from one court to another.

Wee remove our cause into our adversaries owne Court.  
*Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.*

= *Syn.* 1. To dislodge, transfer.—2. To dismiss, eject,  
oust.—3. To abate, suppress.

II. *intrans.* To change place in any manner;  
move from one place to another; change the  
place of residence: as, to remove from Edinburgh  
to London.

Merlin seide he neded not nothinge ther-of hym to  
prayer, and had make hem redy, "for to-morowe inoste  
we remove." *Martin (L. E. T. S.), li. 360.*

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane  
I cannot taint with fear. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 2.*

They [the Carmelite nuns] remove shortly from that  
wherein they now live to that which is now building.  
*Coryat, Crudities, l. 18.*

**remove** (rē-mōv'), *n.* [*< remove, v.*] 1. The  
act of removing, or the state of being removed;  
removal; change of place.

I do not know how he [the King] will possibly avoid  
... the giving way to the remove of divers persons, as  
... will be demanded by the parliament.

Lord Northumberland (1610), quoted in Hallam's Const.  
[Hist., II. 105.]

Not to feed your ambition with a dukedom,  
By the remove of Alexander, but  
To serve your country. *Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 1.*  
Three removes is as bad as a fire.  
*Franklin, Way to Wealth.*

2. The distance or space through which anything  
is removed; interval; stage; step; especially,  
a step in any scale of gradation or descent.

That which we boast of is not anything, or at the most  
but a remove from nothing. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 60.*

Our cousins too, even to the fortieth remove, all re-  
membered their affinity. *Goldsmith, Vicar, i.*

3. In English public schools: (a) Promotion  
from one class or division to another.

Keeping a good enough place to get their regular yearly  
remove. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 9.*

The desire of getting his remove with Julian.  
*F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, iii.*

Hence—(b) A class or division.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is "placed" by the head  
master in some class, division, or remove.

*Westminster Rev., N. S., XIX. 496.*

4. A posting-stage; the distance between two  
resting-places on a road.

Here's a petition from a Florentine,  
Who hath for four or five removes come short  
To tender it herself. *Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 131.*

5. The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the remove  
Bring up your army. *Shak., Cor., l. 2. 28.*

6. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one  
foot to another, or for a new one.

His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 60.*

7. A dish removed from table to make room  
for something else; also, a course.

removed (rē-mōvd'), *p. a.* [*< ME. removed; pp.*  
of *remove, v.*] Remote; separate from others;  
specifically, noting a grade of distance in relation-  
ship and the like: as, "a lie seven times  
removed," *Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 71.*

Look, with what courteous action  
It waves you to a more removed ground. *Shak., Hamlet, l. 4. 61.*

The nephew is two degrees removed from the common  
ancestor: viz., his own grandfather, the father of Titus.  
*Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.*

**removedness** (rē-mōv'-d-nes), *n.* The state of  
being removed; remoteness; retirement.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his re-  
movedness. *Shak., W. T., iv. 2. 41.*

**remover** (rē-mōv'-er), *n.* [*< remove + -er.*] 1. One who  
or that which removes: as, a remover of landmarks.

Love is not love  
Which alters when it alteration finds,  
Or bends with the remover to remove. *Shak., Sonnets, exvi.*

2. An agitator.

A hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover  
*Bacon, Fortune (ed. 1857).*

**remover** (rē-mōv'-er), *n.* [*< OF. \*remover, inf.*  
used as a noun: see *remove, v.*] In law, the  
removal of a suit from one court to another.

*Bourcier.*

**Remphan** (rem'fan), *n.* [*LL. Remphan, Gr.*  
*Ῥεμφάν (N. T.), Ῥαφάν (LXX.).*] 1. A name of  
a god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.—2. [NL.] In  
*entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.  
*Waterhouse, 1836.*

**rempli** (roñ-plō'), *a.* [*< F. rempli, pp. of remplir,*  
fill up, < *re- + emplir, fill, < L. implere, fill up:* see  
*implement.*] In her., having an-  
other tincture than its own laid  
over or covering the greater  
part: thus, a chief azure *rempli*  
or has a broad band of gold oc-  
cupying nearly the whole space  
of the chief, so that only a blue  
fimbriation shows around it.  
Also *consu.*

**remplissage** (roñ-plō-siž'), *n.*

[*< F. remplissage, < rempliss, stem of certain*  
parts of *remplir, fill up:* see *rempli.*] That  
which serves only to fill up space; filling; pad-  
ding: used specifically in literary and musical  
criticism.

**remuable**, *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) remuable, change-*  
able, < *remuer, change: see remew.*] Change-  
able; fickle; inconstant.

And this may length of yeres nought fordo,  
No remuable fortune deface. *Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1032.*

**remuet**, *v. t.* See *remew.*

**remugient** (rē-mū'ji-ent), *a.* [*< L. remugi-*  
*ent(-s), ppr. of remugire, bellow again, reëcho,*

resound, < *re-, back, + mugire, bellow, low:* see  
*mugient.*] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with remugient echoes, and  
ghastly murmurs from below. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.*

**remuner** (rē-mū'nér), *v. t.* [*< OF. remunerer,*  
*F. rémunérer = Sp. Pg. remunerar = It. rimune-*  
*rare, < L. remunerari, remunerare, reward, re-*  
*munerate: see remunerate.*] To remunerate.

Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deceyved atte  
last; and ever do wele, and atte last thou shalt be remun-  
ered therefor. *Lord Rivers, Dietes and Sayings of the Philosophers, sig.*

[E. iii. b. (Latham.)]

**remunerability** (rē-mū'nē-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< re-*  
*munerable + -ity (see -bility).*] The capacity of  
being remunerated or rewarded.

The liberty and remunerability of human actions.  
*Ep. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.*

**remunerable** (rē-mū'nē-rā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. re-*  
*munerable; as remuner + -able.*] Capable of  
being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper  
to be recompensed. *Bailey.*

**remunerate** (rē-mū'nē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.  
*remunerated*, ppr. *remunerating*. [*< L. remun-*  
*eratus, pp. of remunerari, remunerare, reward,*  
*remunerate, < re-, again, + munerari, munere,*  
*give: see munerate. Cf. remuner.*] To reward;  
recompense; requite, in a good sense; pay an  
equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or  
other sacrifice.

She no doubt with royal favour will remunerate  
The least of your deserts. *Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 13.*

The better hour is near  
That shall remunerate thy toils severe.  
*Cowper, To Wm. Wilberforce, 1782.*

= *Syn.* *Recompense, compensate, etc. (see indemnify), re-*  
*pay.*

**remuneration** (rē-mū'nē-rā'shon), *n.* [*< OF.*  
*remuneration, remuneration, F. rémunération =*  
*Pr. remuneration = Sp. remuneracion = Pg. remun-*  
*eração = It. remunerazione, < L. remuneratio(n-),*  
*a repaying, recompense, reward, < munerari,*  
*remunerare: see remunerate.*] 1. The act of remunerating,  
or paying for services,  
loss, or sacrifices.—2. What is given to re-  
munerate; the equivalent given for services,  
loss, or sufferings.

O, let not virtue seek  
Remuneration for the thing it was. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 170.*

We have still in vails and Christmas-boxes to servants,  
&c., the remnants of a system under which fixed remun-  
eration was eked out by gratuities. *U. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 375.*

= *Syn.* 1. Repayment, indemnification.—2. Reward, re-  
compense, compensation, payment. See *indemnify.*

**remunerative** (rē-mū'nē-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. ré-*  
*munératif = Pg. remunerativo = It. remunerativo;*  
*as remunerate + -ive.*] 1. Affording re-  
muneration; yielding a sufficient return: as, a  
*remunerative* occupation.—2. Exercised in re-  
warding; remuneratory.

Fit objects for remunerative justice to display itself  
upon. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 690.*

= *Syn.* 1. Profitable, paying.

**remuneratively** (rē-mū'nē-rā-tiv-lī), *adv.* So  
as to remunerate; in a remunerative manner;  
so as to afford an equivalent for what has been  
expended.

**remunerativeness** (rē-mū'nē-rā-tiv-nes), *n.*  
The character of being remunerative.

The question of remunerativeness seems to me quite of  
a secondary character. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. ix. 6.*

**remuneratory** (rē-mū'nē-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. ré-*  
*munératoire = Sp. Pg. It. remuneratorio; as re-*  
*munerate + -ory.*] Affording recompense; re-  
warding; requiting.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the  
usefulness and difficulty of performances. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 145.*

**remurmur** (rē-mér'mér), *v.* [*< L. remurmurare,*  
*murmur back, < re-, back, + murmurare, mur-*  
*mur: see murmur, v.*] I. *intrans.* To repeat  
or echo a murmuring or low rumbling sound.  
[Rare.]

Swans remurmuring to the floods,  
Or birds of different kinds in hollow woods. *Dryden, Æneid, xi.*

II. *trans.* To utter back in murmurs; return  
in murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds.  
[Rare.]

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,  
Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. *Pope, Winter, l. 64.*

**remutation** (rē-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + mu-*  
*tation. Cf. remue, remew.*] The act or process  
of changing back; alteration to a previous form  
or quality. [Rare.]



Argent, a chief azure rempli or.

## remutation

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. *Southey, The Doctor, cxxvii.*

**ren<sup>1</sup>**, *v. i.*: prot. *ran*, *ron*, pp. *romen*. A Middle English form of *run*.

*Pitce reneth soone in gentill herte.*  
*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 742.*

**ren<sup>2</sup>**, *v. i.* [ME. *rennen*, < Icel. *ræna*, rob, plunder, < *ræn*, plunder: see *ran*.] To plunder: only in the phrase to *rape and ren* (which see, under *rape*).

**ren<sup>3</sup>** (*ren*), *n.*: pl. *renes* (*rā'nēz*). [NL., < L. *ren* (*rene*), sing. form of *renes*, pl., the kidneys: see *reins*, *renal*.] The kidney: little used, though the derivatives, as *renal*, *adrenal*, are in constant employ.—*Ren*es succenturiati, the adrenals, or suprarenal capsules.—*Ren*es succenturiati accessorii, accessory adrenals.—*Ren* mobilis, movable kidney: floating kidney.

**rena**, *reina* (*rā'nā*), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *reina*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] A small rockfish of the family *Scorpenidae*, *Sebastes elongatus*. [California.]

**renable** (*ren'ā-b*), *a.* [Also *renible*; < ME. *renable*, also *resnable*, *resonable*: see *reasonable*.] 1. A Middle English form of *reasonable*.

Thyse thri thinges byeth nyeduoille to alle the thinges that in the erthe vexeth. Good molle, woenesse norisynde, and *renable* herte. *Ageneby of Incel* (L. E. T. S.), p. 93.

2. Talkative; loquacious. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A raton of *renon*, most *renable* of tonge.

*Piers Plowman* (B), *Prologue*, l. 158.

**renably**, *adv.* [ME., < *renable* + *-ly*. See *reasonably*.] Reasonably.

Sometime we . . . speke as *renably* and faire and wel As to the Philoness dide Samuel.

*Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 211.*

**renaissance** (*rē-nā-sōns* or *re-nā'sāns*), *n.* and *a.* [F. *renaissance*, OF. *renaissance*, *renaissance*, < ML. *renascentia*, new birth: see *renascence*.] 1. *n.* A new birth; hence, the revival of anything which has long been in decay or desuetude. Specifically (*cap.*), the movement of transition in Europe from the medieval to the modern world, and especially the time, spirit, and activity of the revival of classical letters. The earliest traces and most characteristic development of this revival were in Italy, where Petrarch and the early humanists and artists of the fourteenth century may be regarded as its precursors. The movement was greatly stimulated by the influx of Byzantine scholars, who brought the literature of ancient Greece into Italy in the fifteenth century, especially after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. The Italian Renaissance was at its height at the end of the fifteenth and in the early sixteenth century, as seen in the lives and works of such men as Lorenzo del Medici, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Machiavelli, Politian, Ariosto, Correggio, Titian, and Aldus Manutius. The Renaissance was aided everywhere by the spirit of discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century—the age which saw the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the founding of Africa. In Germany the Renaissance advanced about the same time with the Reformation (which commenced in 1517). In England the revival of learning was fostered by Erasmus, Colet, Grocyen, More, and their fellows, about 1500, and in France there was a brilliant artistic and literary development under Louis XII. (1498–1515) and Francis I. (1515–47). Also, in English form, *renaissance*.

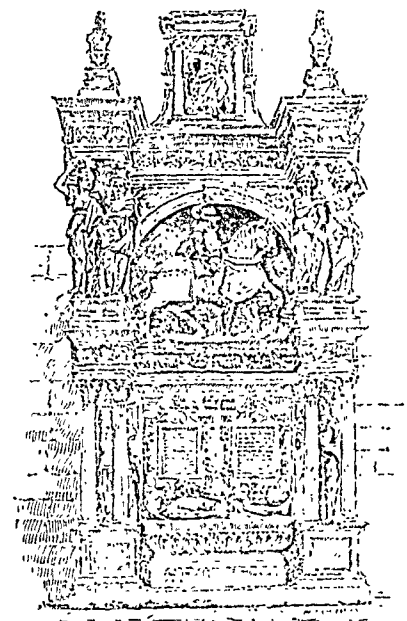
I have ventured to give to the foreign word *renaissance*—destined to become of more common use amongst us as the movement which it denotes comes, as it will come, increasingly to interest us—an English form [*Renascence*]. *M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv., note.*

The *Renascence* and the Reformation mark the return to experience. They showed that the doctrine of reconciliation was at last passing from the abstract to the concrete. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 28.*

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance; in the style of the Renaissance.—*Renaissance architecture*, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the medieval, and was based upon study and emulation of the outward forms and ornaments of Roman art, though with imperfect understanding of their principles. This style had its origin in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterward spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is an attempted return to the classical forms which had been the forerunners of the Byzantine and the medieval. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died about 1446) was one of the first masters of the style, having prepared himself by earnest study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the works of Bramante (died 1514) are among its finest examples, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, and the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. One of the greatest achievements of the Renaissance is the dome of St. Peter's, the work of Michelangelo, but this must yield in grandeur of conception to the earlier Florentine dome of Brunelleschi. After Michelangelo the style declined rapidly. Another chief Renaissance school arose in Venice, where in the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries predominance is given to external decoration. From this school sprang Palladio (1518–1580), whose distinctive style of architecture received the name of *Palladian*. Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lombard and Florentine architects at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during that century, but especially in the first half, under Louis XII. and Francis I.

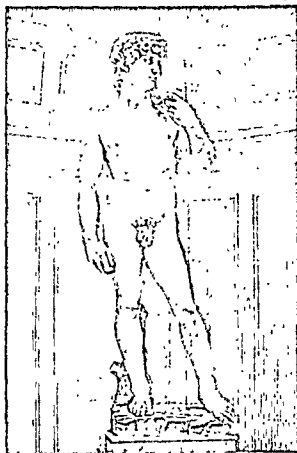
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During the seventeenth century the style degenerated in France, as it had in Italy, and gave rise to the inorganic and insipid productions of the so-called *rococo* or Louis XV. style of the first half of the eighteenth century.



Renaissance Architecture.—French Renaissance tomb of Loys de Brézé (died 1530), Grand Sénéchal of Normandy, etc., in the cathedral of Rouen, erected by his wife, Diane de Poitiers, and attributed to Jean Goujon and Jean Cousin.

In England the Renaissance style was introduced later than in France, and it is represented there by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and their contemporaries.—St. Paul's, London, being a grand example by Wren. While all Renaissance architecture is far inferior to medieval building of the best time, it represents a distinct advance over the debased and over-elaborated forms of the medieval decadence. For an Italian example, see *under Italian*; see also *cuts under Loggia and Palladian*.—*Renaissance braid-work*, a kind of needlework similar in its make to needle-point lace, but of much stouter material, as *fine braid*.—*Renaissance lace*. Same as *Renaissance braid-work*.—*Renaissance painting*, next to architecture the chief art of the Renaissance, had by far its most important and characteristic development in Italy, where, based upon the art of the Byzantine painters of the middle ages, a number of important centers or schools arose, differing from one another in their ideas and methods, but all distinctly Italian. The central one of these schools was that of Florence, which took the lead under the impulse and example of the great artist Giotto in the early part of the fourteenth century. Among the greatest of those after Giotto, whose genius influenced the development of the art, were Fra Angelico (Fra Giovanni da Fiesole), Masolino, Masaccio, Filippo Lippi, Sandro Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, and Leonardo da Vinci. The chief glory of Renaissance painting is that it advanced that art beyond any point that it had attained before, or has since reached. For other schools of Renaissance painting, see *Bolognese, Roman, Siennese, Umbrian, Venetian*; and see *Italian painting, under Italian*.—*Renaissance sculpture*, the sculpture of the Renaissance, characterized primarily by seeking its models and



Renaissance Sculpture.—The "David" of Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence, Italy.

## renaissance

inspiration in the works of Roman antiquity, instead of in contemporary life, like medieval sculpture. As an adjunct to architecture, this sculpture reached its highest excellence in Italy and in France. Eminent names are those of Niccolò Pisano, Donatello, Ghiberti, Luca della Robbia, Sansovino, Sangallo, and Michelangelo (1475–1564), one of the half-dozen names that rank as greatest in the world's art-history. See *cut* of Benvenuto Cellini's "Perseus and Medusa," under *Perseus*, and see, under *quadra*, another example by Luca della Robbia.—*Renaissance style*, properly the style of art and decoration (see *Renaissance architecture*) which prevailed in Italy during the fifteenth century and later, and the styles founded upon these which were in vogue in northern Europe at a date somewhat later—as in France from about 1520 to 1560. By extension the phrase is made to cover all the revived classic styles of the last four centuries, including the above, and to embrace everything which shows a strong classic influence. This use is generally avoided by French writers, who speak of the styles following the religious wars in France as the styles of Henry IV., Louis XIII., etc., excluding the style proper to the Renaissance.



Renaissance Sculpture.—Cerberus by Donatello, in the Palazzo di San Antonio, Padua.

including the style proper to the Renaissance style commonly include the whole period from 1400 to the French Revolution or the end of the eighteenth century, and divide it into various epochs or subordinate styles, according to the writer's fancy.

**renal** (*rē'nāl*), *a.* [OF. *renal*, F. *renal* = Sp. *Pg.* *renal* = It. *renale*, < L. *renalis*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *renes*, kidneys, *reins*: see *reins*.] Of or pertaining to the kidneys: as, a *renal* artery or vein; *renal* structure or function; *renal* disease.—*Renal* alternative. Same as *diuretic*.—*Renal* apoplexy, a hemorrhage into the kidney-substance. (Obsolescent).—*Renal* artery, one of the arteries arising from the sides of the aorta about one half-inch below the superior mesenteric artery, the right being a little lower than the left. They are directed outward at nearly right angles to the aorta. As they approach the kidney, each artery divides into four or five branches which pass deeply into the substance of the kidney. Small branches are given off to the suprarenal capsule.—*Renal* asthma, paroxysmal dyspnea occurring in Bright's disease.—*Renal* calculus, a calculus in the kidney or its pelvis.—*Renal* canal, a ureter, especially in a rudimentary state.

The kidneys of the Mammalia vary in several points, and especially as to the characters of the office of the ureters, after the differentiation of the rudiment which is known as the *renal* canal. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 467.*

**Renal capsule**. Same as *adrenal*.—*Renal* cast, collic, ganglion. See the nouns.—*Renal* cyst, a thin-walled cyst in the substance and on the surface of the kidney, with serous, rarely sanguinolent or gelatinous contents.—*Renal* dropsy, dropsy resulting from disease of the kidney.—*Renal* gland. Same as *adrenal*.—*Renal* impression. See *impression*.—*Renal* ischuria, retention of urine from some kidney trouble.—*Renal* nerves, small nerves, about fifteen in number, arising from the renal plexus and renal splanchnic nerve. They contain fibers from both central and sympathetic nervous systems, and are distributed in the kidney along with the renal artery.

**Renal plexus**. See *plexus*.—*Renal portal system*, splanchnic nerve. See *splanchnic*.—*Renal* splanchnic nerve, the smallest splanchnic nerve. See *splanchnic*.—*Renal* veins, short wide vessels which begin at the hilum of the kidney and pass inward to join the vena cava. Also called *emulgent* veins.

**renald**, *n.* An obsolete form of *reynard*.

**renaldry**, *n.* [*renald* + *-ry*.] Intrigue; cunning, as of a fox.

First, she used all malicious *renaldry* to the end I might stay there this night. *Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (Nares.)*

**rename** (*rē-nām'*), *v. t.* [*re-* + *name*.] To give a new name to.

**renard**, *n.* See *reynard*.

**renardine** (*ren'ār-din*), *a.* [*renard* + *-ine*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the legend of "Reynard the Fox."

There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales. *Athenaeum*, Aug. 7, 1886, p. 165.

**renascence** (*rē-nās'ens*), *n.* [= F. *renaissance* = Pg. *renascença* = It. *rinascenza*, < ML. *\*renascentia*, new birth, < L. *renascen*(t)-s, new-born: see *renascent*. Cf. *renaisance*.] 1. The state of being *renascent*.

Read the Phoenix, and see how the single image of *renascence* is varied. *Coleridge. (Webster.)*

2. A new birth; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Renaissance*.

"For the first time," to use the picturesque phrase of M. Taine, "men opened their eyes and saw." The human mind seemed to gather new energies at the sight of the vast field which opened before it. It attacked every prov-

## renascence

ance of knowledge, and in a few years it transformed all. Experimental science, the science of philology, the science of politics, the critical investigation of religious truth, all took their origin from this *Renascence*—this "New Birth" of the world. *J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., vi. 4.*

**renascency** (rē-nas'ən-si), *n.* [As *renascence* (see -ry).] Same as *renascence*.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.*  
Leave the stools as close to the ground as possible, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots.

*Evelyn, Sylva, iii. 3.*

**renascent** (rē-nas'ənt), *a.* [= F. *renaissant* = Sp. *renaciendo* = Pg. *renascendo* = It. *rinascendo*, < L. *renascens* (t-), ppr. of *renasci*, be born again, grow, rise or spring up again, revive, < *re-* + *nasci*, be born: see *nasci*.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; reappearing; rejuvenated.

**renascible** (rē-nas'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *renasci*, be born again (see *renascent*), + -ible.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. *Imp. Dict.*

**renat**, *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*?

**renate** (rē-nāt'), *a.* [= F. *rené* = It. *rinato*, < L. *renatus*, pp. of *renasci*, be born again: see *renascent*.] Born again; regenerate.

Father, you shall know that I put my portion to use that you have given me to live by;

And, to confirm myself in me *renate*,  
I hope you'll find my wit's legitimate.  
*Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.*

**renate**, *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*?

**renated** (rē-nāt'ed), *a.* [< *renate* + -ed.] Same as *renated*.

Such a pernicious fable and fiction, being not onely strange and marvellous, but also prodigious and unnatural, to feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newly borne agayne.  
*Hall, Hen. VII., f. 32. (Halliwell.)*

**renay**, *v.* See *reny*.

**rench** (rench), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**rencounter** (ren-koun'tēr), *v.* [Also *rencontre*; < OF. (and F.) *rencontrer* (= It. *rincontrare*), encounter, meet, < *re-*, again, + *encontrer*, meet: see *encontrer*.] *I. trans.* 1. To meet unexpectedly; fall in with. [Rare.]—2t. To attack hand to hand; encounter.

And him *rencounting* fierce, reskewd the noble pray.  
*Spenser, F. Q., i. iv. 39.*

As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the felde, and none to *rencontre* them.  
*Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxviii.*

**II. intrans.** To meet an enemy unexpectedly; clash; come in collision; fight hand to hand.

**rencounter** (ren-koun'tēr), *n.* [Also *rencontre*, and early mod. E. also *re-encounter*; < OF. (and F.) *rencontre* = It. *rincontro*, a meeting, encounter; from the verb: see *rencounter, v.*] 1. An antagonistic or hostile meeting; a sudden coming in contact; collision; combat.

The Vice-Admiral of Portugal . . . was engaged in close fight with the Vice-Admiral of Holland, and after many tough *Renounters* they were both blown up and burnt together.  
*Howell, Letters, i. vi. 40.*

The jostling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join.  
*Granville, Progress of Beauty.*

2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

Will reckon every misfortune that he has met with among the women, and every *rencounter* among the men, as parts of his education. *Addison, The Man of the Town.*

=Syn. 2. *Skirmish, Brush*, etc. See *encounter*.

**renculus** (rēng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *renculi* (-li).

[NL., < L. *renculus*, a little kidney, dim. of *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys: see *torēd*, *reins*.] A lobe of a kidney.

**rend** (rend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rent* (formerly also *rended*), ppr. *rending*. [< ME. *renden*, *reen-*

*den* (pret. *rende*, *rente*, *rent*, pl. *rendden*, pp. *rended*, *irend*, *rent*), < AS. (ONorth.) *rendan*

(pret. pl. *rendun*, *rindun*), also *hrendan* (and in comp. *tō-rendan*: see *torēd*), cut down, tear down, = OFries. *renda*, *randa*, North Fries. *rene*,

tear, break; perhaps akin to *hrinda* (pret. *hratt*), push, thrust, = Icel. *hrinda* (pret. *hratt*), push, kick, throw; Skt. *√ kṛit*, cut, cut down, Lith. *kirsti*, cut, hew; cf. L. *crēna*, a notch: see *crenate*, *cranny*. Cf. *rent*.] *I. trans.* 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; tear asunder; split.

He *rent* the sayle with hokes lyke a sithe.

He bringeth the cuppe and biddeth hem be blithe.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.*

An evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without doubt *rent* in pieces.  
*Gen. xxxvii. 23.*

With this, the grave venerable bishop, giving me his benediction, fetcht such a sigh that would have *rended* a rock asunder.

*Howell, Twelve Several Treatises, etc., p. 331.*

Aloud they beat their Breasts, and tore their Hair, *Rending* around with Shrieks the suffering Air.  
*Congreve, IIad.*

2. To remove or pluck away with violence; tear away.

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1 Ki. xi. 11.

If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,  
These nails should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks.  
*Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 126.*

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans *rend*,  
Nor without gages to the needy lend.

*Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.*

To *rap* and *rend*. See *rap*. = Syn. 1. *Rip, Tear, Rend, Split, Clear, Fracture, Chop*. In garments we *rip* along the line at which they were sewed; we *tear* the texture of the cloth; we say, "It is not *orn*; it is only *ripped*."

More broadly, *rip*, especially with *up*, stands for a cutting open or apart with a quick, deep stroke: as, to *rip up* a body or a sack of meal. *Rend* implies great force or violence.

To *split* is primarily to divide lengthwise or by the grain: as, to *split* wood. *Clear* may be a more dignified word for *split*, or it may express a cutting apart by a straight, heavy stroke. *Fracture* may represent the next degree beyond cracking, the lightest kind of breaking, leaving the parts in place: as, a *fractured* bone or plate of glass; or it may be a more formal word for *break*. To *chop* is to cut apart with a heavy stroke, which is generally across the grain or natural cleavage, or through the narrow dimension of the material: *chopping* wood is thus distinguished from *splitting* wood.

**II. intrans.** 1. To be or to become rent or torn; become disunited; split; part asunder.

The very principals did seem to *rend*,

And all to topple. *Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 16.*

She from the *rending* earth and bursting skies

Saw gods descend, and fends infernal rise  
*Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 253.*

2. To cause separation, division, or strife.

But ye, keep ye on earth  
Your lips from over-speech, . . .  
For words divide and *rend*,  
But silence is most noble to the end.  
*Steuernburg, Atalanta in Calydon.*

**render**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *ren*?

**render** (ren'dēr), *n.* [< *rend* + -er.] One who rends or tears by violence.

Our *renders* will need be our reformers and repairers.  
*Dp. Gauden, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 242. (Latham.)*

**render** (ren'dēr), *v.* [< ME. *renderen*, *rendren*, < OF. (and F.) *rendre* = Fr. *rendre*, *reddre*, *redre*, *recre* = Cat. Sp. *rendir* = Pg. *render* = It. *rendere*, < ML. *rendere*, nasalized form of L. *reddere*, restore, give back, < *red-*, back, + *dare*, give: see *date*. Cf. *reddition*, *rendition*, etc., and *surrender*, *rendezvous*. Besides the intrusion of *n* by dissimilation of the orig. *dd*, this word in E. is further irregular in the retention of the inf. termination -er. It would be reg. \**rend*; cf. *defend*, *offend*, from OF. *defendre*, *offendre*. The form of the verb *render*, however, may be due to conformity with the noun, which is in part the OF. inf. used as a noun (like *remainder*, *trover*, etc.).] *I. trans.* 1. To give or pay back; give in return, or in retribution; return: sometimes with *back*.

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies.  
*Deut. xxxii. 41.*

See that none *render* evil for evil unto any man.  
*1 Thess. v. 15.*

And *render back* their cargo to the main.  
*Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pesaro, etc., to Rome.*

What shall I *render* to my God  
For all his kindness shown?  
*Watts, What shall I Render?*

2. To give up; yield; surrender.

Orestes be right shuld *render* his londes,  
And be exiled for euermore, as orible of dede.  
*Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 13069.*

To Cesar will I *render*

My legions and my horse.  
*Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 33.*

My sword lost, but not forc'd; for discretely  
I *render'd* it, to save that imputation.  
*Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.*

3. To give; furnish; present; afford for use or benefit; often, to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty: as, to *render* assistance or service; the court *rendered* judgment.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can *render* a reason.  
*Prov. xxvi. 16.*

Cres. In kissing, do you *render* or receive?

*Patr.* Both take and give. *Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 36.*

You buy much that is not *rendered* in the bill.  
*Emerson, Conduct of Life.*

4. To make or cause to be; cause to become; invest with certain qualities: as, to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable.

Oh ye gods,  
*Render* me worthy of this noble wife!  
*Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 303.*

## rendering

What best may ease  
The present misery, and *render* hell  
More tolerable. *Milton, P. L., ll. 459.*

5. To translate, as from one language into another.

Thus with Mammonas monie he hath made hym frendes,  
And is ronne in-to Religoun, and hath *rendred* the bible,  
And precheth to the people seynt Poules wordes.  
*Piers Plowman (B), viii. 90.*

The Hebrew She'ol, which signifies the abode of departed spirits, and corresponds to the Greek Hades, or the under world, is variously *rendered* in the Authorised Version by "grave," "pit," and "hell."  
*Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).*

6. To interpret, or express for others, the meaning, spirit, and effect of; reproduce; represent: as, to *render* a part in a drama, a piece of music, a scene in painting, etc.

I observe that in our Bible, and other books of lofty moral tone, it seems easy and inevitable to *render* the rhythm and music of the original into phrases of equal melody.  
*Emerson, Books.*

Under the strange statted gate,  
Where Arthur's wars were *render'd* mystically.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

7t. To report; exhibit; describe.

I have heard him speak of that same brother;  
And he did *render* him the most unnatural  
That lives amongst men.  
*Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 123.*

8. To reduce; try out; clarify by boiling or steaming; said of fats: as, kettle-*rendered* lard.

Tallow is chiefly obtained from the fat of sheep and oxen, the tallow being first *rendered*, as it is technically called—that is, separated from the membranous matter with which it is associated in the form of suet.  
*Watt, Soap making, p. 26.*

9. In *building*, to plaster directly on the brick-work and without the intervention of laths.—

10. To pass or pull through a pulley or the like, as a rope.—Account *rendered*. See *account*.—To *render up*, to surrender; yield up.

You have our son; touch not a hair of his head;  
*Render* him up unscathed. *Tennyson, Princess, iv.*

=Syn. 1. To restore.—3. To contribute, supply.—5 and 6. *Interpret*, etc. See *translate*.

**II. intrans.** 1t. To give an account; make explanation or confession.

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*  
Of whom he had this ring.  
*Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 135.*

2. To be put or passed through a pulley or the like.

**render** (ren'dēr), *n.* [< *render* + -er; in part < OF. *rendre*, used as a noun: see *render* + -er.] 1. A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household (as well as those of inferior lords) were supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the respective demesnes.  
*Blackstone, Com., i. viii.*

Each person of eighteen years old on a fief paid a certain head money and certain *renders* in kind to the lord, as a personal payment.  
*Brougham.*

The rent or *render* was 2s. yearly.  
*Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 49.*

2t. A giving up; surrender.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,  
Which is not mix'd with seconds, knows no art  
But mutual *render*, only me for thee.  
*Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.*

Three Years after this the disinherited Barons held out, till at length Conditions of *Render* are propounded.  
*Baker, Chronicles, p. 88.*

3. An account given; a statement; a confession. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Of Cloten's death . . . may drive us to a *render*  
Where we have lived, and so extort from 's that  
Which we have done. *Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 11.*

4. Plaster put directly on a wall.—*Render* and *set*, in *plastering*, two-coat work applied directly on stone or brick walls.—*Render*, *float*, and *set*, three-coat plastering executed directly on stone or brick.—To *lie in render*, in *old Eng. law*, to be subject to an obligation of offering to deliver the thing, as rent, release, heriots, etc., which it was for the obligor to perform: distinguished from *to lie in prender*, which is said of things that might be taken by the lord without any offer by the tenant, such as an escheat.

**renderable** (ren'dēr-ə-bl), *a.* [< *render* + -able.] Capable of being rendered. *Cotgrave.*

**renderer** (ren'dēr-ēr), *n.* [< *render* + -er.] One who renders.

The heathen astrologers and *renderers* of oracles wisely forebore to venture on such predictions.  
*Boyle, Works, VI. 679.*

The *renderer's* name shall be distinctly marked on each tierce at the time of packing, with metallic brand, marking-iron, or stencil.  
*New York Produce Exchange Report (1883-9), p. 172.*

**rendering** (ren'dēr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *renderynge*; verbal *n.* of *render* + -ing.] 1. The act of translating; also, a version; translation.

In cases of doubt the alternative *rendering* has been given in the margin. *Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).*

2. In the *fine arts* and the *drama*, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory rendering of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin.*

An adequate rendering of his [Liszt's] pieces requires not only great physical power, but a mental energy . . . which few persons possess. *Grove, Dict. Music, II. 741.*

3. In *plastering*: (a) The laying on of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (b) The coat thus laid on.

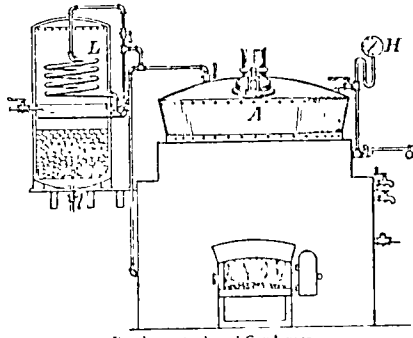
The mere . . . rendering is the most economical sort of plastering, and does for inferior rooms or cottages.

*Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 121.*

4. The process of trying out or clarifying.

**rendering-pan** (ren'dér-ing-pan), *n.* Same as *rendering-tank*.

**rendering-tank** (ren'dér-ing-tangk), *n.* A tank or boiler, usually steam-jacketed, for rendering lard or oil from fat. It is sometimes provided with mechanical devices for stirring and breaking up the fat



Rendering tank and Condenser

A tank or kettle jacketed over the part exposed to direct action of furnace. Condenser through which gases and vapors are carried and condensed. It is subsequently either purified for illumination or utilized as fuel in the furnace. Pressure gauge. For regulating flow and discharging the rendered lard, various cocks are provided. There are also safety valves (shown at the right of the figure), and a manhole at the top for charging and discharging.

while under treatment in the tank by steam- or fire heat, and a condensing apparatus for cooling and condensing the vapors that arise from the tank, in order that they may be burned and destroyed.

**rendezvous** (ren'de-vō or ron'dā-vō), *n.*; *pl. rendezvous* (formerly *rendezvous*). [Formerly also *renditions*, *randivous*, *randevous*; < F. *rendez-vous*, to take or assemble yourselves (at the place appointed), < *rendez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *rendre*, render, to take (see *render*), + *vous*, you, yourself, yourselves, < L. *vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] 1. A place of meeting; a place at which persons (or things) commonly meet; specifically, a place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

Go, captain . . . You know the *rendezvous*.

*Shak., Hamlet, IV. 1. 4.*

The Greyhound, the Greyhound in Blackfriars, an excellent *rendezvous*. *Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, II. 3.*

The air is so vast and rich a *rendezvous* of innumerable funeral corpses. *Boyle, Hidden Qualities of Air.*

To be sure it is extremely pleasant to have one's house made the motley *rendezvous* of all the lackeys of literature — the very high change of trailing authors and jobbing critics! *Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.*

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travellers

*Scott, Kenilworth, I.*

2. A meeting; a coming together; an associating. [Rare.]

There Time is every Wednesday . . . perhaps, in memory of the first occasions of their *Rendezvous*. *Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 91.*

The general place of *rendezvous* for all the servants, both in winter and summer, is the kitchen.

*Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions)*

3. An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time. — 4. A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon.*

5. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat.

A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto.

*Shak., I Hen. IV., IV. 1. 57.*

Within a tavern; whilst his coin did last

There was his *rendezvous*.

*Times, Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 65.*

If I happen, by some Accident, to be disappointed of that Allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Address to you, for I have no other *Rendezvous* to flee unto.

*Hovell, Letters, I. 1. 2.*

**rendezvous** (ren'de-vō or ron'dā-vō), *v.*; *pret. and pp. rendezvoused*, *ppr. rendezvousing*. [*Rendezvous*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath.

*Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I.*

Our new recruits are *rendezvousing* very generally.

*Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 183.*

*II. trans.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly.

*J. T. Phillips, Conferences of the Danish Missionaries (trans.), 1719, p. 310.*

**rendezvouiser** (ren'de-vō-ēr), *n.* One who makes a rendezvous; an associate. [Rare.]

His Lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron Sir Jeffrey Palmer that all the old *rendezvouisers* with him were so with his lordship.

*Roger North, Lord Gullford, I. 201. (Davies.)*

**rendible**<sup>1</sup> (ren'di-bl), *a.* [*rend*<sup>1</sup> + *-ible*; more prop. *rendable*.] Capable of being rent or torn asunder. *Imp. Dict.*

**rendible**<sup>2</sup> (ren'di-bl), *a.* [Prop. \**rendable*, < OF. *rendable*, < *rendre*, render: see *render*.] 1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable. — 2. Capable of being translated.

Every Language hath certain Idioms, Proverbs, peculiar Expressions of its own, which are not renderable in any other, but paraphrastically. *Hovell, Letters, III. 21.*

**rendition** (ren'dish'on), *n.* [*rend* + *-ition* = *Sp. rendición* = *Pg. (obs.) rendição* = *It. reddizione*, < L. *redditiō(n)-*, a giving back, < *reddere*, ML. *reddere*, give back: see *render*.] Cf. *red-dition*.] 1. The act of rendering or translating; a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

"Let us therefore lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us:" so we read the words of the apostle; but St. Chrysostom's *rendition* of them is better.

*Jer. Taylor, Works, III. II.*

2. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

These two lords . . . were carried with him [the king] to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place.

*Hutchinson, Memoirs, II. 133.*

3. The act of rendering or reproducing artistically. [An objectionable use.]

He [a painter] is contented to set himself delightful and not insoluble problems of *rendition*, and draws infinite pleasure from their resolution.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 651.*

**rendle-balk** (ren'dl-bāk), *n.* Same as *rundle-bark*.

**rend-rock** (rend'rok), *n.* [*rend*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *obj. rock*.] Same as *lithofractur*.

**rene**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *reign*.

**rene**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *rein*<sup>1</sup>.

**reneague**, *v.* See *renege*. *Shak.*

**renege**, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *renege*.

**renegade** (ren'ē-gād), *n.* [Also *renegado*; < *Sp. Pg. renegado*, a renegade: see *renegate*.] 1. An apostate from a religious faith.

In the most flourishing days of Ottoman power the great mass of the holders of high office were *renegades* or sons of *renegades*; the native Turk lay almost under a ban.

*L. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 427.*

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts his party and joins another; a deserter.

He [Wentworth] abandoned his associates, and hated them ever after with the deadly hatred of a *renegade*.

*Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.*

= *Syn. 1. Neophyte, Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), backslider, turncoat. — 2. Traitor, runaway.

**renegado** (ren'ē-gā'dō), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. renegado*: see *renegade*.] Same as *renegade*.

He was a *Renegado*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becometh a Turke.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 180.*

You are first (I warrant) some *Renegado* from the Inns of Court and the Law; and thou'lt come to suffer for't by the Law — that is, be hang'd.

*Wycherley, Plain Dealer, II. 1.*

**renegate** (ren'ē-gāt), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. renegat* (= *D. renegat* = *G. Sw. Dan. renegat*), < OF. *renegat*, *F. renégat* (OF. vernacularly *renié*, *renoié*) = *Pr. renegat* = *Sp. Pg. renegado* = *It. rinnegato*, *rinnegato*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion, *pp. of renegare*, deny again, < L. *re-*, again, + *negare*, deny: see *negate* and *renay*, *reny*. Hence, by corruption, *rinnegate*.] *I. n.* A renegade; an apostate. [Now only prov. Eng.]

How may this wayke woman han this strength

Hire to defende agayn this *renegat*?

*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 835.*

*II. a.* Apostate; false; traitorous.

Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderfull workes of God shewed vpon such infidels, blasphemers, . . . and *renegade* Christians. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 187.*

**renegation** (ren'ē-gā'shon), *n.* [*ML. "renegatio(n)-"*, < *renegare*, *pp. renegatus*, deny: see *renegate*.] Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ.

*Milman.*

**renege** (rē-nēg'), *v.* [Formerly also *reneague*, *reneg*, *renig*; = *F. renier* = *Fr. renegar*, *renejar* = *Sp. Pg. renegar* = *It. rinnegare*, *rinnegare*, deny, renounce: see *reny*, *renay*, *renegate*.] *I. trans.* To deny; disown; renounce.

Shall I *renege* I made them then?

Shall I deny my cunning founde?

*Mir. for Mags., I. 113.*

His captain's heart,

Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst

The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.

*Shak., A. and C., I. 1. 8.*

*II. intrans.* 1. To deny.

Such smiling rogues as these . . .

*Reneg*, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks

With every gale and vary of their masters.

*Shak., Lear, II. 2. 84.*

2. In *card-playing*, to play a card that is not of the suit led (as is allowable in some games); also, by extension, to revoke. Also *renig*. [U. S.]

**renegit** (rē-nē'gér), *n.* One who denies; a renegade.

Their forefathers . . . were sometimes esteemed blest Reformers by most of these modern *Renegers*, Separates, and Apostates.

*Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 57. (Davies.)*

**reneiet**, *v.* See *reny*.

**renerve** (rē-něrv'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *nerve*, *v.*] To nerve again; give new vigor to.

The slight *re-nerved* my courser's feet.

*Byron, Mazeppa, xvii.*

**renes**, *n.* Plural of *ren3*.

**renew** (rē-nū'), *v.* [*ME. renenwen*, *renuen*; < *re-* + *new*, *v.* Cf. *renovare*.] *I. trans.* 1. To make new again; restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; revive; make fresh or vigorous again; restore to a former state, or to a good state after decay or impairment.

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there.

*I Sam. xi. 14.*

Thou *renewest* the face of the earth.

*Ps. civ. 30.*

Restore his years, *renew* him, like an eagle.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.*

Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty morn by morn;

I earth in earth forget these empty courts.

*Tennyson, Tithonus.*

2. To make again: as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.

They turne afresh, and oft *renew* their former threat.

*Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 45.*

And [I have] endeavoured to *renew* a faint image of her several virtues and perfections upon your minds.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.*

3. To supply, equip, furnish, or fill again.

Take the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but ofte

*renewed.*

*Darcey Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 67.*

Come, bumpers high, express your joy,

The bowl we main *renew* it.

*Burns, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.*

4. To begin again; recommence.

Either *renew* the fight,

Or tear the lions out of England's coat.

*Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 5. 27.*

Day light returning *renew'd* the conflict.

*Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.*

5. To go over again; repeat; iterate.

Then can he all this storie to *renew*.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 64.*

The birds their notes *renew*, and bleating herds

Attest their joy.

*Milton, P. L., II. 491.*

The lady *renewed* her excuses.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 266.*

6. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one. — 7. In *theol.*, to make new spiritually. See *renovation*, 2.

Be *renewed* in the spirit of your mind.

*Eph. iv. 23.*

= *Syn. 1.* To reestablish, reconstitute, recreate, rebuild.

*II. intrans.* 1. To become new; grow afresh.

*Renew* I could not, like the moon.

*Shak., T. of A., IV. 3. 68.*

Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew*.

*Dryden.*

2. To begin again; cease to desist.

*Renew, renew!* The fierce Polydamas

Hath beat down Menon.

*Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 6.*

**renewability** (rē-nū-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*renewable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being renewable.





the verb: see *renounce*, *v.*] In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, the playing of a card of a different suit from that led.

**renouncement** (rē-noun's-ment), *n.* [*< OF. F. renoncement = Pr. renunciament = Sp. renunciamento = It. rinunziamento*; as *renounce*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of renouncing, or of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted,  
By your renouncement an immortal spirit.  
*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, i. 4. 35.

**renouncer** (rē-noun's-er), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims.

**renovant** (ren'ō-vant), *a.* [*< OF. renovant*, *< L. renovan(t)-s*, ppr. of *renovare*, renew, renovate; see *renovate*.] Renovating; renewing. *Cowel*.

**renovate** (ren'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *renovated*, ppr. *renovating*. [*< L. renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, renew (*> It. rinovare, rinnovare = Sp. Pg. renovar*), *< re-*, again, + *novus*, new, = *E. new*: see *new*. Cf. *renew*.] 1. To renew; render as good as new; restore to freshness or to a good condition: as, to *renovate* a building.

Then prince Edward, *renovating* his purpose, took shipping againe.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 37.

In hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and *renovate* their father's life. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

Till food and wine again should *renovate* his powers.  
*Crabbe*, *Works*, V. 93.

2. To give force or effect to anew; renew in effect.

He *renovated* by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him  
*Latimer*, *Sermon on the Lord's Prayer*.

**renovater** (ren'ō-vā-tēr), *n.* [*< renovate* + *-er*.] Same as *renovator*.

**renovation** (ren'ō-vā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. renovacion*, *F. rénovation = Pr. renovacio = Sp. renovación = Pg. renovação = It. rinovazione, rinnovazione*, *< L. renovatio(-n-)*, a renewing, renewal, *< renovare*, renew, renovate; see *renovate*.] 1. The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal.

This ambassade was sent . . . for the *renovation* of the old league and amitie.  
*Grafton*, *Hen. VII.*, an. 19.

Death becomes  
His final remedy; and . . . to second life,  
Waked in the *renovation* of the just,  
Resigns him up with heaven and earth renew'd.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 65.

The regular return of genial months,  
And *renovation* of a faded world.  
*Cowper*, *Fask*, vi. 124.

Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacey, purchased the property of that theatre (Drury Lane), together with the *renovation* of the patent.

*Life of Quin* (reprint, 1887), p. 42.

2. In *theol.*, the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit in one who has been regenerated. *Renovation* differs from regeneration inasmuch as, while regeneration is a single act, and confers a divine life which can never be wholly lost in this life, or, according to Calvinistic theology, continues forever, renovation is a continuous process or a repetition of acts whereby the divine life is preserved and matured.

**renovationist** (ren'ō-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< renovation* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the improvement of society by the spiritual renovation of the individual, supernaturally wrought through divine influence rather than by the development of human nature through purely natural and human influences.

**renovator** (ren'ō-vā-tor), *n.* [= *OF. renovateur*, *F. renovateur = Sp. Pg. renovador = It. rinnovatore*, *< L. renovator*, a renewer, *< renovare*, renew; see *renovate*.] One who or that which renovates or renews.

Just as sleep is the *renovator* of corporeal vigor so, with their [the Epicureans'] permission, I would believe death to be of the mind's.

*Landon*, *Imaginary Conversations* (Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero).

**renovel**, *v. t.* and *i.* [*ME. renovenen, renovenen* (also contr. *renovenen, renovenen*, simulating *new*), *< OF. renoverer, renoverer, renoverer, renoverer*, *F. renoverer = Pr. renoverer = It. rinovellare, rinnovellare*, renew, *< L. re-*, again, + *novellus*, new: see *novel*.] To renew.

Yet sang this foule, I rede yow alle awake,  
And ye that han ful chosen, as I devise,  
Yet at the leste *renoveleth* your servyse.  
*Chaucer*, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 17.

**renovelancet**, *n.* [*ME. renovelance, < OF. renovelance, < renoverer*, renew: see *renovel*.] A renewal.

*Renovelances*  
Of olde forleten aequyntances.  
*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 693.

**renown**, **renowned**. Obsolete forms of *renown*, *renowned*.

**renown** (rē-noun'), *v.* [*< ME. renouwen, renoumen, renomen* (in pp. *renouwen, renouwen*), *< OF. renouer, renouer, renouer, make famous* (pp. *renoumé, renowned, famous*), *F. renouer*, name over, repeat, rename, = *Pr. renommar, renommar, renomenar = Sp. renombrar = It. rinomare* (*> G. renommiere*, boast), *< ML. renomare*, make famous, *< L. re-*, again, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] *I. trans.* To make famous.

Nor yron bands abroad  
The Pontick sea by their huge Navy cast  
My volume shall *renouwe*, so long since past.  
*Spenser*, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 48.

The memorials and the things of fame  
That do *renouen* this city. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, iii. 3. 24.

Soft elocution does thy style *renouen*.  
*Dryden*, tr. of *Persius's Satires*, v. 19.

*II. intrans.* To behave or pose as a renower; swagger; boast: with indefinite *it*. [*Slang*, imitating German.]

To *renouen* it . . . is equivalent to the American phrase "spreads himself."

*C. G. Leland*, tr. of *Heine's Pictures of Travel*, The [Hartz Journey, note.

A general tumult ensued, and the student with the sword leaped to the floor. . . . He was *renouening* it.

*Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, II. 4.

**renown** (rē-noun'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also renouem, renouem*; *< ME. renouin, renouine, renou, renoume*, *< OF. renouin, renouin, renou, renoum*, *F. renom = Pr. Cat. renom = Sp. renombre = Pg. renome = It. rinomo*, fame, renown; from the verb: see *renouen*, *v.*] 1. The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

"O perle," quoth I, "of rygh *renoun*,  
So watr hit me dery that thou con deme,  
In this verry aygyoun."

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 1183.

Better it is to have *Renoume* among the good sorte then to be lorde over the whole world.

*Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.

I loved her old *renoun*, her stainless fame —  
What better proof than that I loathed her shame?

*Lowell*, to G. W. Curtis.

2. Report; rumor; éclat.  
And (they) didn't so well that the worde and the *renou* com to Agramm and to Gaheret that the childrener foughten be-nethe fer from hem. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 285.

Socrates . . . by the . . . universall *renoume* of all people, was approued to be the wisest man of all Grecia.  
*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, III. 22.

The Rutherford with gilt *renoun*,  
Convoy'd the town of Jedburgh out.  
*Raid of the Redswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 132).

3. A token of fame or reputation; an honor; a dignity.

For I ride on the milk-white steed,  
And aye nearest the town;  
Because I was a christen'd knight,  
They gave me that *renoun*.  
*The Young Tamland* (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

4. Haughtiness.  
Then out spake her father, he spake wif *renouen*,  
"Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose off her gown."  
*Lord Salton and Auchanackie* (Child's Ballads, II. 169).

= *Syn.* 1. Fame, Honor, etc. (see *glory*, *n.*), repute, note, distinction, name.

**renowned** (rē-noun'd'), *p. a.* [*< ME. renowned, renowned* (Se. *renouenit, renouenit*); pp. of *renouen*, *v.*] Having renown; famous; celebrated.

To ben rifit cleer and *renowned*.

*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, III. prose 2.

And made his comper a godsome of his, that he hadden hene for the fontstone, and was cleped after the kynge ban Bawdewyn, whiche was after full *renowned*.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

They that durst to strike  
At so exampleless and unblamed a life  
As that of the *renowned* Germanicus.  
*B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, II. 4.

= *Syn.* Celebrated, illustrious, etc. (see *famous*), famed, far-famed.

**renownedly** (rē-noun'd-li), *adv.* With, or so as to win, renown; with fame or celebrity. *Imp. Diet.*

**renowner** (rē-nou'n-er), *n.* 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame.

Through his great *renowner* I have wrought,  
And my safe saille to sacred anchor brought.

*Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xxiii.

Above them all I preferr'd the two famous *renowners* of Beatrice and Laura, who never write but honour of them to whom they devote their verse.

*Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. [= *G. renommt*, in university slang, a boaster.] A boaster; a bully; a swaggerer.

Von Kleist was a student, and universally acknowledged among his young acquaintance as a devilish handsome

fellow, notwithstanding a tremendous scar on his cheek, and a cream-colored mustache as soft as the silk of Indian corn. In short, he was a *renowner*, and a duellist.

*Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, II. 4.

**renownful** (rē-noun'fūl), *a.* [*< renown* + *-ful*.] Renowned; illustrious.

Man of large fame, great and abounding glory,  
*Renownful* Scipio. *Marston*, *Sophonisba*, i. 1.

**rense** (rens), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*.  
**rensselaerite** (ren-se-lār'it), *n.* [After Stephen Van Rensselaer.] A variety of massive tale or stentite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

**rent**<sup>1</sup> (rent). Preterit and past participle of *rend*<sup>1</sup>.

**rent**<sup>1</sup>, *r.* An obsolete variant of *rend*<sup>1</sup>.

Maligne interpretations whiche fayle not to *rente* and deface the *renoume* of wryters.

*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, *The Proheme*.

Though thou *rentest* thy face with painting [enlargest (margin, Heb. *rendest*)] thine eyes with paint, *R. V.*, in vain shalt thou make thyself fair. *Jer.* iv. 30.

In an extreme rage, *renting* his clothes and tearing his haire.  
*Lyly*, *Euphues* and his England, p. 230.

Repentance must begin with a just sorrow, a sorrow of heart, and such a sorrow as *renteth* the heart.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vi. 3.

They assaulted me on all sides, buffeting me and *renting* my Cloaths.

*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. i. 92.

**rent**<sup>1</sup> (rent), *n.* [*< rent*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, ult. *rend*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing; a tear; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack.

You all do know this mantle. . . .  
Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through;  
See what a *rent* the envious Casca made.  
*Shak.*, *J. C.*, iii. 2. 179.

2. A schism; a separation: as, a *rent* in the church.

Heer sing I Isaac's civill Braults and Broils:  
Jacobs Revolt; their Cities sack, their Spoils:  
Their cursed Wrack, their Goddled Calues; the *rent*  
Of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Isbicans Regiment.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., 'The Schisme.

We care not to keep truth separated from truth, which is the fiercest *rent* and disunion of all.

*Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 53.

= *Syn.* Tear, rupture, rift.

**rent**<sup>2</sup> (rent), *n.* [*< ME. rent, rente = D. G. Dan. rente = Sw. ränta*, *< OF. rente, F. rente*, income, revenue, rent, annuity, pension, funds, = *Pr. renta, renda = Sp. renta = Pg. renda = It. rendita*, income, revenue, rent, *< L. reddita* (se. *pecunia*), 'money paid,' fem. of *redditus*, pp. of *reddere*, give back, pay, yield: see *render*.] 1. Income; revenue; receipts from any regular source.

Titel was hire catel and hire *rente*.  
*Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 7.

She seyde, "O Love, to whom I have and shal  
Ben humble suget, trewe in myn entente,  
As I best can, to you, Lord, geve Ich al  
For everemo myn hertes lute to *rente*."  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, II. 830.

2. In *law*: (a) A compensation or return made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of time, for the possession and use of property of any kind.

Of all the tulkes of Troy, to telle them by name,  
Was non so riche of *rentes*, ne of renke godes,  
Of castels full close, & many clene townes.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3945.

Thus the poete preleseth the peock for his federes,  
And the liche for hus *rentes*, othere rychesen in hus schoppe.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 185.

Money, if kept by us, yields no *rent*, and is liable to loss.

*Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 213.

(b) Technically, a definite compensation or return reserved by a lease, to be made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of tenure, and payable in money, produce, or other chattels or labor, for the possession and use of land or buildings. Compensation of any other nature is not termed *rent*, because not enforceable in the same manner. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday.

Take (dear Son) to thee  
This Farm's demains. . . .  
And th' only *Rent* that of it I reserve is  
One Trees fair fruit, to shew thy suite and service.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., Eden.

*Rent* is said to be due at the first moment of the day appointed for payment, and in arrears at the first moment of the day following.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 275.

(c) The right to such compensation, particularly in respect of lands. Rents, at common law, are of three kinds: *rent-service*, *rent-charge* or *fee-farm*









## repeal

Divers laws had been made, which, upon experience, were repealed, as being neither safe nor equal.  
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 380.

The land, once lean, . . .  
 Exults to see its thirstily curse repeal'd.  
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 768.

A law for paying debts in lands or chattels was repealed within eight months of its enactment.  
*Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 231.

=Syn. 3. *Annul*, *Rescind*, etc. See *abolish*, and list under *abrogate*.

**repeal** (rē-pēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *repel*, *repell*; < OF. *rapel*, F. *rappel*, a recall, appeal, < *rap-peler*, call back: see *repat*, *v.*] 1. Recall, as from exile.

Her intercession chafed him so,  
 When she for thy repeal was suppliant,  
 That to close prison he commanded her.  
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., III. I. 231.

Begge not thy fathers free repeal to Court,  
 And to those offices we have bestow'd.  
*Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1871, VI. 52).

2. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation: as, the repeal of a statute.—**Freedom of repeal**. See *freedom*.—**Repeal agitation**, in *British hist.*, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Its leader was Daniel O'Connell, and its climax was reached in the monster meetings in its favor in 1843. After the trial of O'Connell in 1844 the agitation subsided.—Syn. 2. See *abolish*.

**repealability** (rē-pē-lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *repeal-able* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] The character of being repealable.

**repealable** (rē-pē-lā-bl), *a.* [< OF. *rapelable*, F. *rappelable*, repealable; as *repat* + *-able*.] Capable of being repealed; revocable, especially by the power that enacted.

Even that decision would have been repealable by a greater force.  
*Art of Contention* (Latham)

**repealableness** (rē-pē-lā-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *repealability*.

**repeater** (rē-pē-ler), *n.* [< *repat* + *-er*.] One who repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, an agitator for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

In old days . . . separatists would have been called *rep-els*, and neither expression would today be repudiated by the Nationalist party in Ireland.  
*English Hist.*, CLXIV. 1-2.

**repealment** (rē-pēl'mēt), *n.* [< *repat* + *-ment*.] 1. A calling back; recall, as from banishment.

Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his repealment.  
*Water Commencement*, p. 22 (Latham)

2. The act of abrogating or revoking; repeal. [Rare.]

**repeat** (rē-pet'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *repet*, < OF. *repetir*, F. *repetir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repetir* = It. *ripetere*, repeat, < L. *repetere*, attack again, seek again, resume, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *petere*, attack, seek: see *petition*. Cf. *appete*, *compete*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To do, make, or perform again.

The thought or feeling a thousand times repeated becomes his at last who utters it best.  
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 524.

2. To say again; iterate.

He that repeateth a matter separateth very friends.  
*Prov.*, xiii. 9.

No one can repeat any thing that Virgil has ever said that deserves repetition, but the man has that innate goodness of temper that he is welcome to every body.  
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To say over; recite; rehearse.

The third of the five vowels, if you repeat them.  
*Shak.*, I. I. I. v. 1. 27.

He will think on her he loves,  
 Fondly he'll repeat her name.  
*Burns*, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

4. To seek again. [Rare.]

And, while through burning labyrinth they retire,  
 With nothing eyes repeat what they would shun.  
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 257.

5. In *Scots law*, to restore; refund; repay, as money erroneously paid.—To repeat one's self, to say or do again what one has said or done before.—To repeat signals (*naut.*), to make the same signal which the senior officer has made, or to make a signal again.—Syn. 3. To recite. See *recapitulate*.

II. *intrans.* To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time. Specifically—(a) To strike the hour again when a desired sound of watch strikes the hour, and will strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed. See *repeater*, 2. (b) To commit or attempt to commit the fraud of voting more than once for one candidate at one election (U. S.).—**Repeating action**, in *pianoforte making*, an action which admits of the repetition of the stroke of a hammer before its digital has been completely released.—**Repeating circle, decimal**. See *circle, decimal*.—**Repeating firearm**, a rifle or other firearm fitted with a magazine for cartridges, with an automatic feed to the barrel, or in some other way prepared for the rapid discharge of a number of shots without reloading. [This name was formerly ap-

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plied to the revolver, but is now rarely so used.]—**Repeating instrument**, a geodetical or other optical instrument upon which the measurement of the angle can be repeated, beginning at the point of the limb where the last measurement ended, so as to eliminate in great measure the errors of graduation.—**Repeating rifle**. See *repeating firearm*, above.—**Repeating ship**. Same as *repeater*, 6 (a).

**repeat** (rē-pēt'), *n.* [< *repat*, *v.*] 1. The act of repeating; repetition. [Rare.]

Of all whose speech Achilles first renew'd  
 The last part thus, . . .  
 And so of this repeat enough.  
*Chapman*, tr. of *Iliad*, xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated; specifically, in music, a passage performed a second time.

They [the Greek poets] called such linking verse Epimone, . . . and we may term him the *Loucheburden*, following the original, or, if it please you, the long *repeate*.  
*Pattenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 188.

3. In musical notation, a sign that a passage or movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is usually included within the signs : || or : || The sign S is often added for greater distinctness. When the passage is not to be repeated entire, the terms *da capo* (D. C.) or *dal segno* (D. S.) are used, the former meaning 'from the beginning,' and the latter 'from the sign (S),' and the end of the repeat is marked by *fine* or by a heavy bar with a hold, ||: A passage of only a measure or two which is to be repeated is sometimes marked *fig. 1*.—**Double repeat**, in *music*, the middle term.

The double repeat (which is a word used in both the propositions) must not enter into the conclusion.  
*Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

**repeatedly** (rē-pēt'ed-li), *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again indefinitely.

**repeater** (rē-pē-ter), *n.* 1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

Repeaters of their popular oratorical volubilities.  
*Jen. Taylor* (C), Art of Eloquence, p. 121.

2. A watch that, on the compression of a spring, strikes the last hour. Some also indicate the quarters, or even the hours, quarters, and odd minutes.—3. In *arith.*, an intermediate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *pure repeater*, as . . . etc., but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *mixed repeater*, as . . . etc. It is used to indicate pure and mixed repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure, thus, the above examples are written . . . and . . . A repeater is also called a *repeating decimal*.

4. One who votes or attempts to vote more than once for one candidate at an election. [U. S.]

When every town and city in the United States is voting on the same day, and "boloid" is, and repeaters are needed at home, and each State is reduced for its voters to its own cities.  
*The Nation*, VI. 2-2.

5. A repeating firearm. (a) A revolver. (b) A magazine gun.

6. *Naut.*: (a) A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Also called *repeating ship*. (b) A flag which indicates that the first, second, or third flag in a host of signals is to be repeated.—7. In *telegr.*, an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, etc., the original line current becomes too feeble to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit.—8. In *calico-printing*, a figure which is repeated at equal intervals in a pattern.

**repeating** (rē-pē-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *repeat*, *v.*] The fraudulent voting, or attempt to vote, more than once for a single candidate in an election. [U. S.]

Repeating and personation are not rare in dense populations, where the agents and officials do not, and cannot, know the voters' faces.  
*Bryce*, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 102.

**repedation** (rē-pē-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *repedare*, pp. *repedatus*, step back, < L. *re-*, back, + *ped-* (*ped-*), foot: see *pedal*, *pedestrian*.] A stepping or going back; return.

To take notice of the directions, stations, and repedations of those erratic lights, and from thence most convincingly to inform himself of that pleasant and true paradox of the annual motion of the earth.  
*Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, II. 12.

**repel** (rē-pēl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *repell'd*, ppr. *repelling*. [Formerly also *repull*; < ME. *repullen*, < OF. *\*repeller* = Sp. *repeler* = Pg. *repellar* = It. *repellere*, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*, 1.

## reput

Cf. *compel*, *expel*, *impel*, *propel*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drive back; force to return; check the advance of; repulse: as, to *repel* an assailant.

Wyth this honde hast thou wyrtyn many lettres by whiche thou *repellyd* moche folke fro doynge sacrifyse to our goddes.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Foul words and frowns must not *repel* a lover.  
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 573.

The Batavians . . . had enclos'd the Romans unawares behind, but that Agricola, with a strong body of horse which he reserv'd for such a purpose, *repell'd* them back as fast.  
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., II.

But in the past a multitude of aggressions have occurred . . . which needed to be *repelled* by the speediest means.  
*Woolsey*, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 111.

2. To encounter in any manner with effectual resistance; resist; oppose; reject: as, to *repel* an encroachment; to *repel* an argument.—3. To drive back or away: the opposite of *attract*. See *repulsion*.—Pleas *proponed* and *repelled*. See *propane*.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Decline*, *Reject*, etc. (see *refuse*), parry, ward off, defeat.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed; antagonize.—2. In *med.*, to prevent such an afflux of fluids to any particular part as would render it tumid or swollen.

**repellence** (rē-pēl'ens), *n.* [< *repellen* (t) + *-ce*.] Same as *repellency*.

**repellency** (rē-pēl'ēn-si), *n.* [As *repellence* (see *-cy*).] The character of being repellent; the property of repelling; repulsion.

**repellent** (rē-pēl'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *repeliente* = Pg. It. *repellente*, < L. *repellen* (t)-s, ppr. of *repellere*, drive back: see *repel*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the effect of repelling, physically or morally; having power to repel; able or tending to repel; repulsive.

Why should the most repellent particles be the most attractive upon contact?  
*Ep. Berkeley*, *Sirius*, § 257.

Its repellent plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder.  
*Athenaeum*, No. 2867, p. 174.

There are some men whom destiny has endowed with the faculty of external neatness, whose clothes are repellent of dust and mud.  
*Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 47.

2. Specifically, capable of repelling water; water-proof: as, repellent cloth or paper.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, an agent which is used to prevent or reduce a swelling. Astringents, i.e., cold water, etc., are repellents.—2. A kind of water-proof cloth.

**repeller** (rē-pēl'er), *n.* One who or that which repels.

**repelless** (rē-pēl'les), *a.* [< *repel* + *-less*.] Invincible; that cannot be repelled. [Rare.]

Two great Armados how relic plow'd their way,  
 And by assault made knowne *repelless* might.  
*G. Markham*, Sir E. Girinulle (Arber rep.), p. 71.

**repent** (rē-pent'), *v.* [< ME. *repentan*, < OF. (and It.) *repentir*, refl., = Pr. *repentir*, *repentare* = Cat. *repentir* = OSp. *repentir* (cf. mod. Sp. *arrepentir* = Pg. *arrepentir*, refl.) = It. *ripentire*, *ripentire*, *repent*, < ML. as if *\*repentire*, *repent* (ppr. *repentit* (t)-s, repentant), < L. *re-*, again, + *pentire* (> OF. *pentir*), *repent*: see *penitent*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something one has done or left undone.

Yet the night that wold *repente* with gods will of the strife that the fiddle had a gem Merlin, but to late that were to repent.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 176.

I never did *repent* for doing good,  
 Nor shall not now.  
*Shak.*, M. of V., III. 4. 10.

Thus Grief still treads upon the heels of Pleasure;  
 Marry'd in haste, we may *repent* at Leisure.  
*Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 8.

2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; be penitent. See *repentance*.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish.  
*Luke*, xiii. 3.

Full seldom does a man *repent*, or use  
 Both grace and will to pick the vicious quilt  
 Of blood and custom wholly out of him,  
 And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.  
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To do penance.—4. To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with something that is past.

Sir knight, so far haste thou gon that late it is to *repente*, for he is longinge to me, and therefore I com hym for to challenge.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 328.

Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return.  
*Ex.*, xiii. 17.

5. To express sorrow for something past.

For dead, I surely doubt, thou maist aread  
 Henceforth for ever Florimell to bee;  
 That all the noble knights of Maydenhead,  
 Which her ador'd, may sore *repent* with mee.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 47.

Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon,  
... poor Enochian did  
Before thy face *repent*? *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 7.

=Syn. 1-4. See *repentance*.

**II. trans.** 1. To remember or regard with contrition, compunction, or self-reproach; feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of; as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbor.

Peraventur thou may *repent* it twyes,  
That thou hast ask'd of this land's trevage.  
*Generides* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3342.

Confess yourself to heaven;  
*Repent* what's past; avoid what is to come.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 150.

My loss I mourn, but not *repent* it.  
*Burns*, To Major Logan.  
[Formerly] often, and sometimes still, used reflexively and impersonally.

It *repenteth* me not of my cost or labor bestowed in the service of this commonwealth.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 476.

This was that which *repented* him, to have giv'n up to just punishment so stout a Champion of his desires.  
*Milton*, *Ilk. Enoklastes*, ii.

Thou may'st *repent* thee yet  
The giving of this gift.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 47.

2†. To be sorry for or on account of.

"To that shalt thou come hastily," quod Gawain, "and that me *repenteth* sore, for moche wolde I love thy companye yet if it liked."  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

**repent** (*rĕ-pen't*), *n.* [*< repent*, *v.*] Repentance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Reproch the first, Shame next, *Repent* behind.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 21.

**repent** (*rĕ-pen't*), *a.* [*< L. repen(t)-s*, ppr. of *repere* (> *It. ripari*), creep; akin to *serpere*, creep, *Gr. ip-er*, creep; see *reptile* and *serpent*.] 1. In *bot.*, creeping; growing prostrate along the ground, or horizontally beneath the surface, and rooting progressively.—2. In *zool.*, creeping, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*.

**repentable** (*rĕ-pen'ta-bl*), *a.* [*< repent* + *-able*.] Capable of being repented of. [Rare.]

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a *repentable* sin or repitible malice.  
*Ep. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 65 (*Davies*).

**repentance** (*rĕ-pen'tans*), *n.* [*< ME. repentance*, *repentance*, *< OF. repentance*, *repentance*, *F. repentance* = *Pr. repen(t)sa* = *It. ripentanza*, *< ML. as if \*repententia*, *< repenit(t)-s*, *repentant*; see *repentant*, and cf. *penitence*.] 1. The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or contrition for what one has done or left undone.

For what is true *repentance* but in thought—  
Not ev'n in inmost thought to think again  
The sin that made the past so pleasant to us?  
*Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

2. In *theol.*, a change of mental and spiritual habit respecting sin, involving a hatred of and sorrow because of it, and a hearty and genuine abandonment of it in conduct of life.

John did . . . preach the baptism of *repentance* for the remission of sins.  
*Mark*, I. 1.

As all sins deprive us of the favour of Almighty God, our way of reconciliation with him is the inward secret *repentance* of the heart.  
*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vi. 3.

Try what *repentance* can; what can it not?  
Yet what can it when one can not repent?  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 65.

=Syn. *Repentance*, *Penitence*, *Contrition*, *Compunction*, *Regret*, *Remorse*, may express the sorrowful feeling of the wrong-doer in view of his conduct. *Regret* is quite as often used of wishing that one had not done that which is unwise; as applied to misconduct, it expresses the feeblest degree of sorrow for doing wrong; but it may contain no element of real *repentance*. *Repentance* goes beyond feeling to express distinct purposes of turning from sin to righteousness; the Bible word most often translated *repentance* means a change of mental and spiritual attitude toward sin. Strictly, *repentance* is the beginning of amendment of life; the word does not imply any greater degree of feeling than is necessary to bring about a change, whether the turning be from a particular sin or from an attitude of sin. *Penitence* implies a large measure of feeling, and applies more exclusively than *repentance* to wrong-doing as an offense against God and right. *Contrition*, literally breaking or bruising, is essentially the same as *penitence*; it is a deep, quiet, and continued sorrow, chiefly for specific acts. *Compunction*, literally pricking, is a sharp pang of regret or self-reproach, often momentary and not always resulting in moral benefit. It is more likely than remorse to result in good. *Remorse*, literally gnawing, is naturally sharper mental suffering than *compunction*; the word often suggests a sort of spiritual despair or hopelessness, paralyzing one for efforts to attain *repentance*.

**repentant** (*rĕ-pen'tant*), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. repentant*, *< OF. repentant*, *repentant*, *penitent*, *< ML. repenit(t)-s*, ppr. of *\*repentere*, *repent*; see *repent*.] 1. *a.* 1. Experiencing repon-

tance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.

There is no sin so great but God may forgive it, and doth forgive it to the *repentant* heart.  
*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood,  
Praying.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 1.

2. Expressing or showing *repentance*.

After I have solemnly interr'd  
At Chertsey monastery this noble king,  
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i. 2. 216.

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains  
*Repentant* sighs and voluntary pains.  
*Pope*, *Elloisa to Abelard*.

=Syn. See *repentance*.

**II. n.** One who repents; a penitent.  
**repentantly** (*rĕ-pen'tant-ly*), *adv.* In a repentant manner; with *repentance*.

To her I will myself address,  
And my rash faults *repentantly* confess.  
*Fletcher*, *Talkative Shepherdess*, v. 4.

**repenter** (*rĕ-pen'ter*), *n.* One who repents.  
Sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation.  
*Donne*, *Devotions*, p. 221.

**Repentia** (*rĕ-pen'shi-ā*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. repen(t)-s*, creeping; see *repent*.] The limbless lacertilians as a division of squamate reptiles. *Merrim.*

**repentingly** (*rĕ-pen'ting-ly*), *adv.* With *repentance*. *Imp. Dict.*

**repentless** (*rĕ-pen'tle-s*), *a.* [*< repent* + *-less*.] Without *repentance*; unrepenting. *Jodrell*.

**repeople** (*re-pĕ-pl*), *v. t.* [*< OF. repeupler*, *F. repeupler*, also *repopuler* = *Sp. repoblar* = *It. ripopolare*; as *re-* + *people*.] To people anew; furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage and *repeopleing* the island.  
*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 105.

**repercept** (*rĕ-pĕr'sept*), *n.* [*< re-* + *percept*.] A represented percept. *Mind*, X. 122.

**reperception** (*rĕ-pĕr-sĕp'shon*), *n.* [*< re-* + *perception*.] The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception.

Keats . . . writes to his publisher, . . . "No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine."  
*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 313.

**reperculation** (*rĕ-pĕr-kŭ-lā'shon*), *n.* [*< re-* + *perculation*.] Repeated percussive action; in *phar.*, the successive application of the same percussive instrument to fresh parts of the substance to be percussed.

**repercuss** (*rĕ-pĕr-kus'*), *v. t.* [*< L. repercus-sus*, pp. of *repercutere* (> *It. ripercuotere* = *Sp. Pg. repercutir* = *Pr. repercutir* = *F. repercuter*), strike, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate, *< re-*, back, + *percutere*, strike; see *percuss*.] To beat or drive back; send back; reflect.

Air in ovens, though . . . it doth . . . bolt and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 118.

Perceiving all the subadjacent country, at so small an horizontal distance, to *repercuss* such a light as I could hardly look against.  
*Leelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 4, 1641.

**repercussion** (*rĕ-pĕr-kush'on*), *n.* [*< OF. repercus-sion*, *F. repercus-sion* = *Pr. repercus-sio* = *Sp. repercus-sion* = *Pg. repercus-sio* = *It. ripercus-sione*, *< L. repercus-sio* = *It. ripercutere*), a rebounding, reflecting, *< repercutere*, strike back, reflect; see *percuss*.] 1. The act of driving back; a rebounding or reflection; the throwing back of a moving body by another upon which it impinges; reverberation.

In echoes (whereof some are as loud as the original voice) there is no new elision, but a *repercussion* only.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 121.

The streams . . . appealing, by the *repercussion* of the water in manly places to be full of great stones in the bottom.

The peculiar style of this critic [Hazlitt] is at once sparkling and vehement. . . . The volcano of his criticism heaves; the short, irruptive periods clash with quick *repercussion*.  
*I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 99.

2. In *music*: (a) That tone in a Gregorian mode which is most frequently repeated; the dominant. (b) The reappearance of the subject and answer of a fugue in regular order after the general development with its episodes. (c) Any reiteration or repetition of a tone or chord.

**repercussive** (*rĕ-pĕr-kus'iv*), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. repercus-siv*, *F. repercus-siv* = *Pr. repercus-siu* = *Sp. repercus-sivo* = *Pg. repercus-sivo* = *It. ripercus-sivo*; as *percuss* + *-iv*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the nature of *repercussion*; causing *repercussion* or reflection.

Whose dishevel'd locks,  
Like gems against the *repercussive* sun,  
Glow light and splendour.  
*Middleton*, *Family of Love*, iv. 2

## repetition

The huge Cyclops did with molding Thunder sweat,  
And Massive Bolts on *repercussive* Anvils bear.  
*Congreve*, *Taking of Namur*.

2†. Repellent.

Blood is stanch'd . . . by astringents and *repercussive* medicines.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 66.

3. Driven back; reverberated.

Echo, fair Echo, speak, . . .  
Salute me with thy *repercussive* voice.  
*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, i. 1.  
Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud  
The *repercussive* Roar. *Thomson*, *Summer*, l. 1162.

**II. n.** A repellent.

**repertoire** (*rep-ĕr-twōr'*), *n.* [*< F. répertoire*; see *repertory*.] A repertory; specifically, in *music* and the *drama*, the list of works which a performer or company of performers has carefully studied, and is ready to perform.

**repertori** (*rĕ-pĕr'tor*), *n.* [*< L. repertor*, a finder, discoverer, *< reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find out, discover; see *repertory*.] A finder. [Rare.]

Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the *repertor* of mules, the industrious founder or the casual finder of them.

*Fuller*, *Pisgah Sight*, IV. ii. 32. (*Davies*.)

**repertorium** (*rep-ĕr-tō-ri-um*), *n.*; pl. *repertoria* (-i). [*LL.*] Same as *repertory*.

**repertory** (*rep-ĕr-tō-ri*), *n.*; pl. *repertories* (-ries). [*< OF. \*repertorie*, later *repertoire*, *F. répertoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. repertorio*, *< LL. repertorium*, an inventory, list, repertory, *< L. repertire*, pp. *repertus*, find, find out, discover, invent, *< re-*, again, + *parire*, usually *parere*, produce; see *parent*.] 1. A place where things are so arranged that they can readily be found when wanted; a book the contents of which are so arranged; hence, an inventory; a list; an index.

Hermippus, who wrote of . . . the poems of Zoroastes, containing a hundred thousand verses twenty times told, of his making; and made besides a *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poeple.

*Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xxx. 1.

2. A store or collection; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

His [Homer's] writings became the sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his.

*Bolingbroke*, *Essays*, ii. Error and Superstition.  
The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *repertory* of one kind of examples.  
*Durke*.

3. Same as *repertoire*.

A great academic, artistic theatre, . . . rich in its *repertory*, rich in the high quality and the wide array of its servants.  
*H. James, Jr.*, *The Tragic Muse*, xxix.

**reperusal** (*rĕ-pĕ-rŭ-zal*), *n.* [*< reperuse* + *-al*.] A second or a repeated perusal.

**reperuse** (*rĕ-pĕ-rŭ-z'*), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *peruse*.] To peruse again. *Bulwer*.

**repet.** An abbreviation of the Latin word *repetatur* (let it be repeated), used in prescriptions.

**repetend** (*rep-ĕ-tend*), *n.* [*< L. repetendus*, to be repeated, gerundive of *repetere*, repeat; see *repeat*.] 1. In *arith.*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circulate. It is called a *simple repetend* when only one figure recurs, as .3333, etc., and a *compound repetend* when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .029029, etc. It is usual to mark the single figure or the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them: thus, the repetends above mentioned are written .3 and .029. See *repeater*, 3.

2. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song. [Rare.]

In "The Raven," "Lenore," and elsewhere, he [Poe] employed the *repetend* also, and with still more novel results.  
*Stedman*, *Poets of America*, p. 251.

**repetent** (*rep-ĕ-tent'*), *n.* [*G.*, *< L. repenit(t)-s*, pp. of *repetere*, repeat; see *repeat*.] In Germany, a tutor or private teacher; a repetitor.

He [Bleek] was recalled to Berlin to occupy the position of *Repetent* or tutor in theology. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 824.

**repetition** (*rep-ĕ-tish'on*), *n.* [*< OF. repetition*, *F. répétition* = *Pr. repetitio* = *Sp. repetición* = *Pg. repetição* = *It. ripetizione*, *< L. repetitio* (n-), a demanding back, reclamation, repetition, *< repetere*, seek again, repeat; see *repeat*.] 1. The act of repeating, in any sense; iteration of the same act, word, sound, or idea.

Ye have another sort of *repetition* when in one verse or clause of a verse ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus:

It was Maryne, Maryne that wrought mine woe.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 167.  
All the neighbour caves . . .  
Make verbal *repetition* of her moans.  
*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 831.

Every feeling tends to a certain extent to become deeper by *repetition*.  
*J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 484.

2. That which is repeated.—3t. Remembrance; recollection.

Call him hither;  
We are reconciled, and the first view shall kill  
All repetition: let him not ask our pardon;  
The nature of his great offence is dead,  
And deeper than oblivion we do bury  
The incensing relics of it.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.—5. Specifically, in *music*, the rapid reiteration or repercussion of a tone or chord, so as to produce a sustained effect, as upon the pianoforte and other stringed instruments.—6. Same as *repeating action* (which see, under *repeat*).—**Repetition of *r***, in *maths*, a partition in which a number occurs *r* times. Thus, 2 + 2 + 2 + 5 is a repetition of 3 = *Syn.* 1 and 2. See *recapitulate* and *pleonasm*.

**repetitional** (rep-ē-tish'ōn-əl), *a.* [*< repetition + -al.*] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

**repetitious** (rep-ē-tish'ōn-ū-ri), *a.* [*< repetition + -ous.*] Same as *repetitional*.

**repetitioner** (rep-ē-tish'ōn-ēr), *n.* [*< repetition + -er.*] One who repeats; a repeater.

In 1665 he [Sam. Jemmat] was the Repeater or Repetitioner, in St. Mary's church, on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons. Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. 141.

**repetitious** (rep-ē-tish'us), *a.* [*< repetiti(ōn) + -ous.*] Containing or employing repetition; especially, characterized by undue or tiresome iteration. [U. S.]

The observation which you have quoted from the Abbé Raynal, which has been written off in a succession not much less repetitions, or protracted, than that in which school-boys of former times wrote.

Quoted by Pickering from *Remarks on the Review of Tuckin's Letters* in the Quarterly Rev., Boston, 1815.

The whole passage, Hamlet, I. 4. 17-28, "This heavy-headed rascal, east and west," etc., is diffuse, involved, and repetitious. Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass., 1883, p. xxii.

An irrelevant or repetitious speaker.

Harper's Mag., LXXV. 545.

**repetitiously** (rep-ē-tish'us-ly), *adv.* In a repetitions manner; with tiresome repetition. [U. S.]

**repetitiousness** (rep-ē-tish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being repetitious. [U. S.]

**repetitive** (rē-pet'ī-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. repetitivo*, *< L. repetere*, pp. *repetitus*, repeat; see *repeat*.] Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitious.

**repetitor** (rē-pet'ī-tor), *n.* [= *F. répétiteur* = *It. ripetitore* = *Sp. Pg. repitidor* = *It. ripetitore*, *repetitor*, *< L. repetitor*, one who demands back, a reclamer, *ML.* a repeater, *< repetere*, seek again, repeat; see *repeat*.] A private instructor or tutor in a university.

**repique**, *n.* and *v.* See *repique*.

**repine** (rē-pīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repined*, ppr. *repining*. [Early mod. E. *repine*; *< re- + pine*; perhaps suggested by *OF. repoudre*, prick again, or by *repent*.] 1. To be fretfully discontented; be unhappy and indulge in complaint; murmur: often with *at* or *against*.

Laches thereat gan to repine,

And sayd  
"Not so, for what the Fates do once decree,  
Not all the gods can change, nor Jove himself can free."  
Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 51.

This s duage trash you so scornfully repine at, being put in your mouths, your stomachs can digest.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 229.

Our Men seeing we made such great runs, and the Wind like to continue, repined because they were kept at such short allowance.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 251.

Thy rack'd inhabitants repine, complain,

Tax'd till the brow of Labour sweats in vain.

Cowper, Expostulation, l. 301.

2t. To fail; give way.

Repining courage yields.

No foot to foe. Spenser, F. Q., I. II. 17.

**repine** (rē-pīn'), *n.* [*< repine, v.*] A repining. [Rare.]

Were never four such lamps together mix'd,  
Had not his [eyes] clouded with his brow's repine.  
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 190.

And ye, fair heaps, the Muses' sacred shrines  
(In spite of time and envious repines)  
Stand still, and flourish. Bp. Hall, Satires, II. II. 8.

**repiner** (rē-pī-nēr), *n.* One who repines or murmurs.

Let rash repiners stand appalled  
Who dare not trust in Thee. Young.

Alas for maiden, alas for Judge,  
For rich repiner and household drudge!  
Whittier, Maud Muller.

**repining** (rē-pī-nīng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *repine, v.*] Discontent; regret; complaint.

He sat upon the rocks that edged the shore,  
And in continued weeping and in sighs  
And vain repinings wore the hours away.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 79.

**repiningly** (rē-pī-nīng-ly), *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

**repique** (rē-pēk'), *n.* [Also *repique*; *< F. repique*, *repique*, *< repiquer*, formerly *repiquer*, prick or thrust again, *< re- + piquer*, prick, thrust, *< pic*, a point, pike: see *pikel*.] In *piquet*, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations of cards in one's hand, before the playing begins and before an opponent has scored at all.

**repique** (rē-pēk'), *v.* [*< repique, n.*] 1. *Intrans.* In *piquet*, to score a repique.

II. *trans.* To score a repique over.

"Your game has been short," said Harley. "I repiqued him," answered the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance. H. Mackenzie, Man of Feeling, xav.

Also *repique*.

**replace** (rē-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replaced*, ppr. *replacing*. [*< re- + place*; prob. suggested by *F. remplace* (see *reimplace*).] 1. To put again in the former or the proper place.

The earl . . . was replaced in his government. Bacon.

The deities of Troy, and his own Penates, are made the companions of his flight; . . . and at last he replaces them in Italy, their native country. Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

A hermit . . . replac'd his book  
Within its customary nook.

Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

2. To restore (what has been taken away or borrowed); return; make good; as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.—3. To substitute something competent in the place of, as of something which has been displaced or lost or destroyed.—4. To fill or take the place of; supersede; be a substitute for; fulfil the end or office of.

It is a heavy charge against Peter to have suffered that so important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needs be should grow up ill educated and unfit to replace him. Brougham.

With Israel, religion replaced morality.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, p. 41.

These compounds (organic acids) may be regarded as hydrocarbons in which hydrogen is replaced by carboxyl. Encyc. Brit., V. 553.

The view of life as a thing to be put up with replacing that rest for existence which was so intense in early civilisations. T. Hardy, Return of the Native, III. 1.

**Replaced crystal.** See *crystal* = *Syn.* 1. To reinstate, re-establish, restore.

**replaceable** (rē-plās'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being replaced; that may be replaced.

**replacement** (rē-plās'mēt), *n.* [*< replace + -ment*. Cf. *F. remplacement*, *< remplace*, replace.] 1. The act of replacing.

The organic acids may likewise be regarded as derived from alcohols by the replacement of H<sub>2</sub> by O. Encyc. Brit., V. 553.

2. In *crystal*, the removal of an edge or angle by one plane or more.

**replacer** (rē-plās'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which replaces, or restores to the former or proper place.—2. One who or that which takes the place of another; a substitute.

**Car-replacer**, a device carried on nearly all American rail way trains for quickly replacing derailed wheels on the track. It is used in pairs, one for each rail, and consists of a short heavy bar of iron swivelling on a yoke which is placed over the railroad. A sharp pull of the locomotive pulls the derailed wheels up the replacer, whence they drop upon the rails.

**replacing-switch** (rē-plās'ing-swīch), *n.* A device consisting of a united pair of iron plates hinged to shoes fitting over the rails, used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway rolling-stock. A second pair of plates may be hinged to the first to facilitate the placing of the bridge in position to receive the car-wheels.

**replait** (rē-plāt'), *v. t.* [Also *replait*; *< re- + plait, v.*] To plait or fold again; fold one part of over another again and again.

In his [Raphael's] first works, . . . we behold many small foldings often replaited, which look like so many whiplashes. Dryden, Observations on Dryden's Art [of Painting].

**replant** (rē-plant'), *v. t.* [*< OF. replanter* = *Sp. Pg. replantar* = *It. ripiantare*, *< ML. replantare*, plant again, *< L. re-, again, + plantare*, plant; see *plant*.] 1. To plant again.

Small trees upon which figs or other fruit grow, being yet unripe, . . . take . . . up in a warm day, and replant them in good ground. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 443.

2. Figuratively, to reinstate.

I will revenge his wrong to Lady Bona,  
And replant Henry in his former state.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 108.

**replant** (rē-plant'), *n.* [*< replant, v.*] That which is replanted. [Recent.]

No growth has appeared in any of the replants.

Medical News, LII. 468.

**replantable** (rē-plan'tā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. replantable*; as *replant + -able*.] Capable of being planted again. Imp. Diet.

**replantation** (rē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [*< F. repantation*; as *replant + -ation*.] The act of planting again.

Attempting the replantation of that beautiful image sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.

Hallywell, Saving of Souls (1677), p. 100. (Latham.)

**replead** (rē-plēd'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< OF. \*replaidier*, *repledoier*, *replidoier*, plead again; as *re- + plead*.] To plead again.

**repleader** (rē-plēd'ēr), *n.* [*< OF. \*replaidier*, inf. used as a noun; see *replead*.] In law, a second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of pleading again; a course allowed for the correction of misleading.

**repleat** (rē-plēt'), *v. t.* Same as *replait*.

**repledge** (rē-plēj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. replegiar* (ML. *replegiare*), pledge again; as *re- + pledge*. Cf. *replevy*.] 1. To pledge again.—2. In *Scots law*, to demand judicially, as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offense had been committed within the replieger's jurisdiction.

This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

**repledger** (rē-plēj'ēr), *n.* One who repledges.

**replenish** (rē-plen'ish), *v.* [*< ME. replenissen*, *< repleniss*, stem of certain parts of *OF. replenir*, fill up again, *< L. re-, again, + ML. \*plenire*, *< plenus*, full; see *plentiful*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To fill again; hence, to fill completely; stock.

Deserts replenished with wylie beasts and venomous serpents. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 9.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth.

Gen. I. 28.

There was . . . a quantile of a great sorte of flles, . . . which came out of holes in y<sup>e</sup> ground, and replenished all y<sup>e</sup> woods, and ate y<sup>e</sup> green things.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 315.

2t. To finish; complete; consummate; perfect.

We smothered

The most replenished sweet work of nature.

Shak., Rich. III., IV. 3. 18.

3t. To revive. Palsgrave. (Halliwell.)

II. *trans.* To recover former fullness.

It is like . . . that the humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore it were good to purge some day or two after the full; for that then the humours will not replenish so soon. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 591.

**replenisher** (rē-plen'ish-ēr), *n.* One who or that which replenishes; specifically, in *elect.*, a static influence- or induction-machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer.

**replenishment** (rē-plen'ish-mēt), *n.* [*< replenish + -ment*.] 1. The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.—2. That which replenishes; a supply. Cowper.

**replete** (rē-plēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *repleat*; *< ME. replete*, *replet*, *< OF. (and F.) replet* = *Pr. replet* = *Sp. Pg. It. repleto*, *< L. repletus*, filled up, pp. of *reple*, fill again, *< re-*, again, + *plere*, fill; see *plenty*. Cf. *complete*.] Filled up; completely filled; full; abounding.

Ware the sonne in his ascension

Ne fynde yow not replet of humours hote.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 137.

The world's large tongue

Proclaims you for a man replete with mocks.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 553.

O, that 'a comedy on a very new plan; replete with wit and mirth, yet of a most serious moral!

Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.

**replete** (rē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repleated*, ppr. *repleting*. [*< L. repletus*, pp. of *reple*, fill up; see *replete, a.*] To fill to repletion or satiety; fill full.

Such have their intestines repleted with wind and excrements. Fenner, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 407. (Encyc. Diet.)

**repleteness** (rē-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being replete; fullness; repletion. Bailey, 1727.

**repletion** (rē-plē'shon), *n.* [*< ME. replecioun*, *< OF. repletion*, *replecion*, *F. réplétion* = *Pr. replecio* = *Sp. replecion* = *Pg. repleção* = *It. re-*

## repletion

*plezione*, < *L. repletio* (n.), a filling up, < *replere*, fill up: see *replete*.] 1. The state of being replete; fullness; specifically, superabundant fullness; surfeit, especially of food or drink.

*Replecionem* ne made hire nevero sik;  
Attempre dyete was al hire plishik.  
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 17.

Drowsiness followed *repletion*, as a matter of course, and they gave us a bed of skins in an inner room.  
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 118.

2. In *med.*, fullness of blood; plethora.  
**repletive** (rē-plē'tiv), *a.* [*< OF. replētif*; as *replete* + *-ive*.] Causing repletion. *Cotgrave*.  
**repletively** (rē-plē'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a repletive manner; redundantly.

It [behold] is like the hand in the margin of a book, pointing to some remarkable thing, and of great succeeding consequence. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen; seldom used *repletively*, but to impart and import some special note.  
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 110.

**repletory** (rē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [*< replete* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to repletion; tending to or producing repletion.

A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its "mental dietetic" is tonic, not *repletory*.  
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, App. iii., c.

**replevable** (rē-plev'ā-bl), *a.* [*< replevy* + *-able*.] Same as *replevisable*.

**replevin** (rē-plev'in), *n.* [*< OF. replevin*, \**replevine* (ML. *replevina*), < *replevin*, warrant, pledge; see *replevy*. Cf. *plevin*.] 1. In *law*, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention, with certain exceptions as to property in custody of the law, taken for a tax, or the like.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—3*f.* Bail.—**Replevin** in the cap't, an action of replevin in which the charge was that the defendant wrongfully took the goods.—**Replevin** in the detinet, an action in which the charge was only that the defendant wrongfully detained the goods. The importance of the distinction between this and *replevin* in the cap't was that the latter was appropriate in cases where an action of trespass might lie, and did not require any demand before bringing the action.

**replevin** (rē-plev'in), *v. t.* [*< replevin*, *n.*] To replevy.

Me, who once, you know,  
Did from the pound *replevin* you  
*S. Butler*, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 1

**replevisable** (rē-plev'is-ā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. replevisabile*, < *replevin*, *replevy*; see *replevis*.] In *law*, capable of being replevied. Also *replevisable*.

This is a case in which neither bail nor mainprize can be received, the felon who is liable to be committed on heavy grounds of suspicion not being *replevisable* under the statute of the 2d of King Edward. *Scott*, Rob Roy, viii.

**replevish** (rē-plev'ish), *v. t.* [*< OF. replevis*, stem of certain parts of *replevin*, *replevy*; see *replevin*.] In *law*, to bail out; replevy.

**replevisor** (rē-plev'is-ōr), *n.* [NL., < *replevis* (h) + *-or*.] A plaintiff in replevin.

**replevy** (rē-plev'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replevied*, ppr. *replevying*. [Early mod. E. *replevic*; < ME. \**replevin*, < OF. *replevin*, < ML. *replevire*, also *replegiare* (after Rom.), give bail, surety, < *re-* + *plevire*, *plegiare*, warrant, pledge; see *pledge* and *plevin*, and cf. *replevin*.] *I. trans.* 1. To recover possession of by an action of replevin; sue for and get back, pending the action, by giving security to try the right to the goods in a suit at law. See *replevin*.—2*f.* To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized; bail, as a person.

But yours the waift (waift) by high prerogative.  
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie  
It to *repleve*, and my son reprove.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

**II. intrans.** To take possession of goods or chattels sued for by an action of replevin.

The cattle-owner . . . might either apply to the King's Chancery for a writ commanding the sheriff to "make replevin," or he might verbally complain himself to the Sheriff, who would then proceed at once to *repleve*.  
*Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 261.

**replevy** (rē-plev'i), *n.* [*< ME. replevy*; < *replevin*, *v.* Cf. *replevin*, *n.*] Replevin.

The baly of the hundred told me that Wharles spake to hym, in cas he had be distreyned, that he wold have gete hym a *replevy*; and the baly had hym kete a *replevy* of his mayster and he wold serve it. *Paston Letters*, l. 191.

**replica** (rep'li-kā), *n.* [= F. *réplique*, a copy, a repeat, < It. *replica*, a repetition, reply, < *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *reply*, *v.* Cf. *reply*, *n.*] 1. A work of art made in exact likeness of an-

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other and by the same artist, differing from a copy in that it is held to have the same right as the first made to be considered an original work.—2. In *music*, same as *repeat*, 2.

**replicant** (rep'li-kant), *n.* [= F. *répliquant* = Sp. Pg. It. *replicante*, a repplier, < *L. replican(t)-s*, ppr. of *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] One who makes a reply.

**replicate** (rep'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replicated*, ppr. *replicating*. [*< L. replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back, reply: see *reply*.] 1. To fold or bend back: as, a *replicated* leaf.—2*f.* To reply.

They clinging in their neckes, like rats, smothered in the holde, pomey *replicated*, . . . "With hunger, and hope, and thirst, we content ourselves."  
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

3. In *music*, to add one of its replicates to (a given tone).

**replicate** (rep'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *répliqué* = Sp. Pg. *replicado* = It. *replicato*, < *L. replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back: see *replicate*, *v.*] *I. a.* Folded. Specifically—(a) In bot., folded back upon itself, either outward as in vernation, or inward as in aestivation. (b) In entom., nothing wings which have a joint in the costal margin by means of which the outer part folds or rather slides back on the base, as the posterior wings of most beetles. Sometimes there are more than one of such transverse folds, and the wing may be folded like a fan before it is bent, as in the earwigs.  
*II. n.* In *music*, a tone one or more octaves distant from a given tone; a repetition at a higher or lower octave.

**replicatile** (rep'li-kā-tīl), *a.* [*< replicate* + *-ile*.] In entom., that may be folded back on itself, as the wings of certain insects.

**replication** (rep'li-kā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. replicacion*, *replicacion*, < OF. \**replicacion* = Sp. *replicacion* = Pg. *replicação* = It. *replicazione*, < *L. replicatio* (n.), a reply, < *replicare*, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] 1. An answer; a reply.

My will is this, for plat conclusionum,  
Withouten any *replication*.  
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 988.

Beetles, to be demanded of a sponge! what *replication* should be made by the son of a king?  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2. 13.

2. In *law*, the third step in the pleadings in a common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer.

To that that he hath answered y have replied yu such wyse that y trowe to be sure ynough that there shall no vailabill thyng be seyd to the contrary of my seyd *replication*, and asmoche as he wold sey shall he but falsnesse and leysars.  
*Paston Letters*, l. 260.

3*f.* Return or repercussion of sound.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks,  
To hear the *replication* of your sounds  
Made in her concave shores. *Shak.*, J. C., l. 1. 61.

The celices sighed  
In hulling *replication*. *Glorer*.

4. In *logic*, the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition.—5. Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

The notes on which he appeared to be so assiduously occupied mainly consisted of *replications* of Mr. Grayson's placid physiognomy.  
*Farrar*, Julian Home, vi.

6. A repeated folding or bending back of a surface.—7. In *music*, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave, or a combination of replicates together.

**replicative** (rep'li-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *répliatif*; < *replicate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of replication; containing replication.

**replier** (rē-plī'ēr), *n.* [Also *replyer*; < *reply* + *-er*.] One who replies or answers; one who makes a reply; specifically, in school disputations, one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

At an act of the Commencement, the answerer gave for his question; That an aristocracy was better than a monarchy. The *replier*, who was a dissolute fellow, did tax him; That, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state. The answerer said: That the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars: who would be much straitened if they should give questions of nothing but such things wherein they are practised.  
*Bacon*, Apophthegms (ed. Spedding, XII. 319).

**replum** (rep'lum), *n.* [NL., < *L. replum*, a door-case.] In bot., the frame-like placenta, across which the septum stretches, from which the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit fall away in dehiscence, as in *Cruciferae*, certain *Papaveraceae*, *Mimosa*, etc.; sometimes incorrectly applied to the septum.

**replume** (rē-plūm'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *plume*.] To rearrange; put in proper order again; preen, as a bird its feathers.

## report

The right hand *replumed*  
His black locks to their wonted composure.  
*Brooking*, Saul, xv.

**replunge** (rē-plunj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. replongier*, F. *replonger*, plunge again; as *re-* + *plunge*.] To plunge again; immerse anew. *Milton*.

**reply** (rē-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replied*, ppr. *replying*. [*< ME. replyen*, *replien*, < OF. *replier*, reply, also lit. fold again, turn back, F. *réplier*, fold again, turn, coil, *répliquer*, reply, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *replicar* = It. *replicare*, reply, < *L. replicare*, fold back, turn back, turn over, repeat, LL. (as a law-term) reply, < *re-*, back, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *apply*.] *I. trans.* 1*f.* To fold back.

The ouer nape [table-cloth] schalle dowbulle be layde,  
To the yttur syde the selunge brade;  
The ouer selunge he schalle *replye*,  
As towelle hit were. *Babes Book* (E. L. T. S.), p. 321.

2. To return for an answer.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success  
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*.  
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 2.

**II. intrans.** 1. To make answer; answer; respond.

O man, who art thou that *replyest* against God?  
*Rom.* ix. 20.

*Reply* not to me with a fool-born jest.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 59.

Full ten years slander'd, did he once *reply*?  
*Pope*, Prolog. to Satires, l. 374.

He sang his song, and I *replied* with mine.  
*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

2. To do or give something in return for something else; make return or response; answer by suitable action; meet an attack: as, to *reply* to the enemy's fire.

The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky;  
The walls, the woods, and long canals *reply*.  
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 100.

When I addressed her with my customary salutation, she only *replied* by a sharp gesture, and continued her walk.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

3. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

**reply** (rē-plī'), *n.* [= F. *réplique* = Sp. *replica* = Pg. *replica*, a reply; from the verb: see *reply*, *v.*] 1. An answer; a response.

Quiberal laughed, as if I had bene driven from al *replye*, and I frettet to see a frivolouse jest goe for a solid answer.  
*A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. L. T. S.), p. 18.

I pause for a *reply*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 37.

Thus saying rose  
The monarch, and prevented all *reply*.  
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 467.

I leave the quibbles by which such persons would try to creep out from under the crushing weight of these conclusions to the unfortunates who suppose that a *reply* is equivalent to an answer.  
*O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 81.

2. The act or power of answering, especially with fitness or conclusiveness.

In statement, the late Lord Holland was not successful; his chief excellence lay in *reply*.  
*Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

3. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter-attack: as, his *reply* was a blow.—4. In *music*, the answer of a fugue. = Syn. 1 and 2. Rejoinder, retort.

**repolish** (rē-pol'ish), *v. t.* To polish again.  
**repon** (rē-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reponed*, ppr. *reponing*. [= OF. *repondre*, *reponre*, lay aside, conceal, also reply, = Sp. *reponer* = Pg. *repôr* = It. *riporre*, < *L. reporre*, lay, place, put, or set back, replace, lay aside, lay up, preserve; ML. (as a law-term) reply; < *re-*, back, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *repose*.] 1. To replace; specifically, in *Scots law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.—2. To reply. [Scotch in both uses.]

**repopulate** (rē-pop'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *populate*. Cf. *repeople*.] To populate or peopple anew; supply with a new population; repeople.

Temiraglo returned to the city, and then beganne for to *repopulate* it.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 220.

**repopulation** (rē-pop'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *repopulation* = Sp. *repoblacion*; as *re-* + *population*.] The act of repeopleing, or the state of being repeopleed.

**report** (rē-pōrt'), *v.* [*< ME. reporten*, < OF. (and F.) *reporter*, carry back, return, remit, refer, = Pr. Sp. *reportar*, carry back (cf. Pg. *reportar*, respect, honor, regard), = It. *riportare*, < *L. reportare*, carry back, bring back, carry off, get, obtain, bring back (an account), report, ML. also write (an account) for information or record, < *re-*, back, + *portare*, carry: see *port*. Cf. *rappor*.] *I. trans.* 1. To hear or bring back as an answer; relate, as what has been dis-

## report

covered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensuevs,  
Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought,  
That home ye may report thrise happy newes.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.*

Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .  
Moves without noise, and, swift as an express,  
Reports a message with a pleasing grace.  
*Cowper, Truth, l. 205.*

2. To give an account of; make a statement concerning; say; make known; tell or relate from one to another.

*Reporte no slander, ne yet shew  
The fruites of flattery.  
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.*

It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it,  
that thou and the Jews think to rebel.  
*Neh. vi. 6.*

Why does the world report that Kate doth limp?  
O slanderous world!  
*Shak., T. of the S., II. i. 251.*

Came  
The lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince  
Reported who he was, and on what quest.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

3. To give an official or formal account or statement of; as, to report a deficit.

A committee of the whole . . . has no authority to  
punish a breach of order, . . . but can only rise and re-  
port the matter to the assembly.  
*Cushing, Manual of Parl. Practice, § 308.*

4. To write out and give an account or state-  
ment of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc.,  
of a legislative body, a convention, court, etc.;  
specifically, to write out or take down from the  
lips of the speaker: as, the debate was fully  
reported.—5. To lay a charge against; bring  
to the cognizance of: as, to report one to one's  
employer.—6t. To refer (one's self) for infor-  
mation or credit.

I report me unto the consciences of all the land, whether  
he say truth or otherwise.  
*Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.*

Wherein I report me to them that knew Sir Nicholas  
Bacon Lord keeper of the great Seale.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 110.*

7t. To return or reverberate, as sound; echo  
back.

The care taking pleasure to heare the like tune reported,  
and to feele his returne.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163.*

If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three  
times report you the whole three words.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 219.*

8t. To describe; represent.

He shall know you better, sir, if I may live to report you  
*Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 172.*

Report the feature of Octavia, her years,  
Her inclination: let him not leave out  
The colour of her hair.  
*Shak., A. and C., II. 5. 112.*

To be reported, or (usually) to be reported of, to be  
(well or ill) spoken of, or mentioned.

Timotheus . . . was well reported of.  
*Acts xvi. 2.*

To report one's self. (a) To make known one's own  
whereabouts or movements to any person, or in any desig-  
nated place or office, so as to be in readiness to perform a  
duty, service, etc., when called upon. (b) To give infor-  
mation about one's self. speak for one's self.

The chimney-piece  
Chaste Dian bathing, never saw I figures  
So likely to report themselves, the cutter  
Was as another nature.  
*Shak., Cymbeline, II. i. 83.*

= Syn. 1. To announce, communicate. 2. To rumor,  
bruit.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give in a report, or make  
a formal statement: as, the committee will re-  
port at twelve o'clock.—2. To give an account  
or description; specifically, to do the work of  
a reporter. See *reporter* (b).

There is a gentleman that serves the count  
Report but coarsely of her.  
*Shak., All's Well, III. 5. 60.*

For two sessions he [Dickens] reported for the "Mirror  
of Parliament," . . . and in the session of 1855 became  
reporter for the "Morning Chronicle."  
*Lestie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XV. 21.*

3. Same as to report one's self (a) (see under  
I.): as, to report at headquarters.

**report** (rē-pōrt'), *n.* [*< ME. report = F. report, a bringing forward (rapport, relation, a state-  
ment, report), = It. rapporto, report; from the verb.*] 1. An account brought back or re-  
turned; a statement or relation of facts given  
in reply to inquiry, as the result of investiga-  
tion, or by a person authorized to examine and  
bring or send information.

Other service thanne this I myhte comende  
To yow to done, but, for the tyme is shorte,  
I putte theym nouthe in this lytyl Reporte.  
*Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.*

This is (quod he) the right report  
Of all that I did heilr and know.  
*Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 187).*

## 5086

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours:  
And ask them what report they bore to heaven.  
*Young, Night Thoughts, II. 377.*

Geraint . . . woke . . . and call'd  
For Enid, and . . . Enid made report  
Of that good mother making Enid gay.  
*Tennyson, Geraint.*

2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence,  
rumor; common fame.

It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of  
thy acts and of thy wisdom.  
*1 Ki. x. 6.*

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks  
goldenly of his proffit.  
*Shak., As you Like It, I. 1. 6.*

3. Repute; public character.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that fear-  
eth God, and of good report among all the nation of the  
Jews.  
*Acts x. 22.*

A gentlewoman of mine,  
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,  
Hath blistered her report.  
*Shak., M. for M., II. 3. 12.*

4. An account or statement. (a) A statement of  
a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and de-  
termined in a court of justice, the object being to pre-  
sent such parts of the pleadings, evidence, and argument,  
with the opinion of the court, as shall serve to inform the  
profession and other courts of the points of law in respect  
to which the case may be a precedent. The books con-  
taining such statements are also called *reports*. (b) The  
official document in which a referee, master in chancery,  
or auditor embodies his findings or his proceedings for  
the purpose of presentation to the court, or of filing as a  
part of its records. (c) In *parliamentary law*, an official  
statement of facts or opinions by a committee, officer, or  
board to the superior body. (d) A paper delivered by the  
masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the  
custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing a state-  
ment in detail of the cargo on board, etc. (e) An account  
or statement, more or less full and circumstantial, of the  
proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative assembly, meet-  
ing, court, etc., or of any occurrence of public interest, in-  
tended for publication; an epitome or fully written ac-  
count of a speech.

Stuart occasionally took him [Coleridge] to the report-  
ers' gallery, where his only effort appears to have been a  
report of a remarkable speech delivered by Pitt 17 Feb.,  
1800.  
*Lestie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XI. 308.*

5. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,  
Rising and cawing at the gun's report,  
*Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 22.*

The lashing billows make a loud report,  
And beat her sides.  
*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 159.*

6t. Relation; correspondence; connection; ref-  
erence.

The kitchen and stables are ill-plac'd, and the corridor  
worse, having no report to the wings they joyne to.  
*Ecelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.*

Guard report. See *guard*.—Pinion of report. See  
*pinion*.—Practice reports. See *practice*.—Sick re-  
port. See *sick*.—Syn. 1. Narration, detail, description,  
recital, narrative, communication.—2. Hearsay.—4. (a).

(b) *Verdict*, etc. See *decision*.  
**reportable** (rē-pōr'ta-b'l), *a.* [*< report + -able.*]  
That may be reported; fit to be reported. *Imp. Dict.*

**reportage** (rē-pōr'tāj), *n.* [*< F. reportage, re-  
porter; report; see reporter.*] Report.

Lord Lytton says some sensible things both about poetry  
and about Proteus [his friend]; and he will interest the  
lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*, in which he  
has exhibited the sentiments of an "Illustrated poet, X."  
*The Academy, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 317.*

**reporter** (rē-pōr'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. reportour, < OF. \*reportour, reportour, one who reports a  
case, < ML. reportator, < reportare, report; see reporter.*] One who reports or gives an account.

And that he wolde bene our governour,  
And of oure tales Juge and reportour.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 814.*

There she appeared indeed, or my reporter devised well  
for her.  
*Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 103.*

The mind of man, whereto the senses are but reporters.  
*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 8.*

Specifically (a) One who draws up official statements of  
law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.  
(b) A member of the staff of a newspaper whose work is  
to collect and put in form for submission to the editors  
local information of all kinds, to give an account of the  
proceedings at public meetings, entertainments, etc., and,  
in general, to go upon any mission or quest for news, to  
interview persons whose names are before the public, and  
to obtain news for his paper in any other way that  
may be assigned to him by his chiefs.

Among the reporters who sat in the Gallery, it is re-  
markable that two-thirds did not write short-hand; they  
made notes, and trusted to their memories; Charles Dick-  
ens sat with them in the year 1836.  
*W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 210.*

(c) One who makes or signs a report, as of a committee.  
*A. J. Ellis.*

**reporterism** (rē-pōr'tēr-izm), *n.* [*< reporter +  
-ism.*] The practice or business of reporting;  
work done by a reporter. [Rare.]

Fraser . . . seems more bent on Toryism and Irish re-  
porterism, to me infinitely detestable.  
*Carlyle, in Froude, II.*

## repose

**reporterize** (rē-pōr'tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.  
*reporterized*, ppr. *reporterizing*. [*< reporter +  
-ize.*] To submit to the influence of newspaper  
reporters; corrupt with the methods of report-  
ers. [Rare and objectionable.]

Our reporterized press is often truculently reckless of  
privacy and decency.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 314.*

**reporting** (rē-pōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *report*,  
*v.*] The act or system of drawing up reports;  
the practice of making a report; specifically,  
newspaper reporting (see phrase below): also  
used attributively: as, the reporting style of  
phonography.

At the Restoration all reporting was forbidden, though  
the votes and proceedings of the House were printed by  
direction of the Speaker.  
*Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.*

**Newspaper reporting**, the system by which proceed-  
ings and debates of Congress or Parliament or other legis-  
lative bodies, and the proceedings of public meetings,  
the accounts of important or interesting events, etc., are  
taken down, usually in shorthand, by a body of reporters  
attached to various newspapers or to general news-agen-  
cies, and are afterward prepared for publication.

**reportingly** (rē-pōr'ting-li), *adv.* By report or  
common fame. [Rare.]

For others say thou dost deserve, and I  
Believe it better than *reportingly*.  
*Shak., Much Ado, III. 1. 116.*

**reportorial** (rē-pōr'tōr-i-əl), *a.* [Irreg. *< re-  
porter*, taken as *\*reportor*, + -ial, in imitation  
of words like *editorial*, *professorial*, etc.] Of  
or pertaining to a reporter or reporters. [An  
objectionable word, not in good use.]

The great newspapers of New York have capital, editor-  
ial talent, *reportorial* enterprise, and competent business  
management, and an unequalled field both for the collec-  
tion of news and the extension of their circulation.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 657.*

**reportory** (rē-pōr'tō-rī), *n.* [Irreg. *< report +  
-ory.*] A report.

In this transcursive *reportory*, without some observant  
glance, I may not dully overpass the gallant beauty of  
their haven.  
*Nash, Leuten Stufte (Harl. Misc., VI. 140).*

**reposal** (rē-pō'zəl), *n.* [*< repose + -al.*] 1.  
The act of reposing or resting.

Dost thou think,  
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee  
Make thy words faith'd?  
*Shak., Lear, II. 1. 70.*

2t. That on which one reposes.

The devil's cushion, as Gualter calls it, his pillow and  
chicke *reposal*.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 85.*

**reposance** (rē-pō'zans), *n.* [*< repose + -ance.*]  
The act of reposing; reliance. [Rare.]

See what sweet  
*Reposance* heaven can beget.  
*Sp. Hall, Poems, p. 92.*

**repose** (rē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reposed*, ppr.  
*reposing*. [*< ME. reposesen, < OF. reposer, repausar, re-  
pose, rest, stay, F. repaser = Pr. repausar = Sp. repasar = Pg. repousar = It. riposare, < ML. repausare, lay at rest, quiet, also nourish, intr. be at rest, rest, repose, < L. re-, again, + pausare, pause, rest; see pose.* Cf. *reponce, reposit.*] 1. *trans.* 1t. To lay (a thing) at rest;  
lay by; lay up; deposit.

Write upon the [almond] cornel . . . outetake,  
Or this or that, and faire aboute it close  
In cley and swynes dounge and so repose.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.*

Feddles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being  
not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind.  
*Woodcock.*

2. To lay at rest; refresh by rest: with refer-  
ence to a person, and often used reflexively.

Enter in the castle  
And there *repose you* for this night.  
*Shak., Rich. II., II. 3. 161.*

I *reposed my selfe* all that night in a certaine Inne in  
the suburbs of the city.  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 132.*

Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?  
Whose seats the weary traveller *repose*?  
*Pope, Moral Essays, III. 260.*

The hardy chief upon the rugged rock, . . .  
Fearless of wrong, *reposed* his wearied strength.  
*Cowper, Task, I. 16.*

3t. To cause to be calm or quiet; tranquilize;  
compose.

All being settled and *reposed*, the lord archbishop did  
present his majesty to the lords and commons.  
*Fuller. (Webster.)*

4. To lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust.

The king *reposed* all his confidence in thee.  
*Shak., Rich. II., II. 4. 6.*

Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his  
wife had *reposed* in me in behalfe of his little sonn.  
*Ecelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1678.*

There are some writers who *repose* undoubting confi-  
dence in words.  
*Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 60.*

The absolute control [of a society] is *reposed* in a com-  
mittee.  
*Art Age, VII. 61.*



**II. intrans.** 1. To lie or be at rest; take rest; sleep.

Yet must we credit that his [the Lord's] hand compos'd All in six Dayes, and that he then *Repos'd*.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust *repose*.  
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 387.

The public mind was then *reposing* from one great effort, and collecting strength for another.  
*Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. To rest in confidence; rely: followed by *on* or *upon*.

I do desire thy worthy company,  
*Upon* whose faith and honour I *repose*.  
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3. 26.

The best of those that then wrote disclaim that any man should *repose* on them, and send all to the scriptures.  
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

The soul, *reposing* on assur'd relief,  
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief.  
*Cooper*, Truth, i. 55.

**=Syn.** 1. To recline, settle, slumber. See *rest*, v. i.  
**repose** (rē-pōz'), *n.* [*OF. repos*, *repaus*, *F. repos*, *F. dial. repous* = *Pr. repaus* = *Cat. repos* = *Sp. reposo* = *Pg. repouso* = *It. riposo*, *repose*; from the verb.] 1. The act or state of reposing; inaction; a lying at rest; sleep; rest.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*.  
*Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws  
A death-like silence, and a dread *repose*.  
*Pope*, Episto. to Abolard, l. 164.

Absolute *repose* is, indeed, a state utterly unknown upon the earth's surface.  
*Huxley*, Phys. Geography, xv.

2. Freedom from disturbance of any kind; tranquillity.

The great civil and religious conflict which began at the Reformation seemed to have terminated in universal *repose*.  
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

A goal which, gain'd, may give *repose*.  
*M. Arnold*, Resignation.

3. Settled composure; natural or habitual dignity and calmness of manner and action.

Her manners had not that *repose*  
Which stamps the caste of *Vere de Vere*.  
*Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

That *repose* which is the ornament and ripeness of man is not American. That *repose* which indicates a faith in the laws of the universe, a faith that they will fulfil themselves, and are not to be impeded, transgressed, or accelerated.  
*Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

4. Cause of rest; that which gives repose; a rest; a pause.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *repose*, because in reality the sight would be tired if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects.  
*Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

5. In a work of art, dependence for effect entirely upon inherent excellence, all meretricious effect of gaudiness of color or exaggeration of attitude being avoided; a general moderation or restraint of color and treatment; an avoidance of obtrusive tints and of violent action.—**Angle of repose**. See *angle*.—**Repose of St. Anne**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on July 25th in memory of the death of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary.—**Repose of the Theotocos**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on August 15th in commemoration of the death and assumption of the Virgin Mary.—**Syn.** 1-3. *Quiet*, *Tranquillity*, etc. (see *rest*), *quietness*.

**reposed** (rē-pōz'd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of repose*, *v.*] Exhibiting repose; calm; settled.

He was in feeding temperate, in drinking sober, in gluing liberal, in recollecting of consideration, in sleeping short, in his speech *reposed*.  
*Guerara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 29.

But *reposed* natures may do well in youth, as is seen in Augustus Cæsar . . . and others. *Bacon*, Youth and Age.

**reposedly** (rē-pō'zed-li), *adv.* In a reposed manner; quietly; composedly; calmly. *Imp. Dict.*

**reposedness** (rē-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being reposed or at rest.

Of which [wishes] none rises in me that is not bent upon your enjoying of peace and *reposedness* in your fortunes, in your affections, and in your conscience.  
*Donne*, Letters, xlviii.

**reposeful** (rē-pōz'fūl), *a.* [*repose* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of repose.—2. Affording repose or rest; trustworthy; worthy of reliance.

Though princes may take, above others, some *reposeful* friend, with whom they may participate their nearest passions. *Sir Robert B. Cotton*, A Short View, etc., in J. Morgan's Phoenix Britannicus, i. 68. (*F. Hall*.)

I know not where she can pick out a fast friend, or *reposeful* confidant of such reciprocal interest.  
*Hocell*, Vocal Forrest, 23. (*Latham*.)

**reposer** (rē-pōz'ér), *n.* One who reposes. *Imp. Dict.*

**reposit** (rē-pōz'it), *v. t.* [Formerly also *reposit*; *< L. repositus*, *pp. of reponere*, lay up: see

*reponere*.] To lay up; lodge, as for safety or preservation.

I caused his body to be coffin'd in lead, and *reposited* on the 30th at 8 o'clock that night in the church at Deptford.  
*Ecclyn*, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

**reposit** (rē-pōz'it), *n.* [Formerly also *reposit*; *< reposit*, *v.*] That which is laid up; a deposit. *Encyc. Dict.*

**reposition** (rē-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*< ML. repositio* (*n.*), *< L. reponere*, *pp. repositus*, lay up: see *reposit*.] 1. The act of repositing, or laying up in safety.

That age which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*.  
*Sp. Hall*, Consue. of Travell, § 6.

2. The act of replacing, or restoring to its normal position; reduction.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation.  
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

3. In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

**repositor** (rē-pōz'it-er), *n.* [*< reposit* + *-or*.] One who or that which replaces; specifically, in *surg.*, an instrument for restoring a displaced uterus to its normal position.

**repository** (rē-pōz'it-er-i), *a. and n.* [*I. a. < L. repositarius*, *< reponere*, *pp. repositus*, lay up: see *reposit*. II. *n. < OF. repositorie*, later *repositari* = *Sp. Pg. repositorio* = *It. ripositorio*, *< L. ripositorium*, a repository, neut. of *repositus*: see I.] I. *a.* Pertaining to reposition; adapted or intended for deposition or storage.

If the bee knoweth when, and whence, and how to gather her honey and wax, and how to form the *repository* combs, and how to lay it up, and all the rest of her marvellous economy.  
*Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**II. n.** pl. *repositories* (-riz). 1. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation: a depository; a storehouse; a magazine.

The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up these ideas.  
*Locke*.

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a shop; as, a carriage-*repository*.

She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art Repository, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter.  
*Thackeray*.

**repossess** (re-pōz'es'), *v. t.* [*< re- + possess*.] To possess again; regain possession of.

The resolution to die had *repossessed* his place in her mind.  
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

To *repossess* one's self of, to obtain possession of again.

**repossession** (rē-pōz'esh'on), *n.* [*< re- + possession*.] The act or state of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods may lawfully seek *repossession* by force.  
*Raleigh*.

**reposure** (rē-pōz'hūr), *n.* [*< repose* + *-ure*.] Rest; quiet; repose.

In the *reposure* of most soft content.  
*Marston*.

It was the Franciscans ancient Dormitory, as appeareth by the convexities still extant in the walls, places for their several *reposure*.  
*Poller*, Hist. of Camb., viii. 19. (*Darley*.)

**reput** (rē-pōt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + pot*.] To replace in pots; specifically, in *hort.*, to shift (plants in pots) from one pot to another, usually of a larger size, or to remove from the pot and replace more or less of the old earth with fresh earth.

**repour** (rē-pōr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + pour*.] To pour again.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night,  
*Repouring* down black darkness from the sky.  
*Mir. for Mags*.

**repoussage** (rē-pōs'ážh), *n.* [*F. < repousser*, bent back: see *repoussé*.] 1. The beating out from behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal surface. See *repoussé*, *n.*—2. In *etching*, the hammering out from behind of parts of an etched plate which have been brought by charcoal or scraper below half its thickness, making hollows which would show as spots in printing, in order to bring them up to the required level.

A spot to be thus treated is fixed by letting one of the points of a pair of callipers (compasses with curved legs) rest on the place, and marking the corresponding place on the back of the plate with the other point.

**repoussé** (rē-pōs'ā), *a. and n.* [*< F. repoussé*, *pp. of repousser*, push back, bent back, repulse: see *repulse*, and cf. *push*.] I. *a.* Raised in relief by means of the hammer; beaten up from the under or reverse side.

In this tomb was a magnificent silver-gilt amphora, certainly the finest extant specimen of Greek *repoussé* work in silver. The body of this vase is richly ornamented with birds and floral arabesques.  
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archaeol., p. 391.

**II. n.** *Repoussé* work; the art of shaping vessels and the like, and of producing ornament on the surface, by hammering thin metal on the reverse side, the artist watching the side destined to be exposed to follow the development of the pattern by the blows of the hammer; also, the articles thus produced.

A hammer with an elastic handle screwed to a permanent support, and having many adjustable heads, is used for this work. *Repoussé* work is often finished by chasing; the chaser, working upon the right side of the metal, presses back or modifies the relief of the metal, which has taken shape from the hammer. For this purpose a bed of some resistant but soft material is provided to support the metal while in the chaser's hands: hollow silver vessels, for instance, are filled with pitch. Compare *chasing*.

**repp**, *n.* See *rep*.  
**repped** (rept), *a.* [*< rep* + *-ed*.] Ribbed or corded transversely: as, *repped* silk.

**repr.** An abbreviation (used in this work) of (a) *representing*; (b) *representative*.

**repreeft**, *n.* An obsolete form of *reproof*.

**repreevet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *reprove*.

**reprefable**, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable*.

**reprefet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *reproof*.

**reprehend** (rep-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [*< ME. reprehenden* = *OF. reprehendre*, *F. reprehendre* = *Pr. reprehendre*, *reprendre*, *repreure*, *repreure* = *Cat. reprenher* = *Sp. reprender* = *Pg. reprehender* = *It. reprehendere*, *riprendere*, *< L. reprehendere*, *re-prendere*, hold back, check, blame, *< re-*, back, + *prehendere*, hold, seize: see *prehend*.] 1. To charge with a fault; chide sharply; reprove: formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Thow were ay wont eche lover *reprehende*  
Of thing for which thow kanst the nat. defende.  
*Chaucer*, Troilus, l. 510.

Then pardon me for *reprehending* thee,  
For thou hast done a charitable deed.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2. 69.

I bring an angry mind to see your folly,  
A sharp one too to *reprehend* you for it.  
*Fletcher* (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

2. To take exception to; speak of as a fault; censure.

I have faults myself, and will not *reprehend*  
A crime I am not free from.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

Let men *reprehend* them [my labours], so they observe and weigh them.  
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

3. To convict of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in composition a kind of poverty.  
*Bacon*, (*Latham*.)

**= Syn.** 1. To blame, rebuke, reprimand, upbraid. See *admonition*.

**reprehender** (rep-rē-hen'dér), *n.* One who reprehends; one who blames or reproves.

To the second rancke of *reprehenders*, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italianate coyned verbes all in ize, thus I reple: That no winde that blowes strong but is boystrous; no speech or wordes of any power or force to confute or perswade but must be swelling and boystrous.  
*Nashe*, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxx.

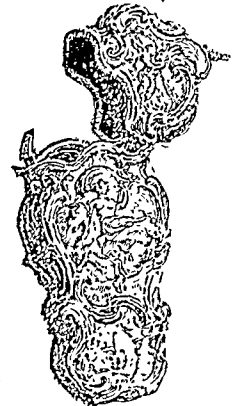
**reprehensibility** (rep-rē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *Pg. reprehensibilidad*, *< LL. as if \*reprehensibilis* (*t*-s), *< reprehensibilis*, reprehensibile: see *reprehensible*.] The character of being reprehensible.

**reprehensible** (rep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [*< OF. reprehensibilis*, *F. reprehensible* = *Sp. reprehensible*, *reprehensible* = *Pg. reprehensível* = *It. riprensibile*, *< LL. reprehensibilis*, reprehensibile, *< L. reprehendere*, *pp. reprehensus*, reprehend: see *reprehend*.] Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof: applied to persons or things.

In a meane man prodigallitie and pride are faultes more *reprehensible* than in Princes.  
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

This proceeding appears to me wholly illegal, and *reprehensible* in a very high degree.  
*Webster*, Speech in Senate, May 7, 1831.

**= Syn.** Blamable, culpable, reprovable. See *admonition*.



Gold ewer, decorated with Repoussé work; time of Louis XV.

**reprehensibleness** (rep-rē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

**reprehensibly** (rep-rē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* With reprehension, or so as to merit it; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

**reprehension** (rep-rē-hen'shon), *n.* [*< ME. reprehension, < OF. reprehension, F. répréhension = Pr. reprehensio, repencio = Sp. reprehension, reprehension = Pg. reprehensão = It. riprensione, < L. reprehensio(n-), < reprehendere, pp. reprehensus, reprehend: see reprehend.*] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.

Let him use his harsh  
Unsavory reprehensions upon those  
That are his hands, and not on me.  
*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1.*

We have . . . characterised in terms of just reprehension that spirit which shows itself in every part of his prolific work.  
*Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.*

**reprehensive** (rep-rē-hen'siv), *a.* [= *It. riprensivo*; as *L. reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reprehension or reproof.

The said ancient Poets used . . . three kinds of poems reprehensivæ: to wit, the Satyre, the Comedie, & the Tragedie.  
*Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.*

The sharpness  
Of reprehensivè language.  
*Marston, The Fawne, l. 2.*

**reprehensively** (rep-rē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* With reprehension; reprovingly.

**reprehensory** (rep-rē-hen'sō-ri), *a.* [*< L. reprehensivus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ory*.] Containing reproof; reproving.

Of this, however, there is no reason for making any reprehensory complaint.  
*Johnson.*

**reprimement**, *n.* [*< OF. reprimation, reward-ing, < L. re-, back, + premiari, reward, < primum, reward: see premium.*] A rewarding.  
*Cotgrave.*

**represent** (rep-rē-zent'), *v. t.* [*< ME. representen, < OF. représenter, F. représenter = Pr. Sp. Pg. representar = It. rappresentare, rappresentare, < L. repræsentari, bring before one, show, manifest, exhibit, represent, pay in cash, do or perform at once, < re-, again, + præsentiari, present, hold out: see present.*] 1. To present again; specifically, to bring again before the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reasoning grasps at—infers—represents under new circumstances what has already been presented under other circumstances.  
*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 161.*

When we perceive an orange by sight we may say that its taste or feel is *represented*, when we perceive it by touch we may in like manner say that its colour is *represented*.  
*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.*

2. To present in place of something else; exhibit the image or counterpart of; suggest by being like; typify.

This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,  
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;  
Saying the sanguine colour of the leaves  
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 97.*

They have a kind of Cupboard to represent the Tabernacle  
*Hosell, Letters, l. vi. 11.*

Before him burn  
Seven lamps, as in a rodine representing  
The heavenly fires.  
*Milton, P. L., xii. 255.*

The call of Abraham from a heathen state represents the gracious call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world.  
*W. Gilpin, Works, II. xvi.*

3. To portray by pictorial or plastic art.

My wife desired to be represented as Venus, and the painter was requested not to be too frugal of his diamonds.  
*Goldsmith, Viceroy, xvi.*

The other bis-reliefs in the Raj Rani cave represent scenes of hunting, fighting, dancing, drinking, and love-making—anything, in fact, but religion or praying in any shape or form.  
*J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 112.*

4. To portray, present, or exhibit dramatically. (a) To put upon the stage; produce, as a play.

An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papilio Dittatore was represented four several times.  
*Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 362.*

(b) To enact; personate; represent by mimicry or action. He so entirely associated himself with the characters he represented on the stage that he lost himself in them, or rather they were lost in him.  
*J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, l.*

5. To state; describe or portray in words; give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; declare; set forth.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate.  
*Addison.*

The Jesuits strongly represented to the king the danger which he had so narrowly escaped.  
*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

6. To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; specifically, to speak and act with authority on behalf of; be a substitute for, or a representative of or agent for.

I . . . deliver up my title in the queen  
To your most gracious hands, that are the substance  
Of that great shadow I did represent.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1. 14.*

Ye Irish lords, ye knights an' squires,  
Who represent our brighs and shires,  
An' doucely manage our affairs  
In Parliament.  
*Burns, Author's Cry and Prayer.*

7. Specifically, to stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done.  
*Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.*

8. To serve as a sign or symbol of; stand for; be understood as; as, mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations; words represent ideas or things.

But we must not attribute to them [constitutions] that value which really belongs to what they represent.  
*Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.*

He [the farmer] represents continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains.  
*Emerson, Farming.*

Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon represent in some respects one and the same person.  
*Melton (L. T. S.), Pref., p. iii.*

9. To serve as a type or specimen of; exemplify; furnish a case or instance of; as, a genus represented by few species; a species represented by many individuals; especially, in zoögeography, to replace; fill the part or place of (another) in any given fauna; as, llamas represent camels in the New World; the Old World starlings are represented in America by the Ictridæ. See *mnimotype*.

As we ascend in the geological series, vertebrate life has its commencement, beginning, like the lower forms, in the waters, and represented at first only by the fishes.  
*J. W. Dawson, Nat. and the Bible, Lect. iv., p. 122.*

10. To image or picture in the mind; place definitely before the mind.

By a distinct, clear, or well-defined concept is meant one in which the several features or characters forming the concept-elements are distinctly reproduced.  
*J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 335.*

Among these Fancy next  
Her office holds; of all external things,  
Which the five watchful senses represent,  
She forms imaginations, very shapes.  
*Milton, P. L., v. 101.*

To represent an object is to "envisage" it in time and space, and therefore in conformity with the conditions of time and space.  
*Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 137.*

**-Syn.** 2. To show, express. 3 and 4. To delineate, depict, draw.

**represent** (rep-rē-zent'), *n.* [*< represent, v.*] Representation. [Rare.]

Their Churches are many of them well set forth, and painted with the *represent* of Saints.  
*Sandys, Travels (1632), p. 61.*

**representability** (rep-rē-zen-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< representable + -ity (see -ility).*] The character of being representable, or of being susceptible of representation.

**representable** (rep-rē-zen-tā-bl), *a.* [= *F. représentable = Sp. representable = Pg. representável = It. rappresentabile; as represent + -able.*] Capable of being represented.

**representamen** (rep-rē-zen-tā'men), *n.* [*< NL. \*representamen, < L. repræsentari, represent: see represent.*] In metaph., representation; an object serving to represent something to the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**representance** (rep-rē-zen'tans), *n.* [= *It. rappresentanza, as representant(i) + -ce.*] Representation; likeness.

They affirm foolishly that the images and likenesses they frame of stone or of wood are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living.  
*Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 93.*

**representant** (rep-rē-zen'tant), *a. and n.* [*< F. représentant, ppr. of représenter, represent, = Sp. Pg. ppr. representante = It. rappresentante, rappresentante, < L. repræsentant(i)-s, ppr. of repræsentare, represent: see represent.*] I. *a.* Representing; having vicarious power. II. *n.* A representative.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother.  
*Walton.*

**representation** (rep-rē-zen-tā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. représentation, F. représentation = Pr. representacio = Sp. representación = Pg. representação = It. rappresentazione, < L. representatio(n-), a showing, exhibiting, manifesting, < repræsentare, pp. repræsentatus, represent: see repre-*

*sent.*] 1. The act of presenting again.—2. The act of presenting to the mind or the view; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as in imagination, in a picture, or on the stage; portrayal.

The act of *Representation* is merely the energy of the mind in holding up to its own contemplation what it is determined to represent. I distinguish, as essentially different, the *Representation* and the determination to represent.  
*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xxiv.*

The author [Thomas Bently] . . . sent this piece ["The Wishes"] first to Garrick, who very properly rejected it as unfit for representation.  
*W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 63.*

3. The image, picture, or scene presented, depicted, or exhibited. (a) A picture, statue, or likeness. (b) A dramatic performance or exhibition; hence, theatrical action; make-believe.

The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and representation.  
*Godwin, Fleetwood, vii.*

4. A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance; a verbal description or statement: as, to obtain money by false representations. Specifically—(a) In insurance and law, a verbal or written statement made on the part of the insured to the insurer, before or at the time of the making of the contract, as to the existence of some fact or state of facts tending to induce the insurer more readily to assume the risk, by diminishing the estimate he would otherwise have formed of it. It differs from a warranty and from a condition expressed in the policy, in being part of the preliminary proceedings which propose the contract, and its falsity does not vitiate the contract unless made with fraudulent intent or perhaps with respect to a material point; while the latter are part of the contract when completed, and non-compliance therewith is an express breach which of itself avoids the contract. (b) In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment is brought under review.

5. An expostulatory statement of facts, arguments, or the like; remonstrance.

He threatened "to send his jack-boot to rule the country," when the senate once ventured to make a *representation* against his ruinous policy.  
*Brougham.*

6. In *psychol.*, the word chiefly used to translate the German *Vorstellung*, used in that language to translate the English word *idea*. See *idea*, 2 and 3. (a) The immediate object of cognition; anything that the soul is conscious of. This is how the commonest meaning of *Vorstellung*, and recent translators have most frequently rendered it by the word *idea*. (b) A reproduced perception.

The word *representation* I have restricted to denote, what it only can in propriety express, the immediate object or product of imagination.  
*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, vii.*

If all reasoning be the *representation* of what is now absent but formerly was present and can again be made present—in other words, if the test of accurate reasoning is its reduction to fact—then is it evident that philosophy, dealing with transcendental objects which cannot be present, and employing a method which admits of no verification (or reduction to the test of fact), must be an impossible attempt.  
*G. H. Lewes.*

It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves *representation* of sensations; that the growth of simple reasoning involves *representation* of perceptions; and that the growth of complex reasoning involves *representation* of the results of simple reasoning.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.*

Assimilation involves retentiveness and differentiation, as we have seen, and prepares the way for *representation*; but in itself there is no confronting the new with the old, no determination of likeness, and no subsequent classification.  
*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 63.*

(c) A singular conception; a thought or idea of something as having a definite place in space at a definite epoch in time; the image of an object produced in consciousness. (d) A representative cognition; a mediate or vicarious cognition.

A mediate cognition, inasmuch as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious *representation*, may be called a representative cognition.  
*Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1.*

7. In *law*: (a) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as an heir, executor, or administrator. (b) More specifically, the coming in of children of a deceased heir apparent, devisee dying before the testator, etc., to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived, not as succeeding as the heirs of the parent, but as together representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor. See *representative*, *n.*, 3. In *Scots law* the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

8. Share or participation, as in legislation, deliberation, management, etc., by means of regularly chosen or appointed delegates; or, the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and in the making of their own laws, by means of chosen delegates: as, parliamentary representation.

The reform in representation he uniformly opposed.  
*Burke.*

He [Daniel Gookin] was the originator and the prophet of that immortal dogma of our national greatness—no taxation without *representation*.

*M. C. Tyler, Amer. Lit., I, 154.*

As for the principle of *representation*, that seems to have been an invention of the Teutonic mind; no statesman of antiquity, either in Greece or at Rome, seems to have conceived the idea of a city sending delegates armed with plenary powers to represent its interests in a general legislative assembly.

*J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.*

In these small [Grecian] commonwealths *representation* is unknown; whatever powers may be entrusted to individual magistrates or to smaller councils, the supreme authority must rest with an assembly in which every qualified citizen gives his vote in his own person.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.*

9. A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.

The *representations* of the people are most obviously susceptible of improvement.

*J. Adams, Works, IV, 281.*

**Proportional representation**, representation, as in a political assembly, according to the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit. This principle is recognized in the United States House of Representatives and in many other bodies, especially those of a popular character.—**Pure representation**. See *pure*.—**Syn.** 3. Show; delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance.

**representational** (rep-rē-zen-tā'shon-əl), *a.* [*< representation + -al*.] Pertaining to or containing representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.

We find that in "constructive imagination" a new kind of effort is often requisite in order to dissociate these *representational* complexes as a preliminary to new combinations.

*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 57.*

**representational** (rep-rē-zen-tā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< representation + -ary*.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative: as, a *representational* system of government. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**representationism** (rep-rē-zen-tā'shon-izm), *n.* [*< representation + -ism*.] The doctrine, held by Descartes and others, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object of consciousness is vicarious, or representative of another and principal object beyond the sphere of consciousness.—**Egoistical representationism**. See *egoistic*.

**representationist** (rep-rē-zen-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< representation + -ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of representationism.

The *representationists*, as denying to consciousness the cognizance of aught beyond a merely subjective phenomenon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of an external world, they must be distinguished as cosmæsthetic idealists.

*Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note C, § 1.*

**representative** (rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. représentatif = Pr. representatiu = Sp. Pg. representativo = It. rappresentativo, < ML. repræsentativus, < L. repræsentare, represent: see represent.*] **I. a.** 1. Representing, portraying, or typifying.

*Representative* [poesy] is as a visible history, and is an image of actions as if they were present, as history is of actions in nature as they are, (that is) past.

*Dacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.*

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real.

*Jp. Atterbury.*

Men have a pictorial or *representative* quality, and serve us in the intellect. Belimen and Swedenborg saw that things were *representative*. Men are also *representative*—first, of things, and, secondly, of ideas.

*Emerson, Representative Men, p. 14.*

2. Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people.

*Swift.*

The more multitudinous a *representative* assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people.

*A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 58.*

3. Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a *representative* government.

A *representative* government, even when entire, cannot possibly be the seat of sovereignty—the supreme and ultimate power of a State. The very term *representative* implies a superior in the individual or body represented.

*Calhoun, Works, I, 190.*

He [Cromwell] gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world. He reformed the *representative* system in a manner which has extorted praise even from Lord Clarendon.

*Macaulay.*

4. In *biol.*: (a) Typical; fully presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoölogy and botany, the *representative* genus of a family.

No one human being can be completely the *representative* man of his race.

*Palgrave. (Latham.)*

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(b) Representing in any group the characters of another and different group: chiefly used in the quinary system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the *representative* theory. (c) In zoögeography, replacing; taking the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is *representative* of the camel in America.—5. In *psychol.* and *logic*, mediately known; known by means of a representation or object which signifies another object.

The chief merit or excellence of a *representative* image consists in its distinctness or clearness.

*J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 237.*

*Representative* cognitions, or those in which consciousness is occupied with the relations among ideas or representative sensations, as in all acts of recollection.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.*

**Representative being**, being as an immediate object of consciousness.—**Representative faculty**, the faculty of representing images which the reproductive faculty has evoked; the imagination.—**Representative function**, a function having the properties of  $\phi(a, n)$ , stated below, under *representative integral*.—**Representative integral**, an integral of the form

$$\int_A^B f_a \cdot \phi(a, n) \cdot da,$$

where  $f_a$  is a function of limited variation between A and another limit B, exceeding B, while  $\phi(a, n)$  is (1) such a function of a and the parameter n that the integral of it between the same limits is less than an assignable finite quantity, whatever value between A and B be given to B, and whatever value be given to n; and (2) is such that when n tends toward infinity, the integral of  $\phi(a, n)$  from A to B, where B is greater than A and less than B, tends toward a constant finite value. This is called a *representative integral*, because it is equal to the function  $f_A$  multiplied by a constant.—**Representative knowledge**, knowledge of a thing by means of a mental image, but not as actually existing.—**Representative primogeniture**. See *primogeniture*.

**II. n.** 1. One who or that which represents another person or thing; that by which anything is represented or exhibited.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.

*Locke.*

A statue of Rumour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity.

*Addison, Freeholder.*

This breadth entitles him [Plato] to stand as the *representative* of philosophy.

*Emerson, Representative Men, p. 44.*

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the British House of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

Then let us drink the Stewartry,  
Kerroughtree's laird, and a' that,  
Our *representative* to be.

*Burns, Election Ballads, i.*

The tribunes of Rome, who were the *representatives* of the people, prevailed, it is well known, in almost every contest with the senate for life.

*A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 63.*

There are four essentials to the excellence of a representative system:—That the *representatives* . . . shall be *representatives* rather than mere delegates.

*Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, I, 290.*

3. In *law*: (a) One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may also in some degree be charged with his liabilities. Thus, an heir or devisee, since, to the extent of the property to which he succeeds, he is liable for his ancestor's debts, is a *representative* of the ancestor; but the widow, who takes part of the estate as dower, without liability, is not deemed a *representative* of the deceased; nor is an officer or trustee who succeeds to the rights and powers of the office or trust a *representative* of his predecessor, for, though he comes under liability in respect of the office or trust as his predecessor did, he does not succeed to the liabilities which his predecessor had incurred. The executor or administrator is sometimes spoken of as the *representative* of the decedent, but is usually distinguished by being called the *personal representative*. (b) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distributions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for taking. If a gift has vested in interest absolutely in the parent, then, upon the parent's death before it vests in possession, the child will take as successor in interest of the parent, but not as *representative* of the parent in this sense. But if the parent dies before acquiring any interest whatever, as where one of several heirs apparent dies before the ancestor, leaving a child or children, the other heirs take their respective shares as if the one had not died, and the child or children of the deceased take the share their deceased parent would have taken. In this case all who share are *representatives* of the ancestor in sense (a), and the child or children are also *representatives* of the deceased heir apparent in sense (b). See *representation*. 7.—**House of Representatives**, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people. It consists at present (1899) of

557 members. In many of the separate States, also, the lower branch of the legislature is called the *House of Representatives*.—**Personal representative**. See *personal*.—**Real representative**, an heir at law or devisee.

**representatively** (rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a representative manner; as or through a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, he [our Lord] was solemnly reinstated in favour and we *representatively*, or virtually, in him.

*Barrow, Works, V, 403.*

**representativeness** (rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv-nes), *n.*

The character of being representative.

**representer** (rep-rē-zen-tēr), *n.* One who or that which represents. (a) One who or that which shows, exhibits, or describes.

Where the real works of nature or veritable acts of story are to be described, . . . art being but the imitator or secondary *representer*, it must not vary from the verity of the example.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19.*

(b) A representative; one who acts by deputation. [Rare.]

My Muse officious ventures  
On the nation's *representers*.

*Swift.*

**representation** (rep-rē-zen-tē'ment), *n.* [= *It. rappresentamento; < represent + -ment*.] Representation; renewed presentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Grant that all our praises, hymns, eucharistical remembrances, and *representations* of thy glories may be useful, blessed, and effectual.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 226.*

So far approv'd as to have bin trusted with the *representation* and defence of your Actions to all Christendom against an Adversary of no mean repute.

*Milton, To the Parliament.*

Turning to Alice, the soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of *representation* that I became in doubt which of them stood there before me.

*Lamb, Dream Children.*

**repress** (rē-pres'), *v. t.* [*< ME. repressen (cf. F. represser, press again), < L. repressus, pp. of reprimere, hold back, check, < re-, back, + premere, press: see press*.] 1. To press back or down effectually; crush; quell; put down; subdue; suppress.

All this while King Richard was in Ireland, where he performed Acts, in *repressing* the Rebels there, not unworthy of him.

*Baker, Chronicles, p. 150.*

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to *repress* any more Copies of the Satire.

*Howell, Letters, ii, 2.*

And sov'reign Law, that state's collected will, . . .  
Sits Empress, crowning good, *repressing* ill.

*Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imit. of Alcæus.*

This attempt at desertion he *repressed* at the hazard of his life.

*Dancroft, Hist. U. S., I, 102.*

2. To check; restrain; keep under due restraint.

Such kings . . .  
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold.

*Waller, Ruin of the Turkish Empire.*

Though secret anger swell'd Minerva's breast,  
The prudent goddess yet her wrath *repress*.

*Pope, Iliad, viii, 573.*

Sophia even *repressed* excellence, from her fears to offend.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, i.*

=*Syn.* 1. To curb, smother, overcome, overpower.—1 and 2. *Restrict*, etc. See *restrain*.

**repress†** (rē-pres'), *n.* [*< repress, v.*] The act of subduing.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience than authorized by justice.

*Government of the Tongue. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**represser** (rē-pres'ēr), *n.* One who represses; one who crushes or subdues. *Imp. Dict.*

**repressible** (rē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [*< repress + -ible*.] Capable of being repressed or restrained. *Imp. Dict.*

**repressibly** (rē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In a repressible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**repressing-machine** (rē-pres'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.*

1. A machine for making pressed bricks, or for giving them a finishing pressing.—2. A heavy cotton-press for compressing cotton-bales into as compact form as possible for transportation.

**repression** (rē-pres'hon), *n.* [*< ME. repression, < OF. repression, F. répression = Sp. represion = Pg. repressão = It. repressione, rípressione, < ML. repressio(n-), < L. reprimere, pp. repressus, repress, check: see repress*.] 1. The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing: as, the *repression* of tumults.

We see him as he moved, . . .  
With what sublime *repression* of himself,  
And in what limits, and how tenderly.

*Tennyson, Idylls, Dedication.*

The condition of the papacy itself occupied the minds of the bishops too much . . . to allow time for elaborate measures of *repression*.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404.*

2. That which represses; check; restraint.—

3†. Power of repressing.

And som so ful of furie is and despite  
That it surmounteth his *repression*.

*Chaucer, Troilus, iii, 1038.*

**repressive** (rē-pres'iv), *a.* [*OF. répressif* = *Fr. repressivo*; as *repress* + *-ive*.] Having power to repress or crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

Visible disorders are no more than symptoms which no measures, *repressive* or revolutionary, can do more than palliate. *Froude, Caesar, vi.*

**repressively** (rē-pres'iv-ly), *adv.* In a repressive manner; with repression; so as to repress. *Imp. Diet.*

**repressor** (rē-pres'or), *n.* [*ME. repressour* = *It. ripressore*, *L. repressor*, one who restrains or limits, *< reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress: see *repress*.] One who represses or restrains.

**reprevable**, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable*.

**reprevet**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reproof* and *reprove*.

**reprei**, *reprey*, *v. t.* [A reduced form of *reprovere*.] Same as *reprove*.

Wherupon they *repreyde* me to prison cheynde. *Heywood's Spider and Fly* (1550). (*Nares*)

**reprei**, *reprey*, *n.* [A reduced form of *reprovere*.] *Cl. reprove, v.* Same as *reprove*.

Why, master Vaux, is there no remedy But instantly they must be led to death? Can it not be deferred till afternoon, or but two hours, in hope to get *reprei*? *Heywood, 2 Edw. IV.* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 135).

**reprei**, *n.* Same as *reprove* for *reproof*.

**reprei**, *reprey*, *n.* [*reprovere* + *-al*.] Respite.

The *reprei* of my life. *Sp. Hall, Contemplations* (ed. Tegg), IV. 125.

**reprove** (rē-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reproved*, pp. *reproving*. [Early mod. E. also *reproere*, *reproce*: a particular use of *reprove*: see *reprove*, of which *reprove* is a doublet.] 1. To acquit; set free; release.

It is by name Pretens, that hath ordain'd my soome to die; . . . Therefore I humbly crave your Majesty's It to replevie, and my soome *reproce*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.*

Unless her prayers . . . *reproce* him from the wrath Of greatest Justice. *Shak., All's Well, III. 4. 24.*

2. To grant a respite to; suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reproce* a criminal for thirty days.

His Majesty had been graciously pleased to *reproce* him, with several of his friends, in order, as it was thought, to give them their lives. *Addison, Conversation of the Foxhunter.*

3. To relieve for a time from any danger or suffering; respite; spare; save.

At my Return, if it shall please God to *reproce* me in these dangerous Times of Contagion, I shall continue my wonted service to your Lordship. *Howell, Letters I.* iv. 20.

Vain, transitory splendours! Could not all Regreese the tottering mansion from its fall? *Goldsmith, Des. VII. 1. 224.*

4. To secure a postponement of (an execution). [Rare.]

I *reproce*d Th' intended execution with crotchets And interruption. *Forl, Lover's Melancholy, I. 1.*

=*Syn.* 2. See the noun.

**reprove** (rē-prōv'), *n.* [*< reprove, v.* (*Cl. reprov*).] 1. The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. Sometimes incorrectly used to signify a permanent or mischievous commutation of a capital sentence. In the United States *reproves* may be granted by the President, by the governor of a state, governor and council, etc. In Great Britain they are granted by the home secretary in the name of the sovereign. See *pardon*, 2.

Duke. How came it that the absent duke had not . . . executed him? . . . *Procr.* His friends still wrought *reproves* for him. *Shak., M. for M., IV. 2. 140.*

The morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reproce* was sent . . . to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion* (1648), p. 5-3.

2. Respite in general; interval of ease or relief; delay of something dreaded.

I search'd the shades of sleep, to ease my day Of gripping sorrows with a night's *reproce*. *Quarles, Emblems, iv. 14.*

All that I ask is but a short *reproce*, Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.*

Their theory was despair; the Whig wisdom was only *reproce*, a waiting to be last devoured. *Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.*

=*Syn.* *Reprove, Rebuke*. *Reprove* is now used chiefly in the sense of the first definition, to name a suspension or postponement of the execution of a sentence of death. *Reproce* is a free word, applying to an intermission or postponement of something wearying, burdensome, or troublesome; as, *reproce* from work. *Reproce* may be for an indefinite or a definite time; a *reproce* is generally for a time named. A *reproce* may be a *reproce*.

**reprimand** (rep-ri-mānd), *n.* [*< OF. reprimande, reprimende, F. réprimande* = *Sp. Pg. reprimenda*, reprehension, reproof, *< L. reprimenda*, sc. *res*, a thing that ought to be repressed, fem. gerundive of *reprimere*, repress: see *repress*.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her treatment of him. *Macaulay, Goldsmith.*

=*Syn.* *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

**reprimand** (rep-ri-mānd'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reprimander, F. réprimander, < reprimande*, reproof: see *reprimand, n.*] To reprove severely; reprehend; chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

The people are feared and flattered. They are not *reprimanded*. *Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

=*Syn.* *Rebuke*, etc. See *censure*.

**reprimander** (rep-ri-mān'dér), *n.* One who reprimands.

Then said the owl unto his *reprimander*, "Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander." *Quiver, 1867, p. 184. (Enryc. Diet.)*

**reprimer** (rē-pri'mér), *n.* [*< re- + primer*, 2.] An instrument for setting a cap upon a cartridge-shell. It is one of a set of reloading-tools. *E. H. Knight.*

**reprint** (rē-print'), *v. t.* [*< re- + print, v.*] 1. To print again; print a second or any new edition of.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the "Essay on Criticism." *Pope.*

2. To renew the impression of. [Rare.]

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South, Sermons, I. II.*

**reprint** (rē-print'), *n.* [*< reprint, v.*] 1. A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reprinting.—2. In *printing*, printed matter taken from some other publication for reproduction.

"How are ye off for copy, Mike?" "Bad," answered the old printer. "I've a little *reprint*, but no original matter at all." *The Century, XXXVII. 203.*

**reprisal** (rē-pri-zəl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reprisall, reprisal*; *< OF. reprisaille, F. représaille* (= *Sp. represalia, represaria* = *Pg. represalia* = *It. ripresaglia*; *ML. reflex reprisalia, reprisalia*, pl.), a taking, seizing, prize, booty, *< reprive*, a taking, prize: see *reprive, n.*] 1. In international law: (a) The recovering by force of what is one's own. (b) The seizing of an equivalent, or, negatively, the detaining of that which belongs to an adversary, as a means of obtaining redress of a grievance. (*Woolsey*).

A *reprisal* is the use of force by one nation against property of another to obtain redress without thereby commencing war; and the uncertainty of the distinction between it and war results from the uncertainty as to what degree of force can be used without practically declaring war or creating a state of war.

All this Year and the Year past sundry quarrels and complaints arose between the English and French, touching *reprisals* of goods taken from each other by Parties of either Nation. *Laker, Chronicles, p. 2-9.*

*Reprisals* differ from retaliation in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while retaliation includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him. *Wodsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.*

The military executions on both sides, the massacre of prisoners, the illegal *reprisals* of Warwick and Clarence in 1459 and 1470, were alike unjustifiable. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 374.*

3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman being very desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quotations. *Waterland, Works, III. 70.*

He considered himself as robbed and plundered, and took it into his head that he had a right to make *reprisals*, as he could find opportunity. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, II.*

Who call things wicked that give too much joy, And nickname the *reprisal* envy makes Punishment. *Brooking, Ring and Book, II. 210.*

4. Same as *recaption*.—5. A prize.

I am on fire To hear this rich *reprisal* is so high, And yet not ours. Come, let me taste my horse, Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.*

6. A restitution. [An erroneous use.]

He was able to refund, to make *reprisals*, if they could be fairly demanded. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, ix.*

Letters of marque and reprisal. See *marque*.—*Syn.* 1-3. *Retribution, Retaliation*, etc. See *revenge*.

**repriset**, *reprize* (rē-priz'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) repris*, pp. of *reprandre*, take again, retake (cf. *Sp. Pg. represar*, recapture), *< L. reprichendere*, seize again: see *reprehend*.] 1. To take again; retake.

He now begunne To challenge her anew, as his own prize, Whom formerly he had in battell wonne, And proffer made by force her to *reprize*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 8.*

Ye might *reprize* the armes Sarpedon forfeited, By forfeit of your rights to him. *Chapman, Iliad, vii.*

2. To recompense; pay.

If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *reprized* with other lands. *Grant, in Lord Clarendon's Life, II. 252. (Latham.)*

3. To take; arrest.

He was *repriz'd*. *Howell, Exact Hist. of the late Rev. in Naples, 1604.*

**reprise** (rē-priz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reprize*; *< ME. reprise*, *< OF. reprise*, a taking back, etc., *F. reprise*, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, return, repetition, revival (= *Sp. represa* = *Pg. represa*, *represa* = *It. ripresa*, a retaking), *< repris*, pp. of *reprandre*, take; from the verb.] 1. A taking by way of retaliation; reprisal.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 862.*

2. In *masonry*, the return of a molding in an internal angle.—3. In *maritime law*, a ship recaptured from an enemy or a pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of those who have recaptured her.

4. *pl.* In *law*, yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-sock, annuities, and the like. Also written *reprizes*.—5. In *music*: (a) The act of repeating a passage, or a passage repeated. (b) A return to the first theme or subject of a short work or section, after an intermediate or contrasted passage. (c) A revival of an obsolete or forgotten work.—6. Blame; reproof.

That all the world ne may suffice To staunche of pride the *reprise*. *Queer, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.*

**repristinate** (rē-pris'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + pristinate*.] To restore to the pristine or first state or condition. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

**repristination** (rē-pris'ti-nā'sh'n), *n.* [*< repristinate + -ion*.] Restoration to the pristine form or state.

The *repristination* of the simple and hallowed names of early Hebrew history. *Smith's Dict. Bible* (Amer. ed.), p. 2062.

**reprive**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reprovere* and *reprove*.

**reprize**, *v. and n.* See *reprise*.

**reprize**, *v. t.* [*< OF. repriser*, set a new price on, prize again; as *re- + prize*, *v.*] To prize anew. *Imp. Diet.*

**reproach** (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reprocher, reprochier, F. reprocher* = *Pr. repropchar* = *Sp. Pg. reprochar* = *It. rimprocciare* (*ML. reflex reprochare*), reproach, prob. *< LL. \*repropiare*, bring near to, hence cast in one's teeth, impute, object (cf. *approach*, *< OF. aprocher*, approach, *< LL. \*appropriare*, *< re-*, again, + *\*propiare*, *< L. propius*, nearer, compar. of *prope*, near: see *propinquity*, and cf. *approach*).] 1. To charge with a fault; censure with severity; upbraid: now usually with a personal object.

With a most inhumane cruelty they who have put out the peoples eyes *reproach* them of their blindness. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnues.*

Scenes which, never having known me free, Would not *reproach* me with the loss I felt. *Corcoran, Task, v. 400.*

2. To disgrace.

I thought your marriage fit: else imputation, For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life, And choke your good to come. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 420.*

=*Syn.* 1. *Reprove, Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*); revile, vilify, accuse.

**reproach** (rē-prōch'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reproach, reproche*; *< OF. reproche, reproce, reproce*, *F. reproche* = *Pr. repropche* = *Sp. Pg. reproche* = *It. rimproccio*, reproach; from the verb.] 1. The act of reproaching; a severe expression of censure or blame.

A man's first care should be to avoid the *reproaches* of his own heart. *Addison, Sir Roger at the Assizes.*

## reproach

In vain Thalestris with reproach assails,  
For who can move when fair Belinda fails?  
*Pope, R. of the L., v. 3.*

The name of Whig was never used except as a term of reproach.  
*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

2. An occasion of blame or censure, shame, infamy, or disgrace; also, the state of being subject to blame or censure; a state of disgrace.

In any writer vanity and flattery are counted most great reproaches.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.*

Give not thine heritage to reproach.  
*Joel ii. 17.*

I know repentant tears ensue the deed,  
Reproach, disdain, and deadly enmity;  
Yet strive I to embrace mine infamy.  
*Shak., Lucerne, I. 563.*

Many scandalous libels and invectives [were] scatter'd about the streets, to ye reproach of government and the fermentation of our sence distractions.  
*Eccllyn, Diary, June 10, 1640.*

Why did the King dwell on my name to me?  
Mine own name shames me, seeming a reproach.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a reproach.  
*Neh. ii. 17.*

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.  
*Jer. xxiv. 9.*

The Reproaches, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., antiphons sung on Good Friday during the Adoration of the Cross. They follow the special prayers which succeed the Gospel of the Passion, and consist of sentences addressed by Christ to his people, reminding them of the great things he had done for them, in delivering them from Egypt, etc., and their ungrateful return for his goodness, as shown in the details of the passion and crucifixion. They are intermingled with the Trisagion ("Holy God . . .") in Greek and Latin, and succeeded by hymns and the bringing in of the presanctified host in procession, after which the Mass of the Presanctified is celebrated. The Reproaches are sometimes sung in Anglican churches before the Three Hours' Service. Also called *Improperia*. = *Syn. 1. Monition, Reprehension*, etc. (see *admonition*), blame, rebelling, abuse, invective, vilification, upbraiding.

2. Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal, contumely.

reproachable (rē-prō'chā-bl), a. [*< ME. reprochable, < OE. reprochable, F. reprochable; as reproach + -able.*] 1. Deserving reproach.

Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance reproachable.  
*Eccllyn, True Religion, I. 166.*

24. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful; abusive. [Rare.]

Catullus the poet wrote against him [Julius Caesar] contumacious or reproachable verses.  
*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 170 b. (Latham.)*

reproachableness (rē-prō'chā-bl-nes), n. The character of being reproachable. *Bailey, 1727.*

reproachably (rē-prō'chā-bli), adv. In a reproachable manner; so as to be reproachable. *Imp. Dict.*

reproacher (rē-prō'chēr), n. One who reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

reproachful (rē-prōch'fūl), a. [*< reproach + -ful.*] 1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding.

Fixed were her eyes upon his, as if she divined his intention,  
Fixed with a look so sad, so reproachful, imploring, and patient,  
That with a sudden revulsion his heart recoiled from its purpose.  
*Longfellow, Miles Standish, v.*

24. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

Star. For shame, put up.  
Dem. Not I, till I have sheathed  
My rapier in his bosom, and withal  
Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat.  
*Shak., Tit. And., II. 1. 55.*

The common People cast out reproachful slanders against the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, as the Granter of Licences for transportation of Corn.  
*Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.*

Bozon Allen, one of the deputies of Hingham, and a delinquent in that common cause, should be publicly convicted of divers false and reproachful speeches published by him concerning the deputy governor.  
*Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 285.*

3. Worthy or deserving of, or receiving, reproach; shameful; as, reproachful conduct.

Thy punishment  
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh  
To a reproachful life and cursed death.  
*Milton, P. L., xii. 406.*

= *Syn. 1. Rebuking, censuring, upbraiding, censorious, contemptuous, contumelious, abusive.*

reproachfully (rē-prōch'fūl-i), adv. 1. In a reproachful manner; with reproach or censure.

Give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully.  
*1 Tim. v. 14.*

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

William Bussey, Steward to William de Valence, is committed to the Tower of London, and most reproachfully used.  
*Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.*

reproachfulness (rē-prōch'fūl-nes), n. The quality of being reproachful. *Bailey, 1727.*

reproachless (rē-prōch'les), a. [*< reproach + -less.*] Without reproach; irreproachable.

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reprobable, a. [*< ML. reprobabilis, < L. reprobare, reprove: see reprove, reprobate. Cf. reprovable.*] Reprovable.

No thynge ther in was reprovable,  
But all to gedder true and veritable.  
*Roy and Darlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 44. (Davies.)*

reprobacy (rep'rō-bā-si), n. [*< reprobate + -cy.*] The state or character of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy. [Rare.]

Greater evils . . . were yet behind, and . . . were as sure as this of overtaking him in his state of reprobacy.  
*Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 2.*

"I should be sorry," said he, "that the wretch would die in his present state of reprobacy."  
*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 134. (Davies.)*

reprobance (rep'rō-bāns), n. [*< L. reprobare (-t)s, ppr. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, condemn: see reprobate.*] Reprobation.

This sight would make him do a desperate turne,  
Yea, curse his better Angell from his side,  
And fall to reprobance.  
*Shak., Othello (folio 1623), v. 2, 209.*

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *reprobated*, ppr. *reprobating*. [*< L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, condemn: see reprove.*] 1. To disapprove vehemently; condemn strongly; condemn; reject.

And doth he reprobate, and will he damn,  
The use of his own bounty? *Corper, Task, v. 638.*

If, for example, a man, through intemperance or extravagance, becomes unable to pay his debts, . . . he is deservedly reprobated, and might be justly punished.  
*J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iv.*

Thousands who detested the policy of the New Englanders . . . reprobated the Stamp Act and many other parts of English policy. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.*

2. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. See *reprobation*, 3.

I believe many are saved who to man seem reprobated.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.*

If he doom that people with a frown, . . .  
Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,  
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.  
*Cooper, Table-Talk, I. 459.*

To approve and reprobate, in Scots law. See *approve*. = *Syn. 1. To reprehend, censure. See reprobate, a.*

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), a. and n. [= *F. réprouvé* = *Sp. reprobado* = *Pg. reprovado* = *It. riprovato, reprobato, < L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, reprobate, condemn: see reprobate, v.*] 1. a. 14. Disallowed; disapproved; rejected; not enduring proof or trial.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them.  
*Jer. vi. 30.*

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; characteristic of a reprobate.

By reprobate desire thus madly led.  
*Shak., Lucerne, I. 300.*

So fond are mortal men,  
Fallen into wrath divine,  
As their own ruin on themselves to invite,  
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,  
And with blindness internal struck.  
*Milton, S. A., I. 1635.*

3. Expressing disapproval or censure; condemnatory. [Rare.]

I instantly reproached my heart . . . in the bitterest and most reprobate of expressions.  
*Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.*

= *Syn. 2. Profligate, etc. (see abandoned), vitiated, corrupt, hardened, wicked, base, vile, cast away, graceless, shameless.*

II. n. One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person given over to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch.

We think our selves the Fleet, and have the Spirit, and the rest a Company of Reprobates that belong to the Devil.  
*Selden, Table-Talk, p. 67.*

I fear  
A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner,  
Must be that Carmelite now passing near.  
*Longfellow, Golden Legend, I. 5.*

reprobateness (rep'rō-bāt-nes), n. The state or character of being reprobate. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobater (rep'rō-bā-tēr), n. One who reprobates.

John, Duke of Aigyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes.  
*M. Noble, Cont. of Granger's Biography, Hist., III. 490.*

reprobation (rep'rō-bā'shon), n. [*< OF. reprobation, F. reprobation = Sp. reprobacion = Pg. reprobacão = It. riprovazione, reprobazione, < LL. (eccl.) reprobatio(n)-, rejection, reprobation, < L. reprobare, pp. reprobatus, reject, reprobate: see reprobate.*] 1. The act of reprobating, or of vehemently disapproving or condemning.

The profligate pretenses . . . are mentioned with becoming reprobation.  
*Jeffrey.*

Among other agents whose approbation or reprobation are contemplated by the savage as consequences of his conduct, are the spirits of his ancestors.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 620.*

## reproduction

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of reprobation on clipt poetry and false coin.  
*Dryden.*

He exhibited this institution in the blackest colors of reprobation.  
*Sumner, Speech, Aug. 27, 1846.*

3. In *theol.*, the act of consigning or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; the predestination by the decree and counsel of God of certain individuals or communities to eternal death, as election is the predestination to eternal life.

No sin at all but impenitency can give testimony of final reprobation.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.*

What transubstantiation is in the order of reason, the Augustinian doctrine of the damnation of unbaptised infants, and the Calvinistic doctrine of reprobation, are in the order of morals. *Lecky, European Morals, I. 98.*

4. In *eccl. law*, the propounding of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.—5. Disqualification to bear office: a punishment inflicted upon military officers for neglect of duty. *Grose.*

reprobationer (rep'rō-bā'shon-ēr), n. In *theol.*, one who believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model (which sort of sanctified reprobationers we abound with) either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses.  
*South, Sermons, III. xi.*

reprobative (rep'rō-bā-tiv), a. [*< reprobate + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobator (rep'rō-bā-tor), n. [Orig. adj., a form of *reprobatory*.] In *Scots law*, formerly, an action to convict a witness of perjury, or to establish that he was biased.

reprobatory (rep'rō-bā-tō-ri), a. [= *Sp. reprobatório; as reprobate + -ory.*] Reprobativ. *Imp. Dict.*

reproduce (rē-prō-dūs'), v. t. [= *F. reproduire = Sp. reproducir = Pg. reproduzir = It. riprodurre, reproduce, < ML. \*reproducere, < L. re-, again, + producere, produce: see produce.*] 1. To bring forward again; produce or exhibit anew.

Topics of which she retained details with the utmost accuracy, and reproduced them in an excellent pickle of epigrams.  
*George Eliot, Middlemarch, vi.*

2. To produce or yield again or anew; generate, as offspring; beget; procreate; give rise by an organic process to a new individual of the same species; propagate. See *reproduction*.

If horse-dung reprodueth oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth.  
*Sir T. Browne.*

The power of reproducing lost parts is greatest where the organization is lowest, and almost disappears where the organization is highest.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.*

In the seventeenth century Scotland reproduced all the characteristics and accustomed itself to the phrases of the Jewish theocracy, and the world saw again a covenanted people.  
*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.*

3. To make a copy or representation of; portray; represent.

Such a comparison . . . would enable us to reproduce the ancient society of our common ancestry in a way that would speedily set at rest some of the most controverted questions of institutional history.  
*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 65.*

From the Eternal Being among whose mountains he wandered there came to his heart steadfastness, stillness, a sort of reflected or reproduced eternity.  
*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 98.*

A number of commendably quaint designs, however, are reproduced from the "Voyages Pittoresques."  
*N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 260.*

reproducer (rē-prō-dūs'ēr), n. 1. One who or that which reproduces.

I speak of Charles Townsend, officially the re-producer of this fatal scheme.  
*Burke, American Taxation.*

Specifically — 2. The diaphragm used in reproducing speech in the phonograph.

Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a reproducer.  
*Nature, XXXIX. 108.*

reproducible (rē-prō-dūs'i-bl), a. [*< reproduce + -ible.*] Susceptible or capable of reproduction.

reproduction (rē-prō-duk'shon), n. [= *F. reproduction = Sp. reproducción = Pg. reprodução = It. riproduzione, < ML. \*reproductio(n)-, < \*reproducere, reproduce: see reproduce.*] 1. The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in



manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value.

*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.*

2. The act or process of restoring parts of an organism that have been destroyed or removed.

The question of the *Reproduction* of Lost Parts is interesting from several points of view in biology.

*Mind, IX. 415.*

Specifically—3. The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals.

(a) The reproduction of plants is effected either vegetatively or by means of spores or of seeds. Vegetative reproduction consists in the individualizing of some part of the parent organism. In low unicellular plants this is simply a process of fission, one cell dividing into two or more, much as in the formation of tissue, save that the new cells become independent. In higher plants this method obtains by the shooting and rooting of some fraction of the organism, as a branch, a joint of a rootstock, in *Begonia* even a part of a leaf; or through specially modified shoots or buds, as the gemmae of some algae, mosses, etc., the bulbils of some mosses, ferns, the tiger-lily, etc., the corms, bulbs, and tubers of numerous annual plants. The cells engaged in this mode of reproduction are simply those of the ordinary tissues. Very many, but not all, plants propagate in this manner; but all are capable of reproduction in other methods included under the term *spore-reproduction*, which is reproduction most properly so called. This is accomplished through special reproductive cells, each of which is capable of developing into an individual plant. These are produced either independently, or through the conjunction of two separate cells by which their protoplasm coalesces. These may also in a less perfect sense be called reproductive cells. Reproduction through the union of two cells is sexual; through an independent cell, asexual. Sexual reproduction proceeds either by conjugation (that is, the union of two cells apparently just alike, which may be either common vegetative cells or specialized in form) or by fertilization, in which a smaller but more active sperm-cell or male cell impregnates a larger, less active germ-cell or female cell. In cryptogamous plants both methods are common, and the reproductive cells are termed *spores*, or when of the two sexes *gametes*, the male being distinguished as *antherozoids*, the female as *oospheres*. In flowering plants *spore-reproduction* is always sexual, fertilization becoming pollination, the embryo-sac in the ovule affording the female cell and the pollen-grain the male cell. But the union of these cells produces, instead of a detachable spore, an embryo or plantlet, which, often accompanied by a store of nutriment, is inclosed within an integument, the whole forming a seed. The production of seeds instead of spores is the most fundamental distinction of phanerogams. *Spore-reproduction* is consummated by the germination of the spore or seed, which often takes place after a considerable interval. (b) Among the lowest animals, in which no sex is recognizable, reproduction takes place in various ways, which correspond to those above described for the lowest plants. (See *conjugation, fission, gemmation, and sporulation*.) Among sexed animals, reproduction results from the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, with or without sexual copulation, and with many modifications of the details of the process. (See *geness, 2*, and words there given.) Many animals are hermaphrodite, containing both sexes in one individual and maturing the opposite sexual elements either simultaneously or successively: such are self-impregnating or reciprocally fecundating, as the case may be. Reproduction may be effected also by a detached part of an individual, constituting a separate person (see *generative person*, under *generative*). Sexual may alternate with asexual reproduction (see *parthenogenesis*); but in the vast majority of animals, invertebrate as well as vertebrate, permanent and perfect distinction of sex exists, in which cases reproduction always and only results from impregnation of the female by the male in a more or less direct or intimate act of copulation, and extends to but one generation of offspring. The organs or system of organs by which this is effected are known as the *reproductive organs* or *system*. *Reproduction* is always exactly synonymous with *generation* (def. 1), less precisely with *procreation* and *propagation* in their biological senses. See *sex*.

4. That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.

The silversmiths . . . sold to the pilgrims *reproductions* in silver of the temple and its sculptures.

*The Century, XXXIII. 138.*

Batrinio was once a city no less than Corfu; to Virgil's eyes it was the *reproduction* of Troy itself.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.*

5. In *psychol.*, the act of repeating in consciousness a group of sensations which has already been presented in perception.

All *Reproduction* rests on the impossibility of the resuscitated impression reappearing alone.

*Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 216.*

Fear and anger have their rise in the mental *reproduction* of some organic pain.

*J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 477.*

All knowledge is *reproduction* of experiences.

*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. 33.*

**Asexual reproduction.** See *asexual*, and def. 3, above.

—**Empirical synthesis of reproduction**, an association by the principle of contiguity, depending on the associated ideas having been presented together or successively. —**Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction**, an association of ideas such that one will suggest the other independent of experience, due to innate laws of the mind, and one of the necessary conditions of knowledge. —**Sexual reproduction.** See def. 3, and *sexual*. —**Syn-**

**thesis of reproduction**, the name given by Kant to that association of ideas by which one calls up another in the mind.

**reproductive** (rē-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= *F. reproductif* = *Pg. reproductivo*, < *ML. \*reproductivus*, < *\*reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce: as, the *reproductive* organs of an animal.

These trees had very great *reproductive* power, since they produced numerous seeds, not singly or a few together, as in modern yews, but in long spikes or catkins bearing many seeds.

*Darwin, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.*

Rembrandt . . . never put his hand to any *reproductive* etching, not even after one of his own paintings.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 331.*

**Reproductive cells**, in *bot.* See *reproduction, 3 (a)*. —**Reproductive faculty**, in the psychology of Sir William Hamilton, the faculty of association of ideas, by virtue of which one suggests a definite other, but not including the faculty of apprehending an idea a second time. —**Reproductive function of order *n***. See *function*. —**Reproductive imagination**, the elementary faculty by virtue of which one idea calls up another, of which memory and imagination, as popularly understood, are special developments. See *imagination, 1*.

Philosophers have divided *imagination* into two—what they call the *reproductive* and the *productive*. By the former they mean imagination considered simply as re-exhibition, representing the objects presented by perception—that is, exhibiting them without addition or retrenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally held when first made known to us through sense.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxiii.*

**Reproductive organs.** (a) In *bot.*, the organs appropriated to the production of seeds or spores: in flowering plants, chiefly the stamens and pistils together with the accessory floral envelopes; in cryptogams, mainly the antheridia and archegonia. (b) In *zool.*, those organs or parts of the body, collectively considered, whose function it is to produce and mature ova or spermatozoa or their equivalents, and effect the impregnation of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reproduction; the reproductive or generative system of any animal in either sex; the genitals, in a broad sense. The fundamental genital gland, differentiated in the male as a testis, in the female as an ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ulterior modifications are almost endless. These organs are sometimes detached from the main body of the individual (see *person, 8*, and *hectocotylus*); they often represent both sexes in one individual; they are usually separated in two individuals of opposite sexes; they sometimes fail of functional activity in certain individuals of one sex (see *neuter, worker*). —**Reproductive system**, in *bot.*, the sum of the reproductive or generative organs in plants and animals; the generative system; the sexual system of those plants and animals which have distinction of sex. The term is a very broad one, covering not only all parts immediately concerned in generation, but others indirectly conducing to the same end, as devices for effecting fecundation, for protecting or nourishing the product of conception, for cross-fertilization (as of plants by insects), for attracting opposite sexes (as of animals by odorous secretions), and the like. See *secondary sexual characters*, under *sexual*.

**reproductiveness** (rē-prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reproductive; tendency or ability to reproduce.

**reproductivity** (rē-prō-duk-tiv'it-i), *n.* [*< re-productive + -ity*.] In *math.*, a number, *a*, connected with a function, *ψ*, such that *ψ(ψa) = γ<sup>a</sup> ψa*.

**reproductory** (rē-prō-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [*< reproduct(ive) + -ory*.] Same as *reproductive*. *Imp. Dict.*

**repromission** (rē-prō-mish'on), *n.* [= *F. repromission* = *Sp. repromission* = *Pg. repromissão* = *It. repromissione*, *ripromissione*, < *L. repromissio(n-)*, a counter-promise, < *repromittere*, promise in return, engage oneself, < *re-*, back, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] Promise.

And he blesside this Abraham which hadde *repromissions*.

*Wyclif, Heb. vii. 6.*

**repromulgate** (rē-prō-mul'gāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + promulgate*.] To promulgate again; republish. *Imp. Dict.*

**repromulgation** (rē-prō-mul-gā'shon), *n.* [*< repromulgate + -ion*.] A second or repeated promulgation. *Imp. Dict.*

**reproof** (rē-prōf'), *n.* [*< ME. reprove, reproof, reprove, reprove, reprove* (whence early mod. *E. reprove, reprove, reprove*); < *reprove, v.*] 1†. Reproach; blame.

The child certis is nocht myne,

That *reprove* dose me pyne,

And gars me le fra hame.

*York Plays, p. 104.*

The doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from *reproof*.

*Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 269.*

2. The act of one who reproves; expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

There is an oblique way of *reproof* which takes off from the sharpness of it.

*Steele.*

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.

*Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.*

3†. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

But men been evere untrewé,  
And wommen have *reprove* of yow aw newé.  
*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 960.*

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper, . . . what wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 2. 213.*

=*Syn. 2. Monition, Reprehension, etc.* See *admonition* and *censure*.

**reprovable** (rē-prō'va-bl), *a.* [Also *reprovable*; < *OF. reprovable*, *F. reprovable* = *Sp. reprovable* = *Pg. reprovavel* = *It. reprovabile*, < *ML. reprobabilis*, < *L. reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject: see *reprove*.] Blamable; worthy of reproof.

The superfluitie or disordnat scantinesse of clothyng is *reprovable*.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

A *reprovable* badness in himself.

*Shak., Lear, iii. 5. 9.*

We will endeavour to amend all things *reprovable*.

*Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Epil.*

**reprovableness** (rē-prō'va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprovable. *Bailey, 1727.*

**reprovably** (rē-prō'va-bli), *adv.* In a reprovable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**reproval** (rē-prō'val), *n.* [*< reprove + -al*.] The act of reproving; admonition; reproof. *Imp. Dict.*

**reprove** (rē-prōv'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. reprov'd, ppr. reprov'ing.* [*< ME. reproven, reprovon*, also *repreuen* (whence early mod. *E. reprove, reprove*), < *OF. reprove, repruver, reprouver*, *F. reprouver*, reprove, reject, = *Pr. reproar*, *reprobar* = *Sp. reprobar* = *Pg. reprovar* = *It. reprobare, riprovare*, < *L. reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject, < *re-*, again, + *probare*, test, prove: see *prove*. Cf. *reprove*, a doublet of *reprove*, retained in a differentiated meaning; cf. also *reprobate*, from the same *L. source*.] 1.

To disapprove; condemn; censure.

The stoon which men bilydye *repreuden*.

*Wyclif, Luke xx. 17.*

There's something in me that *reproves* my fault;  
But such a headstrong potent fault it is  
That it but mocks reproof.

*Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 225.*

2. To charge with a fault; chide; reprehend: formerly sometimes with *of*.

And there also he was examyned, *reprov'd*, and scorned, and crowned eft with a whyte thorn.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.*

Herod the tetrarch, being *reprov'd* by him . . . for all the evils which Herod had done, . . . shut up John in prison.

*Luke xiii. 19.*

There is . . . no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*.

*Shak., T. N., i. 5. 104.*

Our blessed Master *reproved* them of ignorance. . . of his Spirit, which had they but known . . . they had not been such abecedarii in the school of mercy.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.*

3†. To convince, as of a fault; convict.

When he is come he will *reprove* [convict, *R. V.*] the world of sin [in respect of sin, *R. V.*], and of righteousness, and of judgment.

*John xvi. 8.*

God hath never been deficient, but hath to all men that believe him given sufficient to confirm them; to those few that believed not, sufficient to *reprove* them.

*Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 14.*

4†. To refute; disprove.

*Reprove* my allegation if you can,

Or else conclude my words effectual.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.*

D. Willet *reproveth* Philoes opinion, That the Chalde and Hebrew was all one, because Daniel, an Hebrew, was set to learne the Chalde.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 47.*

=*Syn. 1 and 2. Rebuke, Reprimand, etc.* See *censure* and *admonition*.

**reprover** (rē-prō'vēr), *n.* One who reproves; one who or that which blames.

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well.

*Locke, Education, § 38.*

**reproving** (rē-prō'ving), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *reproving*; < *ME. reprov'ing*; verbal *n.* of *reprove, v.*] Reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many *Reprovinges* and Scornes for us.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.*

**reprovingly** (rē-prō'ving-li), *adv.* In a reproving manner; with reproof or censure. *Imp. Dict.*

**reprune** (rē-prōn'), *v. t.* [*< re- + prune<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs.

*Re-prune* now abricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed.

*Everlyn, Calendarium Hortense, July.*

2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers.

In mid-way slight imagination tress;

Yet soon *re-prunes* her wing to soar anew.

*Young, Night Thoughts, ix.*

**reps** (reps), *n.* Same as *rep<sup>1</sup>*.

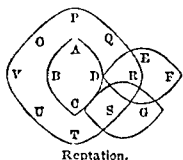
**repsilver**, *n.* Same as *reap-silver*.

**rep'tant** (rep'tant), *a.* [*< L. reptant(t)-s*, *ppr. of reptare*, crawl, creep: see *repent<sup>2</sup>, reptile*.]

Creeping or crawling; reptant; reptant; reptant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Reptantia*.

**Reptantia** (rep-tan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. reptant* (-s), pp. of *reptare*, crawl: see *reptant*.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the tenth order and also the thirtieth family of mammals, composed of the monotremes together with a certain tortoise (*Pamphractus*).—2. In *Mollusca*, those azygobranchiate gastropods which are adapted for creeping or crawling by the formation of the foot as a creeping-disk. All ordinary gastropods are *Reptantia*, the term being used in distinction from *Natantia* (which latter is a name of the *Hydropeoda*). The *Reptantia* were divided into *Holochlamyde*, *Pneumono-chlamyde*, and *Siphonochlamyde*.

**reptation** (rep-tä'shön), *n.* [= F. *reptation*, < *L. reptatio* (-n-), a creeping, crawling, < *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] 1. The act of creeping or crawling on the belly, as a reptile does. *Owen*.—2. In *math.*, the motion of one plane figure around another, so as constantly to be tangent to the latter while preserving parallelism between different positions of its own lines; especially, such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other. This motion was applied by John Bernoulli in 1705 to the rectification of curves. Let AB be a curve whose length is required; let this be reversed about its normal, giving the curve ABC, and let this be reversed about the line between its extremities, giving the spindle-shaped figure ABCD; let DEFG be a similar and equal figure turned through a right angle—then, if the first has a reptatory motion about the second, its center will describe a four-humped or quadrigibbous figure OPQRSTU, with humps at P, R, T, V. Let this be placed in contact with a similar and equal figure so that a maximum and minimum diameter shall coincide, and receive a reptatory motion, then its center will describe an octogibbous or eight-humped figure. By a similar process, this will describe a sixteen-humped figure, etc. Each of these figures will have double the periphery of the preceding, and they will rapidly approximate toward circles. Hence, by finding the diameters of each, we approximate to the length of the original curve.



**Reptatores** (rep-tä-tör-éz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of creeping birds, as creepers and nuthatches. [Not in use.]

**reptatorial** (rep-tä-tör-äl), *a.* [*< reptatory* + *-ial*.] In *ornith.*, creeping, as a bird; belonging to the *Reptatores*.

**reptatory** (rep-tä-tör-äl), *a.* [= F. *reptatoire*, < NL. *\*reptatorius*, < *L. reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep: see *reptant*.] 1. In *zool.*, creeping or crawling; reptant; reptile; reptant; reptant. 2. Of the nature of reptation in mathematics.

**reptile** (rep'til or -til), *a. and n.* [*< F. reptile* = Sp. Pg. *reptil* = It. *rettile*, < *L. reptilis*, creeping, crawling; as a noun, *L. reptile*, neut. (se. animal), a creeping animal, a reptile; < *reperere*, pp. *reptus*, creep: see *reptant*, and cf. *serpent*.] I. *a.* 1. Creeping or crawling; reptant; reptant; reptant; of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense.—2. Groveling; low; mean; as, a reptile race.

Man is a very worm by birth,  
Vile, reptile, weak, and vain.

Pope, To Mr. John Moore.

There is a false, reptile prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear.

Burke. (Webster.)

Dislodge their reptile souls  
From the bodies and forms of men.

Coleridge.

II. *n.* 1. A creeping animal; an animal that goes on its belly, or moves with small, short legs.

Ev'e's tempter thus the Rabbits have express'd,  
A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest.

Pope, Prologue to Satires, l. 331.

An inadvertent step may crush the snail  
That crawls at evening in the public path;  
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,  
Will step aside and let the reptile live.

Cowper, Task, vi. 507.

Specifically.—2. An oviparous quadruped; a four-footed egg-laying animal: applied about the middle of the eighteenth century to the animals then technically called *Amphibia*, as frogs, toads, newts, lizards, crocodiles, and turtles; any amphibian.—3. By restriction, upon the recognition of the divisions *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, a scaly or pholidote reptile, as distinguished from a naked reptile; any snake, lizard, crocodile, or turtle; a member of the *Reptilia* proper; a saurian.—4. A groveling, abject, or mean person: used in contempt.

It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the reptile man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. Warburton, Works, IX. vii.

**Reptilia** (rep-til'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] In *zool.*: (a) In Linnaeus's system of classification (1766), the first order of the third class *Amphibia*, including turtles, lizards, and frogs. See *Amphibia*, 2 (a). [Disused.] (b) A class of cold-blooded oviparous or ovoviviparous vertebrate animals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes; the reptiles proper. There are two pairs or one pair of limbs, or none. The skull is monocondylic. The mandible articulates with the skull by a free or fixed quadrate bone. The heart has two auricles, generally not two completed ventricles: the ventricle gives rise to two arterial trunks, and the venous and arterial circulation are more or less mixed. Respiration is pulmonary, never branchial. No diaphragm is completed. There is a common cloaca of the digestive and urogenital systems, and usually two penes, sometimes one, seldom none. There are an amnion and an allantois. *Reptilia* thus defined were formerly associated with batrachians in a class *Amphibia*; but they are more nearly related to birds, and when brigaded therewith form their part of a superclass *Sauropsida*. The only living representatives of *Reptilia* are turtles or tortoises, crocodiles or alligators, lizards or saurians, and snakes or serpents, respectively constituting the four orders *Chelonida*, *Crocodylida*, *Lacertida*, and *Ophidia*; and one living lizard, known as *Hatteria*, *Sphenodon*, or *Rhynchocephalus*, forming by itself an order *Rhynchocephalia*. In former times there were other orders of strange and huge reptiles, as the *Ichthyosaurus* or *Ichthyosauria*, the *Ichthyosaurus*; *Anomodontia*; *Dinosauria*, by some ranked as a subclass and divided into several orders: *Ornithosaurus* or *Plesiosaurus*, the pterodactyls; and *Plesiosaurus* or *Sauropsidura*, the plesiosaurs. See the technical names, and cuts under *Crocodylida*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Ornithoscelida*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pleurospandylia*, *Pterodactyl*, and *Python*.

**reptilia**2, *n.* Latin plural of *reptilium*.

**reptilian** (rep-til'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense; resembling or like a reptile.

It is an accepted doctrine that birds are organized on a type closely allied to the reptilian type, but superior to it. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all of a generous kind—impetuous, warm-blooded, leonine; never crawling, crafty, reptilian.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, xli.

**Reptilian age**, the Mesozoic age, era, or period, during which reptiles attained great development, as in the Triassic, Jurassic, or Cretaceous.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Reptilia*; a reptile.

**reptiliferous** (rep-ti-lif'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *L. ferre* = E. *bear*.] Producing reptiles; containing the remains of reptiles, as beds of rock. *Nature*, XXXIII. 311.

**reptiliform** (rep-ti-lif'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, reptile, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a reptile; related to reptiles; belonging to the *Reptilia*; saurian. Also, rarely, *reptiloid*.

**reptilious** (rep-ti-l'us), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *-ious*.] Resembling or like a reptile. [Rare.]

The advantage taken . . . made her feel abject, reptilious; she was lost, carried away on the flood of the catastrophe. G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxi.

**reptilium** (rep-ti-l'um), *n.*; pl. *reptiliums*, *reptilia* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < *L. reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] A reptile-house, or other place where reptiles are confined and kept alive; a herpetological vivarium.

A special reptile-house, or *reptilium*, was built in 1892 and 1893 by the Zoological Society of London. *Smithsonian Report*, 1893, p. 728.

**reptilivorous** (rep-ti-liv'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *L. vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon reptiles, as a bird; saurophagous.

A broad triangular head and short tail, which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to reptilivorous birds and mammals.

A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 305.

**reptiloid** (rep-ti-l'oid), *a.* [*< L. reptile*, a reptile, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] Reptiliform. [Rare.]

The thrushes . . . are farthest removed in structure from the early reptiloid forms [of birds].

Pap. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 75.

**Reptonize** (rep-ton-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Reptonized*, pp. *Reptonizing*. [*< Repton* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To lay out, as a garden, after the manner of or according to the rules of Humphry Repton (1752–1818), the author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.

Jackson assists me in Reptonizing the garden.

Southey, Letters (1807), II. 4. (Davies.)

**republic** (rē-pub'lik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *republick*, *republicke* (= D. *republik* = G. *Republik*); < OF. *republicke*, F. *république* = Sp. *república* = Pg. *república* = It. *repubblica*,

*repubblica*, < *L. res publica*, prop. two words, but commonly written as one, *republica* (abl. *re publicā*, *republicā*), the commonwealth, the state, < *res*, a thing, + *publica*, fœm. of *publicus*, public: see *real* and *public*.] 1. The commonwealth; the state.

That by their deeds will make it known  
Whose dignity they do sustain;  
And life, state, glory, all they gain,  
Count the republic's, not their own.

B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. (cho.).

2. A commonwealth; a government in which the executive power is vested in a person or persons chosen directly or indirectly by the body of citizens entitled to vote. It is distinguished from a monarchy on the one hand, and generally from a pure democracy on the other. In the latter case the mass of citizens meet and choose the executive, as is still the case in certain Swiss cantons. In a republic the executive is usually chosen indirectly, either by an electoral college as in the United States, or by the National Assembly as in France. Republics are oligarchic, as formerly Venice and Genoa, military, as ancient Rome, strongly centralized, as France, federal, as Switzerland, or, like the United States, may combine a strong central government with large individual powers for the several states in their particular affairs. See *democracy*.

We may define a republic to be . . . a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behaviour.

Madison, The Federalist, No. 39.

The constitution and the government [of the United States] . . . rest, throughout, on the principle of the concurrent majority; and . . . it is, of course, a *Republic*, a constitutional democracy, in contradistinction to an absolute democracy; and . . . the theory which regards it as a government of the mere numerical majority rests on a gross and groundless misconception.

Calhoun, Works, I. 185.

**Cisalpine, Cispadane, Helvetic Republic**. See the adjectives.—**Grand Army of the Republic**, a secret society composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the civil war. Its objects are preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1868; its members are known as "comrades," and its annual meetings are "encampments." Abbreviated *G. A. R.*—**Republic of Letters**, the collective body of literary and learned men.

**republican** (rē-pub'li-kən), *a. and n.* [= F. *républicain* = Sp. Pg. *repúblicano* = It. *repubblicano* (cf. D. *republikanisch* = G. *republikanisch* = Dan. *republikansk*, a.; D. *republikan* = G. *Republikaner*, n.), < NL. *republicanus*, < *L. res publica*, republic: see *republic*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a republic or commonwealth: as, a *republican* constitution or government.—2. Consonant to the principles of a republic: as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.—3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to or favoring the Republican party: as, a *Republican* senator. See below.—4. In *ornith.*, living in community; nesting or breeding in common: as, the *republican* or sociable grosbeak, *Philecterus socius*; the *republican* swallow, formerly called *Hirundo respublicana*. See cuts under *hive-nest*.—**Liberal-Republican party**, in U. S. hist., a political party which arose in Missouri in 1870–1 through a fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and as a national party nominated Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. It opposed the southern policy of the Republican party, and advocated universal amnesty, civil-service reform, and universal suffrage. Its candidate was endorsed by the Democratic convention, but was defeated, and the party soon disappeared.—**Republican calendar**.—**Republican era**, the era adopted by the French soon after the proclamation of the republic, and used for a number of years. It was September 23d, 1792, "the first day of the Republic."—**Republican party**. (a) Any party which advocates a republic, either existing or desired: as, the *Republican party* of France, composed chiefly of Opportunists, Radicals, and Conservative Republicans; the *Republican party* in Italy in which Mazzini was a leader. (b) In U. S. hist.: (1) The usual name of the Democratic party (in full *Democratic-Republican party*) during the years following 1792–3: it replaced the name *Anti-Federal*, and was replaced by the name *Democratic*. See *Democratic party*, under *democratic*. (2) A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was composed of Free-soilers, of antislavery Whigs, and of some Democrats (who unitedly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men), and was joined by the Abolitionists, and eventually by many Know-nothings. During the period of the civil war many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. It controlled the executive from 1861 to 1865 and again in 1869 and 1897 (Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, and McKinley), and both Houses of Congress from 1861 to 1876 and again in 1889 and 1890. It favors generally a broad construction of the Constitution, liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government, and a high protective tariff. Among the measures with which it has been identified in whole or in part are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction, and the resumption of specie payments.—**Republican swallow**, the cliff, or cave-swallow. See def. 1, and cut under *cave-swallow*.

**II. n. 1.** One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a *republican* almost proverbial. *Brougham*.

**2.** A member of a republican party; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Republican party.—**3.** In *ornith.*, the republican swallow.

**Black Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, an extreme or radical Republican; one who after the civil war advocated strong measures in dealing with persons in the States lately in rebellion. The term arose before the war; the epithet "black" was used intensively, in offensive allusion to the alleged friendliness of the party toward the negro.—**National Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed during the administration of J. Q. Adams (1825–9) by that wing of the Democratic party which sympathized with him and his measures, as distinguished from the followers of Jackson. The National Republicans in a few years took the name of Whigs. See *Whig*.—**Red republican**, an extreme or radical republican; specifically, in *French hist.*, one of the more violent republicans, especially in the first revolution, at the time of the ascendancy of the Mountain, about 1793, and at the time of the Commune in 1871. In the first period the phrase was derived from the red cap which formed part of the costume of the carnatione.—**Stalwart Republican**. See *stalwart*.

**republicanism** (rē-pub'li-kān-izm), *n.* [= *F. républicanisme* = *Sp. Pg. republicanismo* = *It. repubblicanismo* = *G. republikanismus* = *Dan. republikanism* = *Sw. republikanism*; as *republican* + *-ism*.] **1.** A republican form or system of government.—**2.** Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles: as, his *republicanism* was of the most advanced type.

Our young people are educated in *republicanism*; an apostasy from that to royalism is unprecedented and impossible. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 443.

**3.** [*cap.*] The principles or doctrine of the Republican party, specifically of the Republican party in the United States.

**republicanize** (rē-pub'li-kān-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *republicanized*, ppr. *republicanizing*. [*F. républicaniser*; as *republican* + *-ize*.] To convert to republican principles; render republican. Also spelled *republicanise*.

Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to *republicanize* our orthography and our syntax. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

**republicanize** (rē-pub'li-kān-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *republicanized*, ppr. *republicanizing*. [*F. républicaniser*; as *republican* + *-ize*.] To convert to republican principles; render republican. Also spelled *republicanise*.

There were *Republican*ians who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stadtholder. *Edlyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1688–9.

**republicate** (rē-pub'li-kāt), *v. t.* [*ML. republishare*, pp. of *republishare*, publish, lit. *republish*; see *republish*.] To set forth afresh; re-habilitate.

The Cabinet-men at Wallingford house set upon it to consider what exploit this lord should commence, to be the darling of the Commons and as it were to *republicate* his lordship, and to be precious to those who had the vogue to be the chief lovers of their country. *Ep. Hackel*, Alp. Williams, I. 137. (*Daricet*)

**republication** (rē-pub'li-kā'shun), *n.* [*ML. \*republicatio(n)-*], *< republishare*, publish: see *republish*.] **1.** The act of republishing; a new publication of something before published; specifically, the reprint in one country of a work published in another: as, the *republication* of a book or pamphlet.

The Gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 3.

**2.** In *law*, a second publication of a former will, usually resorted to after canceling or revoking, or upon doubts as to the validity of its execution, or after the termination of a suggested disability, in order to avoid the labor of drawing a new will, or in order that the will may stand if either the original execution or the republication proves to be valid.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

**republish** (rē-pub'lish), *v. t.* [*< re- + publish*, after *OF. republier*, *republish*, *< ML. republishare*, publish, lit. 'republish', *< L. re-*, again, + *publishare*, publish: see *publish*.] To publish anew. (a) To publish a new edition of, as a book. (b) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (c) In *law*, to revive, as a will revoked, either by reexecution or by a codicil. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

**republisher** (rē-pub'lish-er), *n.* One who republishes. *Imp. Dict.*

**repudiable** (rē-pū'di-ā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. repudiabile*, *F. repudiable* = *Sp. repudiable* = *Pg. repudiavel*, *< ML. \*repudiabilis*, *< L. repudiare*, repudiate: see *repudiate*.] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

The reasons that on each side make them differ are such as make the authority itself the less authentic and more *repudiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 339.

**repudiate** (rē-pū'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repudiated*, ppr. *repudiating*. [*< L. repudiatus*, pp. of *repudiare*, put away, divorce (one's spouse), in gen. cast off, reject, refuse, repudiate (> *It. ripudiare* = *Sp. Pg. repudiar* = *OF. repudier*, *F. repudier*, repudiate), *< L. repudium*, a putting off or divorce of one's spouse or betrothed, repudiation, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of, *< re-*, away, back, + *pudere*, feel shame: see *puddeny*.] **1.** To put away; divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. *Bolingbroke*, Exile.

**2.** To cast away; reject; discard; renounce; disavow.

He [Phalaris] is defended by the like practice of other writers, who, being Dorians born, *repudiated* their vernacular idiom for that of the Athenians. *Bentley*, Works, I. 359.

In *repudiating* metaphysics, M. Comte did not interdict himself from analyzing or criticising any of the abstract conceptions of the mind. *J. S. Mill*, Auguste Comte and Positivism, p. 15.

**3.** To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as a debt; disclaim.

I petition your honourable House to institute some measures for . . . the repayment of debts incurred and *repudiated* by several of the States. *Sydney Smith*, Petition to Congress.

When Pennsylvania and other States sought to *repudiate* the debt due to England, the witty canon of St. Paul's (Sydney Smith) took the field, and, by a petition and letters on the subject, roused all Europe against the *repudiating* States. *Chambers*, Eng. Lit., art. Sydney Smith.

**repudiate** (rē-pū'di-āt), *a.* [*< L. repudiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Repudiated.

To be debarr'd of that Imperial state Which to her graces rightly did belong, Basely rejected, and *repudiate*. *Dryden*, Barons' Wars, I. 30.

**repudiation** (rē-pū'di-ā'shun), *n.* [*< OF. repudiation*, *F. repudiation* = *Sp. repudiación*, *< L. repudiatio(n)-*], repudiation, *< repudiare*, repudiate: see *repudiate*.] The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated. (a) The putting away of a wife, or of a woman betrothed; divorce.

Just causes for *repudiation* by the husband were [under Constantine]—1, adultery; 2, preparing poisons; 3, being a procuress. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 300.

(b) Rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or an obligation, as of a debt; specifically, refusal by a state or municipality to pay a debt lawfully contracted. Repudiation of a debt implies that the debt is just, and that its payment is denied, not because of sufficient legal defense, but to take advantage of the rule that a sovereign state cannot be sued by individuals.

Other states have been even more unprincipled, and have got rid of their debts at one sweep by the simple method of *repudiation*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 245.

(c) *Eccles.*, the refusal to accept a benefice.

**repudiationist** (rē-pū'di-ā'shun-ist), *n.* [*< repudiation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates repudiation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, etc.

Perhaps not a single citizen of the State [Tennessee] would have consented to be called a *repudiationist*. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 68.

**repudiator** (rē-pū'di-ā-tor), *n.* [*< LL. repudiator*, a rejecter, contemner, *< L. repudiare*, repudiate: see *repudiate*.] One who repudiates; specifically, one who advocates the repudiation of debts contracted in good faith by a state. See *readjuster*, 2.

The people of the State [Virginia] appear now to be divided into two main parties by the McCulloch Bill, which the *Repudiators* desire repealed, and which is in reality, even as it stands, a compromise between the State and its creditors. *The Nation*, XXIX. 317.

**repudiatory** (rē-pū'di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< repudiate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of repudiation or repudiators. [Rare.]

They refused to admit . . . a delegate who was of known *repudiatory* principles. *The American*, IV. 67.

**repugn** (rē-pūn'), *v.* [*< ME. repugnen*, *< OF. repugner*, *F. repugner* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. repugnar* = *It. repugnare*, *ripugnare*, *< L. repugnare*, fight against, *< re-*, back, against, + *pugnare*, fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *impugn*, *propugn*.] **1.** *trans.* 1. To oppose; resist; fight against; feel repugnance toward.

Your will oft resisteth and *repugneth* God's will. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 224.

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth About a certain question in the law. *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., iv. I. 91.

**2.** To affect with repugnance. [Rare.]

Man, highest of the animals—so much so that the base kinship *repugns* him. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 245.

**II. intrans.** To be opposed; be in conflict with anything; conflict.

It seemeth, quod I, to *repugn* and to contraryen gretly alle thinges. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 3.

Be thou content to know that God's will, his word, and his power be all one, and *repugn* not. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

In many things *repugning* quite both to God and mans law. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**repugnable** (rē-pū' - or rē-pug'na-bl), *a.* [*< repugn* + *-able*.] Capable of being resisted.

The demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderful reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 262.

**repugnance** (rē-pug'nans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repugnance*; *< OF. repugnance*, *F. repugnance* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. repugnancia* = *It. repugnanza*, *< L. repugnancia*, resistance, opposition, contradiction, repugnance, *< repugnare* (t-s), resisting, repugnant: see *repugnant*.] **1.** Opposition; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense.

As the shotte of great artillerie is driven furth by violence of fyre, even so by the commixtion and *repugnance* of fyre, coulede, and brynstome, greates stones are here throwne into the ayer. *R. Eden*, tr. of Jacobus Zigerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 300]).

**2.** Mental opposition or antagonism; positive disinclination (to do or suffer something); in a general sense, aversion.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden*. Chivalrous courage . . . is honorable, because it is in fact the triumph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive *repugnance* to pain. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 350.

We cannot feel moral *repugnance* at an act of meanness or cruelty except when we discern to some extent the character of the action. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

**3.** Contradictory opposition; in *logic*, disagreement; inconsistency; contradiction; the relation of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false; the relation of two characters such that every individual must possess the one and lack the other.

Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in . . . pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of works and words. *Prynne*, Sovereign Power, ii. 40.

I found in those Descriptions and Charts [of the South Sea Coasts of America] a *repugnance* with each other in many particulars, and some things which from my own experience I knew to be erroneous. *Dampier*, Voyages, II., Pref.

Immediate or contradictory opposition is called likewise *repugnance*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xi.

**The principle of repugnance.** Same as the principle of contradiction (which see, under *contradiction*). = *SYN.* 2. Hatred, Dislike, etc. (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion*.

**repugnancy** (rē-pug'nān-si), *n.* [As *repugnance* (see -cy).] **1.** Same as *repugnance*.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, . . . And let the foes quietly cut their throats, Without *repugnancy*? *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 45. Nevertheless without any *repugnance* at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator, because he can express the true and lively of every thing is set before him. *Pattenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

**2.** In *law*, inconsistency between two clauses or provisions in the same law or document, or in separate laws or documents that must be construed together.—**Formal repugnancy.** See *formal repugnant* (rē-pug'nant), *a.* [*< OF. repugnant*, *F. repugnant* = *Sp. Pg. It. repugnante*, *< L. repugnan(t)-*], ppr. of *repugnare*, oppose: see *repugn*.] **1.** Opposing; resisting; refractory; disposed to oppose or antagonize.

His antique sword, Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls, *Repugnant* to command. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 493.

**2.** Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; contradictory; at variance; inconsistent.

It seemeth *repugnant* both to him and to me, one body to be in two places at once. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

She conforms to a general fashion only when it happens not to be *repugnant* to private beauty. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

**3.** In *law*, contrary to or inconsistent with another part of the same document or law, or of another which must be construed with it: generally used of a clause inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument.

If he had broken any wholesome law not *repugnant* to the laws of England, he was ready to submit to censure. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 312.

Sometimes clauses in the same treaty, or treaties between the same parties, are *repugnant*. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 109.

## repugnant

4. Causing mental antagonism or aversion; highly distasteful; offensive.

There are certain national dishes that are *repugnant* to every foreign palate. *Lowell, Don Quixote.*

To one who is ruled by a predominant sentiment of justice, the thought of profiting in any way, direct or indirect, at the expense of another is *repugnant*.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 570.*

=Syn. 2. Opposed, irreconcilable.—4. Disagreeable. See *antipathy*.

**repugnantly** (rē-pug'nant-li), *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition; in contradiction.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**repugnantness** (rē-pug'nant-nes), *n.* Repugnance. *Bailey, 1727.*

**repugnate** (rē-pug'nāt), *v. t.* [*L. repugnatus*, pp. of *repugnare*, fight against, oppose: see *repugn*.] To oppose; fight against. *Imp. Dict.*

**repugnatorial** (rē-pug'nā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*repugnare* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Repugnant; serving as a means of defense by repelling enemies: specific in the phrase.—**Repugnatorial pores**, the openings of the ducts of certain glands which secrete prussic acid in most diploped myriapods. The secretion poured out when the creature is alarmed has a strong odor, which may be perceived at a distance of several feet. The absence or presence of these pores, and their number or disposition when present, afford zoological characters in the classification of the chilognaths.

**repugner** (rē-pū'nér), *n.* One who rebels or is opposed.

Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellers against the same. *Foxe, Martyrs, p. 264.*

**repullulate** (rē-pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*L. repullulatus*, pp. of *repullulare*, sprout forth again (> *It. ripullulare* = *Sp. repullular* = *Pg. repullular* = *OF. repulluler*, *F. repulluler*), < *re-*, again, + *pullulare*, put forth, sprout: see *pullulate*.] To sprout or bud again.

Vanisht man,  
Like to a lilly-lost, nere can,  
Nere can *repullulate*, or bring  
His dayes to see a second spring.

*Herrick, His Age.*

Though Tares *repullulate*, there is Wheat still left in the Field. *Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 65.*

With what delight have I beheld this tender and innumerable offspring *repullulating* at the feet of an aged tree. *Evelyn, Silva.*

**repullulation** (rē-pul'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. repullulation*, < *L.* as if *\*repullulatio(n)-*, < *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] The act of sprouting or budding again: used in pathology to indicate the return of a morbid growth.

Here I myselte might likewise die,  
And vtterly forgotten lye,  
But that eternall poetrie  
*Repullulation* gives me here  
Unto the thirtieth thousand yeere,  
When all now dead shall reappeare.

*Herrick, Poetry Perpetuates the Poet.*

**repululescent** (rē-pul'ū-les'ent), *a.* [*L. repululescen(-t)-s*, ppr. of *repululescere*, begin to bud, sprout again, inceptive of *L. repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] Sprouting or budding anew; reviving; springing up afresh.

One would have believed this expedient plausible enough, and calculated to obviate the ill use a *repululescent* faction might make, if the other way was taken.

*Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 100. (Davies.)*

**repulpit** (rē-pul'pit), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *pulpit*.] To restore to the pulpit; reinvest with authority over a church. *Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5. [Rare.]*

**repulse** (rē-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repulsed*, ppr. *repulsing*. [= *OF. repousser*, *F. repousser* = *Sp. Pg. repulsar* = *It. repulsare*, *ripulsare*, drive back, repulse, < *ML. repulsare*, freq. of *L. repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back: see *repel*.] 1. To beat or drive back; repel: as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

Complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*  
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.

*Milton, P. L., x. 10.*

Near this mouth is a place called Comana, where the Privateers were once *repulsed* without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North Seas they attempted in vain for many years. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 63.*

2. To refuse; reject.

She took the fruits of my advice;  
And he, *repulsed*—a short tale to make—  
Fell into a sadness. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 146.*

Mr. Thornhill . . . was going to embrace his uncle, which the other *repulsed* with an air of disdain.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.*

**repulse** (rē-puls'), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. repulsa* = *It. repulsa*, *ripulsa*, < *L. repulsa* (se. *petitio*), a repulse in soliciting for an office, in gen. a refusal, denial, repulse, fem. of *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*, drive back, > *repulsus*, a driving back. The *E.* noun includes the two *L.* nouns *repulsa*

and *repulsus*, and is also in part directly from the *E.* verb.] 1. The act of repelling or driving back.

He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts 't the body. *Shak., Cor., II. 1. 166.*

2. The condition of being repelled; the state of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force.

What should they do? if on they rush'd, *repulse*  
Repeated, and indecent overthrow  
Doubled, would render them yet more despised.  
*Milton, P. L., vi. 600.*

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no *repulse*, whatever she doth say.

*Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 100.*

I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it [Christ's thorny crown]; but I had the *repulse*; for they told me it was kept under three or four lockes.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 41, sig. D.*

**repulser** (rē-pul'sér), *n.* One who or that which repulses or drives back. *Cotgrave.*

**repulsion** (rē-pul'shon), *n.* [= *OF. repulsion*, *F. repulsion* = *Sp. repulsión* = *Pg. repulsão* = *It. repulsione*, *ripulsione*, < *LL. repulsio(n)-*, a refutation, < *L. repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, repulse: see *repulse* and *repel*.] 1. The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in *physics*, the action which two bodies exert upon each other when they tend to increase their mutual distance: as, the *repulsion* between like magnetic poles or similarly electrified bodies.

Mutual action between distant bodies is called attraction when it tends to bring them nearer, and *repulsion* when it tends to separate them.

*Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. 56.*

2. The act of repelling mentally; the act of arousing repellent feeling; also, the feeling thus aroused, or the occasion of it; aversion.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with its attractions only, but must present some of its *repulsions* also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts.

If Love his moment overstays,  
Hatred's swift *repulsions* play.

*Emerson, The Visit.*

**Capillary repulsion.** See *capillary*.

**repulsive** (rē-pul'siv), *a.* [= *F. répulsif* = *Sp. Pg. repulsivo* = *It. repulsivo*, *ripulsivo*; as *repulse* + *-ive*.] 1. Acting so as to repel or drive away; exercising repulsion; repelling.

Be not discouraged that my daughter here,  
Like a well-fortified and lofty tower,  
Is so *repulsive* and unapt to yield.

*Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.*

A *Repulsive* force by which [particles of salt or vitriol floating in water] fly from one another.

*Newton, Optics, III. query 31.*

The foe thrice tugg'd and shook the rooted wood;  
*Repulsive* of his might the weapon stood.

*Pope, Illiad, xxi. 102.*

2. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; grossly or coarsely offensive to taste or feeling; causing intense aversion with disgust.

Mary was not so *repulsive* and unsisterly as Elizabeth, nor so inaccessible to all influence of hers.

*Jane Austin, Persuasion, vi.*

Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful, and what would have been intellectual luxuries at other times are now absolutely *repulsive*.

*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.*

We learn to see with patience the men whom we like best often in the wrong, and the *repulsive* men often in the right.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.*

=Syn. 2. Offensive, disgusting, sickening, revolting, shocking.

**repulsively** (rē-pul'siv-li), *adv.* In a repulsive manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**repulsiveness** (rē-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The character of being repulsive or forbidding. *Imp. Dict.*

**repulsory** (rē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. repoussoir*, *n.*; < *L. repulsorius*, driving or forcing back (*LL. repulsorium*, neut., a means of driving back), < *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, repel, repulse: see *repulse*.] 1. *a.* Repulsive; driving back. *Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]*

II. *n.* Something used to drive or thrust out something else, as a punch, etc. *Cotgrave.*

**repurchase** (rē-pēr'chās), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *purchase*.] To purchase back or again; buy back; regain by purchase or expenditure.

Once more we sit in England's royal throne,  
*Re-purchased* with the blood of enemies.

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 2.*

**repurchase** (rē-pēr'chās), *n.* [*< repurchase, v.*] The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

**repure** (rē-pūr'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *pure*.] To purify or refine again.

## repute

What will it be,  
When that the watery palate tastes indeed  
Love's thrice *repured* nectar?

*Shak., T. and C., III. 2. 23.*

**repurge** (rē-pérj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. repurger*, < *L. repurgare*, cleanse again, < *re-* + *purgare*, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge or cleanse again.

All which have, either by their priuate readings, or publique workes, *repured* the errors of Arts, expelde from their puritie. *Nash, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 11.*

*Repurge* your spirits from enery hatefull sin.

*Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.*

**repurify** (rē-pū'ri-fi), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *purify*.] To purify again.

The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*,  
The ever-springing gardens of the bless'd.

*Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.*

**reputable** (rep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* [*< repute* + *-able*.] 1. Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable: as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

Men as shabby have . . . stepped into fine carriages from quarters not a whit more *reputable* than the "Café des Ambassadeurs." *Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, II.*

2. Consistent with good reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

=Syn. Respectable, creditable, honorable.

**reputableness** (rep'ū-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reputable. *Bailey, 1727.*

**reputably** (rep'ū-tā-bli), *adv.* In a reputable manner; without disgrace or discredit: as, to fill an office *reputably*. *Imp. Dict.*

**reputation** (rep'ū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. reputatio*, *reputacioun*, < *OF. reputation*, *F. réputation* = *Pr. reputatio* = *Sp. reputacion* = *Pg. reputação* = *It. reputazione*, *riputazione*, < *L. reputatio(n)-*, a reckoning, a pondering, estimation, fame, < *reputare*, pp. *reputatus*, reckon, count over, compute: see *repute*.] 1. Account; estimation; consideration; especially, the estimate attached to a person by the community; character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute, in a good or bad sense. See *character*.

For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun  
At no value or *reputacioun*.

*Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 164.*

Christ Jesus: . . . who . . . made himself of no *reputation*, and took upon him the form of a servant.

*Phil. II. 7.*

For to be honest is nothing; the *Reputation* of it is all.

*Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 7.*

The people of this province were in the very worst *reputation* for cruelty, and hatred of the Christian name.

*Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 55.*

2. Favorable regard; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem; good name; fame.

*Cas. O.* I have lost my *reputation*! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial.

*Iago.* *Reputation* is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.

*Shak., Othello, II. 3. 263.*

My Lady loves her, and will come to any Composition to save her *Reputation*. *Congreve, Way of the World, III. 13.*

Love of *reputation* is a darling passion in great men.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 92.*

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;  
At every word a *reputation* dies.

*Pope, R. of the L., III. 16.*

Thus *reputation* is a spur to wit,  
And some wits flag through fear of losing it.

*Courper, Table-Talk, I. 520.*

Every year he used to visit London, where his *reputation* was so great that, if a day's notice were given, "the meeting-house in Southwark, at which he generally preached, would not hold half the people that attended."

*Southey, Bunyan, p. 55.*

=Syn. 2. Esteem, estimation, name, fame, renown, distinction.

**reputatively** (rep'ū-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* [*< \*reputative* (< *repute* + *-ative*) + *-ly*.] By repute. [*Rare.*]

But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things.

*Chapman, Olysssey, Ep. Ded.*

If Christ had suffered in our person *reputatively* in all respects, his sufferings would not have redeemed us.

*Baxter, Life of Faith, III. 8.*

**repute** (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reputed*, ppr. *reputing*. [*< OF. repüter*, *F. repüter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reputar* = *It. riputare*, *reputare*, < *L. reputare*, count over, reckon, calculate, compute, think over, consider, < *re-*, again, + *putare*, think: see *putation*. Cf. *ret*<sup>2</sup>, from the same *L.* verb. Cf. also *compute*, *depute*, *impute*.] 1. To hold in thought; account; hold; reckon; deem.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight?

*Job xviii. 3.*



## repute

All in England did *repute* him dead.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 54.

Hadst thou rather be a Faulconbridge . . .  
Or the *reputed* son of Cœur-de-lion?

*Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 138.

She was generally *reputed* a witch by the country people.

*Addison*, Frecholder, No. 22.

Most of the *reputed* saints of Egypt are either lunatics or idiots or impostors.

*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

2. To estimate; value; regard.

I *repute* them (Surrey and Wyatt) . . . for the two chief lanterns of light to all others that have since employed their pennes vpon English Poesie.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

How will the world *repute* me

For undertaking so unstaia a journey?

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 50.

We aim and intend to *repute* and use honours but as instrumental causes of virtuous effects in actions.

*Ford*, Line of Life.

**Reputed owner**, in law, a person who has to all appearances the title to and possession of property: thus, according to the rule applied in some jurisdictions, if a *reputed owner* becomes bankrupt, all goods in his possession, with the consent of the true owner, may, in general, be claimed for the creditors.

**repute** (rē-pūt'), *n.* [*< repute, v.*] Reputation; character; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion.

All these Cardinals have the *Repute* of Princes, and, besides other Incomes, they have the Annats of Benefices to support their Greatness.

*Hovell*, Letters, I. i. 58.

He who reigns  
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure  
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.

*Milton*, P. L., i. 639.

You have a good *repute* for gentleness  
And wisdom.

*Shelley*, The Cenci, v. 2.

**Habit and repute**. See *habit*. = *Syn.* See list under *reputation*.

**reputedly** (rē-pū'ted-li), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by *repute*. *Imp. Dict.*

**reputeless** (rē-pūt'les), *a.* [*< repute + -less.*] Not having good *repute*; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful.

In *reputeless* banishment,  
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 44.

**Requa battery** (rē'kwā bat'e-ri). [So called from its inventor, *Requa*.] A kind of machine-gun or mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of breech-loading rifle-barrels arranged in a horizontal plane on a light field-carriage.

**requérant** (rē-kā-rōn'), *n.* [*F.*, *ppr. of requérir*, require: see *require*.] In French law, an applicant; a petitioner.

**requeret**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *require*.  
**request** (rē-kwest'), *n.* [*< ME. request, requeste, < OF. requeste, F. requête = Pr. Pg. requesta = Sp. requesta, recuesta = It. richiesta, a request, < ML. \*requisita, requesta, also neuter requistum (after Rom.), a request, < L. requisita, sc. res, a thing asked for, fem. of requisitus, ML. requisitus, pp. of requirere, ask: see require, and cf. requisite and quest<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.

I calle thee to me geer and geer,  
git wolt thou not come at my *request*.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 187.  
Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen.

Put my Lord Bolingbroke in mind  
To get my warrant quickly sign'd;  
Consider, 'tis my first *request*.

*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 77.

2. That which is asked for or requested.

He gave them their *request*; but sent leanness into their soul.

*Ps.* cvi. 15.

Let the *request* be fifty talents.

*Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 201.

3†. A question. [Rare.]

My prime *request*,  
Which I do last pronounce, is, O you wonder!  
If you be maid or no.

*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 425.

4. The state of being desired, or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for.

Your noble Tullus Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer, Coriolanus, being now in no *request* of his country.

*Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3. 37.

Even Guicciardine's silver history, and Ariosto's golden cantos, grow out of *request*.

*G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now.

*Sir W. Temple*.

**Court of requests**. (a) A former English court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the king by supplication. (b) An English tribunal of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.—**Letters of requests**. (a) In Eng. eccles. law, the formal instrument by which an inferior judge remits or waives his natural jurisdiction over

a cause, and authorizes it to be instituted in the superior court, which otherwise could only exercise jurisdiction as a court of appeal. This may be done in some instances without any consent from or communication to the defendant. (b) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy Seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.—**Return request**. See *return*. = *Syn.* 1. *Petition, Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation. See *ask*.

**request** (rē-kwest'), *v. t.* [*< OF. requester*, ask again, request, reclaim, *F. requêter*, search again, = *Sp. requestar, recuestar*, request, engage, = *Pg. requestar*, request; from the noun.] 1. To make a request for; ask; solicit; express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings that he *requested* was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold.

*Judges* viii. 26.

The drooping crests of fading flow'rs

*Request* the bounty of a morning rain.

*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 11.

2. To express a request to; ask.

I *request* you  
To give my poor host freedom.

*Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 88.

I pray you, sir, let me *request* you to the Windmill.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.

= *Syn.* *beg, beseech*, etc. (see *ask*<sup>1</sup>), desire, petition for.  
**requester** (rē-kwest'ēr), *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

A regard for the *requester* would often make one readily yield to a request, without waiting for arguments to reason one into it.

*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, x.

**request-note** (rē-kwest'nōt), *n.* In the inland revenue, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles. [*Eng.*]

**request-program** (rē-kwest'prō'gram), *n.* A concert program made up of numbers the performance of which has been requested by the audience.

**requicken** (rē-kwik'n), *v. t.* [*< re- + quicken<sup>1</sup>.*] To reanimate; give new life to.

His doubled spirit  
*Re quicken'd* what in flesh was fatigued,  
And to the battle came he.

*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 121.

Sweet Music *requickeneth* the heaviest spirits of dumpy melancholy.

*G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

**requiem** (rē'kwi-em), *n.* [= *F. requiem*, so called from the first word of the introit of the mass for the dead, "*Requiem eternam dona eis*," etc.—a form which also serves as the gradual, and occurs in other offices of the departed: *L. requiem*, acc. of *requies*, rest, *< re-*, again, + *quies*, quiet, rest. Cf. *dirge*, similarly named from "*Dirige*."] 1. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the mass for the dead.

We should profane the service of the dead  
To sing a *requiem* and such rest to her  
As to peace-parted souls.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 260.

The silent organ loudest chants

The master's *requiem*.

*Emerson*, Dirge.

2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead. The usual sections of such a mass are the Requiem, the Kyrie, the Dies iræ (in several sections), the Domine Jesu Christe, the Sanctus, the Benedictus, the Agnus Dei, and the Lux æterna.

3. Hence, in popular usage, a musical service or hymn for the dead. Compare the popular use of *dirge*.

For pity's sake, you that have tears to shed,  
Sigh a soft *requiem*, and let fall a bead  
For two unfortunate nobles.

*Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.

4†. Rest; quiet; peace.

Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept.

*Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Job iii.

= *Syn.* *Dirge, Elegy*, etc. See *dirge*.

**requiem-mass** (rē'kwi-em-mās), *n.* Same as *requiem*, 1.

**requiescat in pace** (rē-kwi-es'kat in pā'sō). [*L.*: *requiescat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *requiescere*, rest (see *requiescence*); *in*, in; *pace*, abl. of *pax*, peace: see *peace*.] May he (or she) rest in peace: a form of prayer for the dead, frequent in sepulchral inscriptions. Often abbreviated *R. I. P.*

**requiescence** (rē-kwi-es'ens), *n.* [*< L. requiescen(t)-s*, *ppr. of requiescere*, rest, repose, *< re- + quiescere*, rest: see *quiesce*, *quiescence*.] A state of quiescence; rest; repose. [Rare.]

Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris if not into *requiescence*, yet into wholesome astonishment.

*Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 8.

**requietory** (rē-kwī'e-tō-ri), *n.* [*< L. requietorium*, a resting-place, sepulcher, *< requiescere*, rest: see *quiescence*.] A sepulcher.

Bodies digged up out of their *requietories*.

*Waver*, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 419.

**requirable** (rē-kwī'rā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. requirable*, *< OF. requerable*, *< requerre*, require: see *require* and *able*.] 1. Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

## requirer

The gentleman . . . is a man of fair living, and able to maintain a lady in her two coaches a day; . . . and therefore there is more respect *requirable*.

*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

I deny not but learning to divide the word, elocution to pronounce it, wisdom to discern the truth, boldness to deliver it, be all parts *requirable* in a preacher.

*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 256.

2†. Desirable; demanded.

Which is thilke yowre dereworth power that is so cleer and so *requerable*?

*Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 6.

**require** (rē-kwī'r'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *required*, *ppr. requiring*. [Early mod. E. also *requyre*; *< ME. requiren, requyren, requeren*, *< OF. requirer, requerir, requerre*, *F. requérir* = *Pr. requerer, requerir, requerre* = *Cat. requirir* = *Sp. requerir* = *Pg. requerer* = *It. richiedere*, *< L. requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, seek again, look after, seek to know, ask or inquire after, ask for (something needed), need, want, *< re-*, again, + *querere*, seek: see *querent<sup>2</sup>, query, quest<sup>1</sup>*. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *requisite*, etc., *request*. Cf. *acquire, inquire*, etc.] 1†. To search for; seek.

The thirsty Traveler  
In vain *requir'd* the Current, then imprison'd  
In subterraneous Caverns.

*Prior*, First Hymn of Callimachus.

From the soft Lyre,  
Sweet Flute, and ten-string'd Instrument *require*  
Sounds of Delight.

*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. To ask for as a favor; request. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Feire lordynges, me merveileth gretly of that ye haue me *requered*, that ye will not that noon know what ye be, ne what be youre names.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.  
He sends an Agent with Letters to the King of Denmark *requiring* aid against the Parliament.

*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

What favour then, not yet possess'd,

Can I for thee *require*?

*Couper*, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

3. To ask or claim, as of right and by authority; demand; insist on having; exact.

The same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I *require* at thine hand.

*Ezek.* iii. 18.

Doubling their speed, they march with fresh delight,  
Eager for glory, and *require* the light.

*Addison*, The Campaign.

We do not *require* the same self-control in a child as in a man.

*Froude*, Sketches, p. 57.

4. To ask or order to do something; call on.

And I pray yow and *requyre*, telle me of that ye knowe my herte desireth so.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.  
In humblest manner I *require* your highness  
That it shall please you to declare.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 144.

Let the two given extremes be 6 and 48, between which it is *required* to find two mean proportionals.

*Hawkins*, Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick (1625).

Shall burning Ætna, if a sage *requires*,  
Forget to thunder, and recall her fires?

*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 123.

Persons to be presented for degrees (other than honorary) are *required* to wear not only a white necktie but also bands.

*The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

5. To have need or necessity for; render necessary or indispensable; demand; need; want.

But moist bothe erthe and ayer thai [grains] ther *require*,  
Land argillose or drie hem sleth for yre.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Beseech your highness,

My women may be with me, for you see  
My plight *requires* it.

*Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 118.

Poetry *requires* not an examining but a believing frame of mind.

*Macaulay*, Dryden.

= *Syn.* 2-4. *Request, beg*, etc. (see *ask*<sup>1</sup>), enjoin (upon), prescribe, direct, command.

**requirement** (rē-kwī'r'mēt), *n.* [= *Sp. requerimiento* = *Pg. requerimento*; as *require + -ment*.] 1. The act of requiring, in any sense; demand; requisition.

Now, though our actual moral attainment may always be far below what our conscience requires of us, it does tend to rise in response to a heightened *requirement* of conscience, and will not rise without it.

*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 251.

2. That which requires the doing of something; an authoritative or imperative command; an essential condition; claim.

The *requirement* that a wife shall be taken from a foreign tribe readily becomes confounded with the *requirement* that a wife shall be of foreign blood.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 293.

3. That which is required; something demanded or necessary.

The great want and *requirement* of our age is an earnest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry.

*Eccler. Rev.*

= *Syn.* 2. *Requisite, Requirement* (see *requisite*), mandate, injunction, charge.

**requirer** (rē-kwī'r'ēr), *n.* One who requires.

It was better for them that they shulde go and requyre batayle of their enemies, rather than they shulde come on them; for they said they had sene and herde dyuers



ensamples of *requyrers* and nat *requyrers*, and euer of syue four hath obtaigned.

*requiring* (rē-kwī'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *require*, *v.*] Demand; requisition; requirement.

If *requiring* fail, he will compel.

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, ii. 4. 101.

*requisite* (rek'wi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *requisit*; = Sp. *Pg.* *requisito* = It. *requisito*, *requisito*, < L. *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, seek or ask again: see *require*.] *I. a.* Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with; indispensable.

It is . . . *requisit* that leasure be taken in pronuntiation, such as may make our wordes plaine & most audible and agreeable to the eare.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 61.

God . . . sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell In pious hearts, an inward oracle To all truth *requisite* for men to know.

*Milton*, *P. R.*, l. 461.

To be witnesses of His resurrection it was *requisite* to have known our Lord intimately before His death.

*J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 286.

=Syn. *Essential*, etc. See *necessary*.

*II. n.* That which is necessary; something essential or indispensable.

The knave is handsome, young, and hath all those *requisites* in him that folly and green minds look after.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 1. 251.

=Syn. *Requisite*, *Requirement*. That which is required by the nature of the case, or is only indirectly thought of as required by a person, is called a *requisite*; that which is viewed as required directly by a person or persons is called a *requirement*: thus, a certain study is in the one aspect a *requisite* and in the other a *requirement* for admission to college; we speak of the *requisites* to a great commander or to a successful life; of the *requirements* in a candidate for a clerkship. Hence, generally, a *requisite* is more absolutely necessary or essential than a *requirement*; a *requisite* is more often material than a *requirement*; a *requisite* may be a possession or something that may be viewed as a possession, but a *requirement* is a thing to be done or learned.

*requisitely* (rek'wi-zit-ly), *adv.* So as to be requisite; necessarily. *Boyle*.

*requisiteness* (rek'wi-zit-ness), *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle*.

*requisition* (rek-wi-zish'on), *n.* [*< OF.* *requisition*, *F.* *requisition* = *Pr.* *requisitio* = *OSp.* *requisicion* = *Pg.* *requisição* = *It.* *requisizione*, *requisizione*, < L. *requisitio*(-o-), a searching, examination, < *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require: see *require* and *requisite*.] *1.* The act of requiring; demand; specifically, the demand made by one state upon another for the giving up of a fugitive from law; also, an authoritative demand or official request for a supply of necessities, as for a military or naval force; a levying of necessities by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

To administer equality and justice to all, according to the *requisition* of his office. *Ford*, *Line of Life*.

The hackney-coach stand was again put into *requisition* for a carriage to convey this stout hero to his lodgings and bed.

The wars of Napoleon were marked by the enormous *requisitions* which were levied upon invaded countries.

*Woodsey*, *Introd.* to *Inter. Law*, § 129.

*2.* In *Scots law*, a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.—*3.* A written call or invitation: as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.—*4.* The state of being required or desired; request; demand.

What we now call the alb . . . was of the sacred garments that one most in *requisition*.

*Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, ii. 1.

*requisition* (rek-wi-zish'on), *v. t.* [= *F.* *requisitionner*; from the noun.] *1.* To make a requisition or demand upon: as, to *requisition* a community for the support of troops.—*2.* To demand, as for the use of an army or the public service; also, to get on demanding; seize.

Twelve thousand Masons are *requisitioned* from the neighbouring country to raze Toulon from the face of the Earth.

*Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. v. 3.

The night before, the youth of Hattwhistle, who had forcibly *requisitioned* the best horses they could find, started for a secret destination. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 345.

*3.* To present a requisition or request to: as, to *requisition* a person to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament. [Eng.]

*requisitive* (rē-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< requisit* + *-ive*.] *I. a.* *1.* Expressing or implying demand.

Hence then new modes of speaking: if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative modo; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive*.

*Harris*, *Hermes*, i. 8.

*2.* Requisite.

Two things are *requisitive* to prevent a man's being deceived. *Stillington*, *Origines Sacrae*, ii. 11. (*Latham*.)

*II. n.* One who or that which makes or expresses a requisition.

The *requisitive* too appears under two distinct species, either as it is imperative to inferiors, or precative to superiors.

*Harris*, *Hermes*, i. 8.

*requisitor* (rē-kwiz'i-tor), *n.* [*< ML.* *requisitor*, a searcher, examiner, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, examine: see *require*.] One who makes requisition; specifically, one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any public *requisitors*.

*H. M. Williams*, *Letters on France* (ed. 1796), IV. 18.

*requisitory* (rē-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *requisitorio* (cf. *Pg.* *It.* *requisitoria*, *n.*, a warrant requiring obedience), < ML. *requisitorius*, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require: see *requisite*, *require*.] *1.* Sought for; demanded. [Rare].—*2.* Conveying a requisition or demand.

The Duke addressed a *requisitory* letter to the alcaides. . . . On the arrival of the requisition there was a serious debate.

*Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 305.

*requisitum* (rek-wi-si'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, search for, require: see *requisite*.] That which a problem asks for.

*requit*, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *requite*.

*requit* (rē-kwit'), *n.* Same as *requite*.

The star that rules my luckless lot  
Has fated me the russet coat,  
And damn'd my fortune to the groat;  
But, in *requit*,  
Has blest me wif' a random shot  
O' countra wif.

*Burns*, To James Smith.

*requisite* (rē-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< require* + *-able*.] Capable of being required. *Imp. Dict.*

*requital* (rē-kwi'tal), *n.* [*< require* + *-al*.] The act of requiring, or that which requires; return for any office, good or bad. (*a*) In a good sense, compensation; recompense; reward: as, the *requital* of services.

Such courtesies are real which flow cheerfully Without an expectation of *requital*.

*Ford*, *Broken Heart*, v. 2.

(*b*) In a bad sense, retaliation or punishment.

Remember how they mangle our British names abroad; what trespass were it, if we in *requital* should as much neglect theirs?

*Milton*, *On Def. of Humbl. Remonst.*

=Syn. *Remuneration*, *payment*, *retribution*. *Requital* differs from the other nouns indicating reward in expressing most emphatically either a full reward or a sharp retaliation. In the latter sense it comes near *revenge* (which see).

*requite* (rē-kwit'), *v. t.* and *pp.* *requited*, *ppr.* *requiting*. [Early mod. E. also *requit*, with pret. *requit*; < *rc-* + *quite*, *v.*, now only *quit*, *v.*] To repay (either good or evil). (*a*) In a good sense, to recompense; return an equivalent in good for or to; reward.

They lightly her *requit* (for small delight  
They had as then her long to entertaine),  
And oft them turned both againe to fight.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 47.

I give thee thanks in part of thy deserts,  
And will with deeds *requite* thy gentleness.

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, i. 1. 237.

(*b*) In a bad sense, to retaliate; return evil for evil for or to; punish.

But warily he did avoide the blow,  
And with his speare *requited* him againe.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. v. 21.

Pearl felt the sentiment, and *requited* it with the bitterest hatred that can be supposed to rankle in a childish bosom.

*Hawthorne*, *Scarlet Letter*, vi.

(*c*) To return. [Rare.]

I spent my time much in the visits of the princes, council of state, and great persons of the French kingdom, who did ever punctually *requite* my visits.

*Lord Herbert of Chesham*, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 135.

=Syn. *Remuneration*, *Recompense*, etc. (see *indemnify*), pay, repay, pay off.

*requite* (rē-kwit'), *n.* [Also *requit*; < *requite*, *v.*] *Requital*. [Rare.]

For counsel given unto the king  
Is this thy just *requite*?

*T. Preston*, *Cambyases*.

*requisiteful* (rē-kwit'fūl), *a.* [*< require* + *-ful*.] Ready or disposed to requite.

Yet were you never that *requisiteful* mistress  
That grac'd me with one favour.

*Middleton*, *Your Five Gallants*, ii. 1.

*requisiteless* (rē-kwit'les), *a.* [*< require* + *-less*.] *1.* Without return or requital.

Why, faith, dear friend, I would not die *requisiteless*.

*Chapman*, *Gentleman Usher*, iii. 1.

*2.* Not given in return for something else; free; voluntary.

For this His love *requisiteless* doth approue,  
He gaue her beeing meely of free grace,  
Before she was, or could His merle moue.

*Davies*, *Microcosmos*, p. 63. (*Davies*.)

*requitement* (rē-kwit'ment), *n.* [*< require* + *-ment*.] *Requital*.

The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nation and frondes, entending a *requitment* if it were possible of the same, . . . did gather a houghe armye.

*Hall*, *Hen. IV.*, an. 1.

*reraget*, *n.* See *rearage*.

*rerail* (rē-rāl'), *v. t.* [*< rc-* + *rail*.] To replace on the rails, as a derailed locomotive. [Recent.]

They [interlocking bolts] are supposed to have prevented the rails being crowded aside, and thus to have made possible the *rerailing* of the engine. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 346.

*reret*. An obsolete form of *rear*<sup>1</sup>, *rear*<sup>2</sup>, *rear*<sup>3</sup>.

*reret*, *v. t.* See *rear*<sup>4</sup>.

*re-read* (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* [*< rc-* + *read*.] To read again or anew.

*re-re-banquet* (rē-rē'bang'kwet), *n.* [Early mod. E. *re-re-banquet*; < *re-re*, *rear*<sup>3</sup>, + *banquet*.] A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner. Compare *re-re-supper*. *Palsgrave*.

He came againe another day in the after noone, and finding the king at a *re-re-banquet*, and to haue taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 228.

*re-rebrace* (rē-rē'brās), *n.* [*< ME.* *re-rebrace*, < OF. *\*re-rebras*, *arrierebras*, *F.* *arrièrebras*; as *re-re*, *rear*<sup>3</sup>, + *brace*, *n.*] The armor of the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow-joint, especially when it is of steel or leather worn over the sleeve of the hauberk, or replacing it by inclosing the arm in a complete cylinder. Also *arriere-bras*.

Bristles the *re-rebrace* with the bronde ryche.

*Morte Arthure* (E. D. T. S.), I. 2560.

*re-re-brake* (rē-rē'brāk), *n.* An appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century. It is said to have been the cushion forming a ball, or in some cases a ring, used in jousts to break the shock to the knight when forced backward upon the crupper by the lance. Such contrivances are known to have been used at the time mentioned.

*re-redemaint* (rē-rē'dē-mān), *n.* [ME., < OF. *re-re*, back, + *de*, of, + *main*, hand: see *main*<sup>3</sup>.] A back-handed stroke.

I shall with a *re-redemayne* so make them rebounde . . . that the best stopper that he hath at tenyce shal not well stoppe without a faulte.

*Hall*, *Richard III.*, f. 11. (*Hallivell*.)

*re-redos* (rē-rē'dos), *n.* [Early mod. E. *re-redosse*, also *re-redorse*, *reardorse* (see *reardorse*), < ME. *\*re-redos*, *re-redos*, < OF. *re-redos*, < *re-re*, *riere*, rear (see *rear*<sup>3</sup>), + *dos*, *dors*, *F.* *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, back: see *dorse*.] *1.* In arch., the back of a fireplace, or of an open fire-hearth, as commonly used in domestic halls of medieval times and the Renaissance; the iron plate often forming the back of a fireplace in which andirons are used.

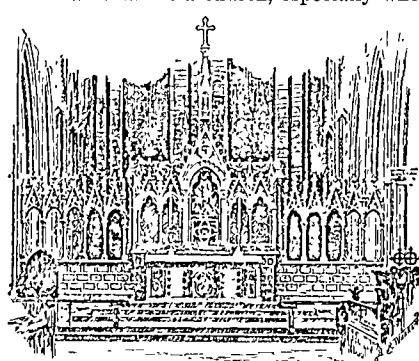
Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarrhs and poses. Then had we none but *re-redosses*, and our heads did neuer ake.

*Harrison*, *Descrip. of Eng.*, ii. 22.

The *re-redos*, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use [in the fifteenth century], but in addition to this large fireplaces were introduced into the walls.

*J. H. Parker*, *Domestic Arch.* in *Eng.*, iii.

*2.* A screen or a decorated part of the wall behind an altar in a church, especially when



Reredos and Altar of Lichfield Cathedral, England.

the altar does not stand free, but against the wall; an altarpiece. Compare *altarpiece* and *retable*.

It was usually ornamented with panelling, &c., especially behind an altar, and sometimes was enriched with a profusion of niches, buttresses, pinnacles, statues, and other decorations, which were often painted with brilliant colours: *reredoses* of this kind not unfrequently extended across the whole breadth of the church, and were sometimes carried up nearly to the ceiling.

*Oxford Glossary.*

3. In *medieval armor*, same as *backpiece*.

**reeree** (re-rē'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The narrow-leaved cattail, *Typha angustifolia*, whose leaves are used in northwest India for making mats and for other purposes.

**reriefief** (rēr'fief), *n.* [OF. *rieriefief*, *reriefief*, abbr. of *arriere fief*, *F. arriere-fief*, < *arriere*, *F. arriere*, back (see *rear*), + *fief*, *fief*: see *fief*.] In *Scots law*, a fief held of a superior feudatory; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant.

**reremouse, rearmouse** (rēr'mous), *n.*; pl. *reremice, rear mice* (-mīs). [Also *reremouse*; < ME. *reremous* (pl. *reremys*), < AS. *hrēmūs*, a bat, < *hrēan*, move, shake, stir (see *rear*), + *mūs*, mouse: see *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse*, *flinder-mouse*.] A bat. [Obsolete except in heraldic use.]

[Not] to rewle as *reremys* and rest on the dales,  
And spende of the spicerie more than it nedid.  
*Richard the Redeless*, III. 272.

Some war with *reremice* for their leathern wings,  
To make my small elvish coats.  
*Shak.*, M. N. D., II. 2. 4.

**re-representative** (rē-rep-rē-zen'tā-tiv), *a.* [ < *re-* + *representative*.] See the quotation.

*Re-representative cognitions*, or those in which the occupation of consciousness is not by representations of special relations that have before been presented to consciousness; but those in which such represented special relations are thought of merely as comprehended in a general relation. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 480.

**re-re-supper** (rēr'sup'er), *n.* [Also *rearsupper*; dial. *resupper*, as if < *re-* + *supper*; < ME. *re-re-supper*, *re-re-soper*, *re-re-sopere*, < OF. *\*re-re-supper*, < *re-re*, *re-re*, behind, + *supper*, *supper*: see *rear* and *supper*.] A late supper, after the ordinary meal so called.

Use no surfeitis neither day no nyght,  
Neither any *re-re-supper*, which is but excesse.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

And also she wold haue *re-re-sopers* whanne her fader  
and moder was a bedde.  
*Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 8.

The *re-re-supper*, or banquet where men sit downe to  
drynke and eate agayne after their meate.  
*Palsgrave*, *Academy* (1540). (*Hallucell*.)

If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Walthew's  
preparations for a *re-re-supper* will be altogether spoiled.  
*Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xviii.

**rereward**, *n.* See *rearward*.

**res** (rēz), *n.* [ < L. *res*, a thing, property, substance, affair, case; of doubtful origin; perhaps related to Skt. *√ rā*, give, *rān*, property, wealth. Hence *rebus*, *real*, *realism*, etc.; also the first element in *republic*, etc.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action. Used in sundry legal phrases: as, *res gesta*, things done, material facts; as in the rule that the conversation accompanying an act or forming part of a transaction may usually be given in evidence as part of the *res gesta*, when the act or transaction has been given in evidence, although such conversation would otherwise be incompetent because hearsay; *res judicata*, a matter already decided.

**resail** (rē-sāl'), *v. t.* [ < *re-* + *sail*.] To sail back.  
Before he anchors in his native port,  
From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court.  
*Fenton*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, IV. 331.

**resale** (rē-sāl'), *n.* [ < *re-* + *sale*.] A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor; a sale at second hand.

Monopolies, and compulsion of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich.  
*Bacon*, *Riches*.

**resalgar**, *n.* [ < ME. *resalgar*, *rysalsgar*, *rosalgar*: see *realgar*.] Same as *realgar*.

*Resalgar*, and our materies enbiling.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 261.

Our chirurgeons and also ferrers do find both arsenicke  
and *resalgar* to be . . . sharpe, hottie, and burning things.  
*Topsell*, *Beasts* (1607), p. 429. (*Hallucell*.)

**resalute** (rē-sā-lūt'), *v. t.* [ < *re-* + *salute*.] 1. To salute or greet anew.

To *resalute* the world with sacred light.  
*Milton*, P. L., XI. 131.

2. To salute in return.

They of the Court made obsequence to him, . . . and he  
in like order *resaluted* them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 171.

**res angusta domi** (rēz an-gus'tū dō'mi), [*L.*: *res*, a thing, circumstance; *angusta*, fem. of *angustus*, narrow; *domi*, locative of *domus*, house: see *res*, *angust*, and *domel*.] Straitened or narrow circumstances.

**resarcelé** (ro-sār-so-lū'), *a.* Same as *resarcelled*.

**resarcelled, resarcelled** (rē-sār'seld), *a.* In *her.*, separated by the field showing within. See *sarcelled*.—*Cross sarcelled, resarcelled*. See *cross*.

**resaut**, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

**resawing-machine** (rē-sā'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* [ < *re* + *sawing*, verbal *n.* of *saw*, *v.*, + *machine*.] Any machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards. *E. H. Knight*.

**resayvet**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *receve*.

**rescaillet**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *rascal*.

**rescatet**, *v. t.* [Also *rescate*, *riscate* (†); < *It. riscattare*, redeem, ransom, rescue, = *Sp. rescatar* = *Pg. resgatar*, ransom (cf. OF. *rachater*, *racheter*, *F. racheter*, ransom, redeem, repurchase), < *L. re-*, back, + *ex*, out, + *captare*, take: see *capacious*.] To ransom.

The great Honour you have acquired by your gallant  
Comportment in Algier, in *re-scatet*ing so many English  
Slaves. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. v. 30.

**rescatet**, *n.* [ < *It. riscatto* = *Sp. rescate* = *Pg. resgate*, ransom, rescue; from the verb: see *rescate*, *v.*] Ransom; relief; rescue.

Every day wee were taken prisoners, by reason of the  
great dissension in that kingdom; and every morning at  
our departure we must pay *rescat* foure or five pagnes a  
man. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 222.

**reschowet**, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *rescue*.

**rescind** (rē-sind'), *v. t.* [ < OF. (and F.) *rescindere* = *Sp. Pg. rescindir* = *It. rescindere*, cut off, cancel, < *L. rescindere*, cut off, annul, < *re-*, back, + *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut: see *scission*.] 1. To cut off; cut short; remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void,  
his unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*, his superfluous  
cut off. *Pyrrhus*, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 168, App.

2. To abrogate; revoke; annul; vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority: as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.

Even in the worst times this power of parliament to re-  
peal and *rescind* charters has not often been exercised.  
*Webster*, *Speech*, March 10, 1818.

The sentence of excommunication against Wheelwright was *rescinded*.  
*Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 310.

3. To avoid (a voidable contract). *Bishop*, = *Syn.* 2. *Repeal*, *Revoke*, etc. (see *abolish*), reverse, take back.

**rescindable** (rē-sin'dā-bl), *a.* [= F. *rescindable*; as *rescind* + *-able*.] Capable of being rescinded. *Imp. Dict.*

**rescindment** (rē-sind'ment), *n.* [= F. *rescindement*; as *rescind* + *-ment*.] The act of rescinding; rescission. *Imp. Dict.*

**rescission** (rē-sizh'on), *n.* [= F. *rescision* (for *\*rescision*) = *Sp. rescisión* = *Pg. rescisão* = *It. rescissione*, < *L. rescissio* (u-), a making void, annulling, rescinding, < *L. rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, cut off; see *rescind*.] 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off.

If any man infer upon the words of the prophets follow-  
ing (which declare their rejection and, to use the words of  
the text, *rescision* of their estate to have been for their  
idolatry) that by this reason the governments of all idola-  
trous nations should be also dissolved . . . in my judg-  
ment it followeth not. *Bacon*, *Holy War*.

2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacat-  
ing: as, the *rescision* of a law, decree, or judg-  
ment.

No ceremonial and pompous *rescision* of our fathers'  
crimes can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the  
curse. *Jerr. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1825), I. 778.

He [the daimio of Chōshū] would communicate with the  
mikado, and endeavour to obtain the *rescision* of the  
present orders. *F. O. Adams*, *Hist. Japan*, I. 445.

3. The avoiding of a voidable contract.

He [the seller] was bound to suffer *rescision* or to give  
compensation at the option of the buyer if the thing sold  
had undisclosed faults which hindered the free possession  
of it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 204.

**rescissory** (rē-sis'ō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rescisoire* = *Sp. Pg. rescisorio* = *It. rescissorio*, < *L. rescissorius*, of or pertaining to rescinding, < *L. rescindi* *re*, pp. *rescissus*, rescind: see *rescind*.] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effect of rescinding.

To pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called), annul-  
ling all the parliaments that had been held since the year  
1633. *Bp. Burnet*, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1631.

The general Act *rescissory* of 1661, which swept away the  
legislative enactments of the Covenanting Parliament.  
*Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance*, 1880,  
[p. 670.]

**Rescissory actions**, in *Scots law*, those actions whereby  
deeds, etc., are declared void.

**rescore** (rē-skōr'), *v. t.* [ < *re-* + *score*.] In  
*music*, to score again; arrange again or dif-  
ferently for voices or instruments.

**rescoust**, *n.* [ < ME. *rescoust*, *rescoust*, < OF. *rescoust*, *rescos*, also *rescouste*, *F. rescouste*, re-

*cousse* = *Pr. rescossa* = *It. riscossa* (ML. reflex *rescussa*), a rescue, < ML. as if *\*rescussa*, fem. pp. of *\*rescutere*, rescue: see *rescue*, *v.*] Same as *rescue*.

For none hate he to the Greke hadde,  
Ne also for the rescous of the town,  
Ne made him thus in armes for to madde.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, l. 478.

**rescribe** (rē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [= OF. *rescrire* = *Sp. rescribir* = *Pg. rescrever* = *It. riscrivere*, < *L. rescribere*, write back or again, < *re-*, again, back, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] 1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or  
writes back toleramus, he dispenses with that act other-  
wise unlawful. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

2. To write again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he showed him  
the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box.  
*Howell*.

**rescribendary** (rē-skrīb'en-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *rescribendaries* (-riz). [ < ML. *rescribendarius*, < *L. rescribens*, gerundive of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an officer in the court of Rome who sets a value upon indulgences.

**rescript** (rē'skrīpt), *n.* [ < OF. *rescrit*, *rescript*, *F. rescrit* = *Pr. rescrit* = *Cat. rescrit* = *Sp. rescripto* = *Pg. rescripto*, *rescrito* = *It. rescritto*, < *L. rescriptum*, a rescript, reply, neut. of *rescriptus*, pp. of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] 1. The written answer of an emperor or a pope to questions of jurisprudence officially propounded to him; hence, an edict or decree.

Maximian gave leave to rebuild [the churches]. . . .  
Upon which *rescript* (saith the story) the Christians were  
overjoyed. *Jerr. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 156.

The society was established as soon as possible after the  
receipt of the Papal *rescript*.  
*E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, III. 74.

2. A counterpart. *Bouvier*.

**rescription** (rē-skrīp'shon), *n.* [ < OF. *rescription*, *F. rescription*, < *L. rescriptio* (u-), a rescript, < *L. rescribere*, pp. *rescriptus*, answer in writing: see *rescript* and *rescribe*.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *re-*  
*scription*. *Loreday*, *Letters* (1662), p. 31. (*Latham*.)

**rescriptive** (rē-skrīp'tiv), *a.* [ < *rescript* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a rescript; having the character of a rescript; decisive.

**rescriptively** (rē-skrīp'tiv-li), *adv.* By re-  
script. *Burke*. [*Rare*.]

**rescuable** (res'kū-ā-bl), *a.* [ < OF. *resconable*, < *rescorre*, *rescourre*, rescue: see *rescue* and *-able*.] Capable of being rescued.

Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function.  
*Gayton*, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 116.

**rescue** (res'kū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rescued*, ppr. *rescuing*. [Early mod. E. also *reskue*, *reskew*; < ME. *reskeuen*, *rescouen*, *rescouen*, < OF. *rescorre*, *rescourre*, *reskeure*, *resquerre* (ML. reflex *rescucere*) = *It. riscuotere* (ML. reflex *rescutere*), rescue, < *L. re-*, again, + *excute* (pp. *excusus*), shake off, drive away, < *ex-*, off, + *quater*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *rescous*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; liberate from actual restraint; remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil: as, to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

Trenles *rescued* hire, parlie,  
And brought hire out of helle anye to blys.  
*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 616.

That was cleped the *rescouer*, for that Vortiger was  
*rescued* whan Aungis the salsne was slain and chased  
oute of the place. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 586.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves;  
*Rescue* thy mistress, if thou be a man.  
*Shak.*, T. of the S., III. 2. 233.

2. In *law*, to liberate or take by forcible or il-  
legal means from lawful custody: as, to *rescue*  
a prisoner from a constable.=*Syn.* 1 and 2. To re-  
take, recapture.

II. *intrans.* To go to the rescue.  
For when a channubero afire is or an halle,  
Wel more nede is it sodenly *rescouer*  
Than to dispute, and axo moniges alle,  
How is this candle in the strow yfalle.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III. 857.

**rescue** (res'kū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reskue*, *reskew*; from the verb. The earlier noun was *rescous*, *q. v.*] 1. The act of rescuing; deliv-  
erance from restraint, violence, danger, or any  
evil.

Spur to the *rescue* of the noble Talbot.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., IV. 3. 19.

Flights, terrors, sudden *rescues*, and true love  
Crown'd after trial. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

2. In *law*, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing out of the custody of the law.

*Fang.* Sir John, I arrest you. . . .  
*Fal.* Keep them off, Bardolph.

*Fang.* A rescue! a rescue! *Shak.* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 61.

*Rescue* is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offence in the stranger so rescuing as it would have been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape.

*Blackstone, Com., IV. x.*

**Rescue shot**, money paid for the rescue or assistance in the rescue of stolen or raided property. See *shot*.

Instead of his ain ten milk kye,  
Jamie Telfer has gotten thirty and three.

And he has paid the *rescue shot*,  
Baith wi' goud and white monie.

*Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 115).*

To make a *rescue*, to take a prisoner forcibly from the custody of an officer.

Thou gaoler, thou,  
I am thy prisoner; wilt thou suffer them  
To make a *rescue*? *Shak., C. of L., iv. 4. 114.*

=Syn. 1. Release, liberation, extrication, redemption.

**rescue-grass** (res'kü-gräs), *n.* A species of bromo-grass, *Bromus unioloides*. It is native in South America, perhaps also in Texas, and has been introduced with some favor as a forage-grass into several countries. In the warmest parts of the southern United States it is found valuable, as producing a crop in winter and early spring. See *prairie-grass*. Also called *Schrader's grass*.

**rescuer** (res'kü-ër), *n.* One who rescues.

**rescusee** (res'-ku-sē'), *n.* [*< rescuss(or) + -ee*.] In *law*, the party in whose favor a rescue is made.

**rescussor** (res-kus'or), *n.* [*< ML. rescussor, < rescutere, pp. rescussus, rescue: see rescue, rescous.*] In *law*, one who commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

**resel**, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*.

**rese**, *v.* A Middle English form of *race*.

**research** (rē-sērč'), *v. t.* [*< OF. recercher, recerere, rechercher, F. rechercher (= It. ricercare), search diligently, inquire into, < re- + cerere, search: see search.*] To search or examine with continued care; examine into or inquire about diligently. [Rare.]

It is not easy . . . to *research* with due distinction . . . in the Actions of Eminent Personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity.

*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 207.*

**research** (rē-sērč'), *n.* [*< OF. recerche, F. recherche, F. dial. ressarche, resserche = It. ricerca, diligent search; from the verb: see research, v.*] 1. Diligent inquiry, examination, or study; laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation: as, microscopical *research*; historical *researches*.

Many medicinal remedies, cautions, directions, curiosities, and Arcana, which owe their birth or illustration to his indefatigable *recherche*.

*Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.*

He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime,  
And spreads the honey of his deep *research*

At his return—a rich repast for me.

*Cowper, Task, iv. 112.*

2. In *music*, an extemporaneous composition precluding the performance of a work, and introducing some of its leading themes. [Rare.]

=Syn. 1. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), exploration.

**research** (rē-sērč'), *v.* [*< re- + search.*] To search again; examine anew.

**researcher** (rē-sērč'chër), *n.* [*< research, v. + -er*.] Cf. *F. chercheur = It. ricercatore*. One who makes *researches*; one who is engaged in *research*.

He was too refined a *researcher* to lie open to so gross an imposition.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.*

**researchful** (rē-sērč'fûl), *a.* [*< research, v. + -ful.*] Full of or characterized by *research*; making *research*; inquisitive.

China, in truth, we find more interesting on the surface than to a more *researchful* study. *The American, VII. 230.*

**reseat** (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + seat.*] 1. To seat or set again.

What! will you adventure to *reseat* him  
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.*

2. To put a new seat or new seats in; furnish with a new seat or seats: as, to *reseat* a church. Trousers are *re-seated* and repaired where the material is strong enough.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.*

**réseau** (rā-zō'), *n.* [*F., a net or network, OP. resel = It. reticello, a net, < ML. \*reticellum, dim. of L. rete, a net: see rete.*] In *lace-making*, the ground when composed of regular uniform meshes, whether of one shape only or of two or more shapes alternating.

The fine-meshed ground, or *réseau*, which has been held to be distinctive of "point d'Alençon."

*Encyc. Brit., XIV. 186.*

**Réseau à brides**, bride ground when the brides are arranged with great regularity so as to resemble a *réseau* properly so called, or net ground.

**resect** (rē-sekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. resectus, pp. of resecare (> It. risecare, riscare = Sp. Pg. resegar = OF. resequer, F. réséquer), cut off, cut loose, < re-, back, + secare, cut: see section. Cf. risk.*] To cut or pare off.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the advanced surgery of the period [Roman empire] is the freedom with which bones were *resected*, including the long bones, the lower jaw, and the upper jaw. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 675.*

**Resecting fracture**, a fracture produced by a rifle-ball which has hit one of the two bones of the forearm or leg, or one or two of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, and has taken a piece out of the bone hit without injury to the others.

**resecti** (rē-sekt'), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. resectus, pp. of resecare, cut off: see resect, v.*] 1. *a.* Cut off; resected.

I ought reject  
No soul from wished immortality,  
But give them durance when they are *resect*  
From organized corporeity.

*Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 46.*

II. *n.* In *math.*, the subtangent of a point on a curve diminished by the abscissa.

**resection** (rē-sek'shŏn), *n.* [= *F. résection, < LL. rresectio(n)-, a cutting off, trimming, pruning, < L. resecare, pp. resectus, cut off: see resect.*] The act of cutting or paring off; specifically, in *surg.*, the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation; excision of a portion of some part, as of a bone or nerve.

Some surgeons reckoned their *resections* by the hundred. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 422.*

**Resection of the larynx**, a partial laryngectomy.

**resectional** (rē-sek'shŏn-al), *a.* [*< resection + -al.*] Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, resection.

Plastic and *resectional* operations.

*Allen and Neurol., X. 499.*

**Reseda** (rē-sē'dā), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (cf. F. réséda = L. reseda = G. resede = Sw. Dan. reseda), < L. reseda, a plant, < resedare, calm, < re-, back, + sedare, calm: see sedative.*] According to Pliny (XXVII. 12, 106), the plant was so called because it was employed to allay tumors by pronouncing the formula *reseda morbos*.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Resedaceæ*. It is characterized by cleft or dissected and unequal petals, by an urn-shaped receptacle dilated behind, bearing on one side the ten to forty stamens, and by a capsule three-lobed and open at the apex. There are about 30 species, or many more according to some authors, and all very variable. They are most abundant in the Mediterranean region, especially Spain and northern Africa, found also in Syria, Persia, and Arabia. They are erect or decumbent herbs, with entire or divided leaves, and racemed flowers. *R. lutea* is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic. See *mignonette*, and, for *R. lutea*, *base-rocket*. For *R. luteola*, see *dyer's weed*, *weld*, *woad*, *yellow-weed*, and *ash of Jerusalem* (under *ash*); also *gaude*.

2. [*F. c.*] A grayish-green tint.

**Resedaceæ** (res-ē-dā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < Reseda + -aceæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Parietales*, characterized by a curved embryo without albumen, a four- or eight-parted calyx, minute glands in place of stipules, an open estivation, small and commonly irregular petals, and usually numerous stamens. There are about 70 species, by some reduced to 45, belonging to 6 genera, all but 11 species being included in *Reseda*, the type. They are annual or perennial herbs, with scattered or clustered leaves, which are entire, three-parted, or pinnatifid; and with small bracted flowers in racemes or spikes. Their range is mainly that of *Reseda*, excepting *Oligomeris* with 3 species in Cape Colony and 1 in California.

**reseek** (rē-sēk'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< re- + seek.*] To seek again. *Imp. Dict.*

**reseize** (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + seize.*] 1. To seize again; seize a second time.—2. To put into possession of; reinstate: chiefly in such phrases as to be *reseized* of or in (to be repossessed of).

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne  
Deposed was from princedomes sovereignty, . . .  
And then therein *reseized* was againe.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.*

3. In *law*, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.

*Blackstone, Com., III. x.*

**reseizer** (rē-sēz'ër), *n.* One who *reseizes*, in any sense.

**reseizure** (rē-sēz'ür), *n.* [*< re- + seizure.*] A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

I moved to have a *reseizure* of the lands of George More, a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traitor.

*Bacon, To Cecil.*

**resell** (rē-sel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + sell.*] To sell again; sell, as what has been recently bought.

I will not *resell* that heere which shall bee confuted heere-after. *Lily, Euphues and his England, p. 339.*

**resemblablet** (rē-zem'blā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. ressemblable, < OF. ressemblable, < ressembler, resemble: see resemble.*] Capable or admitting of being compared; like.

These arowls that I speke of heere  
Were alle fyve on oon manere,  
And alle were they *resemblable*.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 985.*

**resemblance** (rē-zem'blāns), *n.* [*< ME. ressemblance, < OF. ressemblance, ressemblance, F. ressemblance = It. rassembranza; as ressemblant(t) + -ce.*] 1. The state or property of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

Though with those streams he no *resemblance* hold,  
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold.

*Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 165.*

It would be easy to indicate many points of *resemblance* between the subjects of Diocletian and the people of that Celestial Empire where, during many centuries, nothing has been learned or unlearned.

Very definite *resemblances* unite the lobster with the woodlouse, the kingcrab, the waterflea, and the barnacle, and separate them from all other animals.

*Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 102.*

2. Something similar; a similitude; a point or detail of likeness; a representation; an image; semblance.

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,  
Thee all things living gaze on.

*Milton, P. L., ix. 538.*

He is then described as gliding through the Garden under the *resemblance* of a Mist.

*Addison, Spectator, No. 351.*

The soul whose sight all-quickenng grace renews  
Takes the *resemblance* of the good she views.

*Cowper, Charity, l. 396.*

3*t.* Likelihood; probability.

Prov. But what likelihood is in that?  
Duke. Not a *resemblance*, but a certainty.

*Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 203.*

4*t.* A simile.

Been ther none othere maner *resemblances*  
That ye may like ye your parables unto,  
But if a sely wyf be oon of the?

*Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 368.*

I will set them all forth by a triple diuision, exempting the general similitude as their common Ancestour, and I will cal him by the name of *Resemblance*.

*Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.*

5*t.* Look; regard; show of affection.

With soft sighes and lovely *semblances*  
He ween'd that his affection entire  
She should aread; many *resemblances*  
To her he made, and many kind remembraunces.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 10.*

**Term of resemblance**, a general name.

**resemblant** (rē-zem'blānt), *a.* [*< F. ressemblant, ppr. of ressembler, resemble: see resemble.*] Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; resembling. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Spanish wools are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) . . . are come to that fineness.

*Golden Fleece (1657). (Nares.)*

What marvel then if thus their features were  
*Resemblant* lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey.*

**resemble** (rē-zem'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resembled*, ppr. *resembling*. [*< ME. ressembler, < OF. ressembler, ressamblar, ressembler, F. ressembler = Pr. ressemblar, ressemilar = It. risembarare, < ML. as if \*resimulare, < L. re-, again, + simulare, simulate, imitate, copy, < similis, like: see similar, simulate, scumble, and cf. assemble.*]

1. To be like to; have similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king.

*Judges viii. 18.*

The soule, in regard of the spiritual and immortal substance, *resembleth* him which is a Spirit.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 16.*

The river, as it flows, *resembles* the air that flows over it.

*Emerson, Nature.*

2. To represent as like something else; liken; compare; note a resemblance.

Th' other, all yelad in garments light, . . .  
He did *resemble* to his lady bright;

And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 21.*

Unto what is the Kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I *resemble* it?

*Luke xiii. 18.*

3*t.* To imitate; simulate; counterfeit.

The Chinians . . . if they would *resemble* a deformed man, they paint him with short habite, great eyes and beard, and a long nose.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.*

Then was I commanded to stand upon a box by the wall, and to spread my arms with the needle in them, and to *resemble* the death upon the cross.

*Quoted in S. Clarke's Examples (1671), p. 270.*

## resemble

**II.† intrans.** To be like; have a resemblance; appear.

And Merlyn, that wel resembled to Bretel, cleped the porter, . . . and thei dought it was Bretel and Iurdan.  
*Merlin* (E. L. T. S.), 1. 70.

An huge tablet this fair lady bar  
In hir handes twain all this to declare,  
Resembling to be fourged all of new.  
*Roin. of Partenay* (E. L. T. S.), 1. 4521.

**resembler** (rē-zem'blér), *n.* One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few *resemblers* in the world.  
*Boyle*, Works, I. 516.

**resembling** (rē-zem'bling), *a.* Like; similar; homogeneous; congruous.

They came to the side of the wood where the hounds were . . . many of them in colour and marks so *resembling* that it showed they were of one kind.  
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, 1.

Good actions still must be maintained with good,  
As bodies nourished with *resembling* food.  
*Dryden*, To His Sacred Majesty, 1. 78.

**resemblingly** (rē-zem'bling-li), *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance or verisimilitude.

The angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*.  
*Boyle*, Works, II. 402.

**reseminate** (rē-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. reseminatus*, pp. of *reseminare* (> *It. riseminare* = *Sp. sembrar* = *Pg. semear* = *OF. resemer*, *F. resemer*), sow again, beget again, < *re-*, again, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To propagate again; beget or produce again by seed.

Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction it (the phoenix) begets and *resemimates* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animals, and unto sensible natures transfer the propriety of plants.  
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 12.

**resend** (rē-send'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *send*.] To send again; send back; return.

My book of "The hurt of hearing," &c., I did give unto you, howbeit if you be weary of it, you may *resend* it again.  
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 116.

I sent to her . . .  
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*.  
*Shak.*, All's Well, III. 6. 123.

**resent** (rē-zent'), *v.* [*< OF. resentir, ressentir*, *F. ressentir* = *Pr. resenrir* = *Lat. resenti* = *Sp. Pg. resenrir* = *It. risentire*, < *ML. \*resentire*, feel in return, *resent*, < *L. re-*, again, + *sentire*, feel; see *sent*, *sense*. Cf. *assent*, *consent*, *descent*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To perceive by the senses; have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of; be affected by.

'Tis by my touch alone that you *resent*  
What objects yield delight, what discontent.  
*J. Beaumont*, Psych., iv. 156.

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* this drift.  
*Fuller*, (Wilder.)

Hence, specifically—2†. To scent; perceive by the sense of smell.

Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthliness of a dying corpse, so this bird of prey (the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samuel (I Sam. xxviii. 14)) *resented* a worse than earthly savour in the soul of Saul,—as evidence of his death at hand.  
*Fuller*, Profane State, v. 4.

3†. To give the odor of; present to the sense of smell.

Where does the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?  
*Dryden*, Polyolbion, xxv. 221.

4†. To have a certain sense or feeling at something; take well or ill; have satisfaction from or regret for.

He . . . began, though over-late, to *resent* the injury he had done her.  
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

Many here shrink in their shoulders, and are very sensible of his departure, and the Lady Infanta *resents* it more than any.  
*Howell*, Letters, I. III. 25.

5. To take ill; consider as an injury or affront; be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show anger by words or acts.

Thou thyself with scorn  
And anger wouldst *resent* the offer'd wrong.  
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 300.

An injurious or slighting word is thrown out, which we think ourselves obliged to *resent*.

*Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.  
Mankind *resent* nothing so much as the intrusion upon them of a new and disturbing truth.  
*Lestie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. § 17.

6†. To hear; endure.

Very hot, sonltry hot, upon my honour phoo my lady Widmsey how does your ladyship *resent* it? I shall be most horribly tann'd.  
*D'Urfey*, A Virtuous Wife (1680). (Wright.)

= *Syn.* 5. See *anger*.

**II.† intrans.** 1. To have a certain flavor; savor.

Vessels full of traditional potage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention.  
*Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. 3.

## 5100

2. To feel resentment; be indignant.

When he (Pompey) had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, . . . Sylla did a little *resent* thereat.  
*Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used.

*Sieft*, Battle of the Books, Bookseller to the Reader.  
**resenter** (rē-zen'tér), *n.* One who resents, in any sense of that word.

**resentful** (rē-zont'fúl), *a.* [*< resent* + *-ful*.] Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.  
*Johnson*, Works, II. 647.

Not for prud'ry's sake,  
But dignity's, *resentful* of the wrong.  
*Conceper*, Task, III. 70.

= *Syn.* Irrascible, choleric, vindictive, ill-tempered. See *anger*.

**resentfully** (rē-zent'fúl-i), *adv.* In a resentful manner; with resentment.

**resentiment** (rē-zen'ti-ment), *n.* [*< ML. \*resentimentum*; < *resentiment*.] 1. Feeling or sense of anything; the state of being deeply affected by anything.

I . . . choose rather, being absent, to contribute what aid I can towards its remedy, than, being present, to renew her sorrows by such expressions of *resentiment* as of course use to fall from friends.  
*Erskyn*, To His Brother, G. Evelyn.

2. Resentment.

Though this king might have *resentiment*  
And will 't avenge him of this injury.  
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 6.

**resentingly** (rē-zen'ting-li), *adv.* 1†. With deep sense or strong perception.

Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise in that I have not added another of superstition.  
*Dr H. More*, Philosophical Writings, Gen. Pref.

2. With resentment, or a sense of wrong or affront.

**resentive** (rē-zen'tiv), *a.* [*< resent* + *-ive*.] Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,  
By long oppression, by religion rous'd,  
The guardian army came.  
*Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

**resentment** (rē-zent'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *resentment*, *resentment*; < *OF. (and F.) resentment* = *Sp. resentimiento* = *Pg. resentimento* = *It. risentimento*, < *ML. \*resentimentum*, perception, feeling, resentment, < *resentire*, feel, *resent*; see *resent* and *-ment*.] 1†. The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger.  
*Jer. Taylor*.

You cannot suspect the reality of my *resentments* when I decline not to criminal an evidence thereof.

*Parker*, Platonic Philosophy, Dedication.

2. The sense of what is done to one, whether good or evil. (at) A strong perception of good; gratitude.

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhance our due *resentment* of God's benefits.  
*J. Walker*, Hist. Eucharist. (Nares.)

By a thankful and honourable recognition, the consecration of the church of Ireland has transmitted in record to posterity their deep *resentment* of his singular services and great abilities in this whole affair.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1825), II. 74.

(b) A deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to one's self or one's kindred or friends; strong displeasure, anger.

In the two and thirtieth Year of his Reign, King Edward began to shew his *resentment* of the stubborn Behaviour of his Nobles towards him in Times past.

*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 60.

Not youthful klags in battle seized alive . . .  
E'er felt such rage, *resentment*, and despair,  
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.  
*Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 9.

*Resentment* is a union of sorrow and malignity; a combination of a passion which all endeavor to avoid with a passion which all concur to detest.  
*Johnson*, Rambler.

Although the exercise of *resentment* is beset with numerous incidental pains, the one feeling of gratified vengeance is a pleasure as real and indisputable as any form of human delight.  
*J. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 142.

= *Syn.* 2. (b) Vexation, indignation (see *anger*), irritation, rankling, grudge, heart-burning, animosity, vindictiveness.

**reserater** (res'e-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. reseratus*, pp. of *reserare*, unlock, unclose, disclose (> *It. riserare* = *OF. (and F.) reserarer*, shut up again), < *re-*, back, + *sera*, a bar for fastening a door (< *serere*, join, bind †).] To unlock; open.

There appears no reason, or at least there has been none given that I know of, why the *reserating* operation (if I may so speak) of sublimation should be confined to anti-mony.  
*Boyle*, Works, III. 70.

**reservancet** (rē-zér'vans), *n.* [= *It. riservanza, riservanza*; as *reserve* + *-ance*.] Reservation.

## reserve

We [Edward R.] are pleased that the *Reservance* of our Rights and Titles . . . be in general words.  
*Ep. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. No. 50.

**reservation** (rez-ér-vā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. reservation*, *F. réservation* = *Fr. réservation* = *Sp. reservación* = *Pg. reservação* = *It. riservazione, riservazione, riservazione*, < *ML. reservatio(n-)*, < *L. reservare*, reserve: see *reserve*.] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure.

I most unfeignedly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrongs.  
*Shak.*, All's Well, II. 3. 260.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

He has some *reservation*,  
Some concealed purpose, and close meaning sure.  
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc.: as, the Crow *reservation*. Also *reserve*.

The first record [of Concord] now remaining is that of a *res rration* of land for the minister, and the appropriation of new lands as commons or pastures to some poor men.  
*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody; safe keeping.

In heedfullst *reservation* to bestow them [prescriptions].  
*Shak.*, All's Well, I. 3. 231.

5. In law: (a) An express withholding of certain rights the surrender of which would otherwise follow or might be inferred from one's act (*Mackelley*); a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved.

I gave you all, . . .  
Made you my guardians, my depositaries;  
But kept a *reservation* to be follow'd  
With such a number.  
*Shak.*, Lear, II. 4. 255.

(b) Technically, in the law of conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor of real property reserves to himself, or himself and his successors in interest, some new thing to issue out of the thing granted, as distinguished from excepting a part of the thing itself. Thus, if a man conveys a farm, saving to himself a field, this is an *exception*; but if he saves to himself a right of way through a field, this is a *reservation*. (c) The right created by such a clause.—6. *Eccles.*: (a) The act or practice of retaining or preserving part of the consecrated eucharistic elements or species, especially that of bread, unconsumed for a shorter or longer period after the celebration of the sacrament. The practice has existed from early times, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches, especially to provide for the communion of the sick and prisoners. (b) In the Roman Catholic Church, the act of the Pope in reserving to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices.

On the 1st of October he [the Pope] appointed Reynolds by virtue of the *reservation*, and immediately filled up the see of Worcester which Reynolds vacated.

*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

**Indian reservation**, a tract of land reserved by the State or nation as the domain of Indians. [U. S.]—**Mental reservation**, the intentional withholding of some word or clause necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker or writer; the word or clause so withheld. Also called *mental restriction*.

Almost all [Roman Catholic] theologians hold that it is sometimes lawful to use a *mental reservation* which may be, though very likely it will not be, understood from the circumstances. Thus, a priest may deny that he knows a crime which he has only learnt through sacramental confession.  
*Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 672.

**Reservation system**, the system by which Indians have been provided for, and to some extent governed, by confining them to tracts of public lands reserved for the purpose, and excepting them from the rights and obligations of ordinary citizens. [U. S.]

**reservative** (rē-zér'vā-tiv), *a.* [*< reserere* + *-ative*. Cf. *conservative*.] Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

**reservatory** (rē-zér'vā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reservatories* (-riz). [= *F. réservoir* (> *E. reservoir*) = *Sp. Pg. reservatorio*, < *ML. reservatorium*, a storehouse, < *L. reservare*, keep, reserve: see *reserve*. Doublet of *reservoir*.] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes.  
*Woodward*.

**reserve** (rē-zér'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reserved*, ppr. *reserving*. [*< ME. reserren*, < *OF. reserver*, *F. réserver* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reservar* = *It. riservare, riservare, riservare*, < *L. reservare*, keep back, < *re-*, back, + *servare*, keep: see *serve*. Cf. *conserve*, *observe*, *preserve*.] 1. To keep back; keep in store for future or other use; preserve; withhold from present use for another purpose; keep back for a time; as, a *reserved* seat.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hall, which I have reserved against the time of trouble? Job xxxviii. 2, 23. Take each man's curse, but reserve thy judgment. Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 69. His great powers of painting he reserves for events of which the slightest details are interesting. Macaulay, History.

## 2. To preserve; keep safe; guard.

One in the prison, That should by private order else have died, I have reserved alive. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 472. In the other two destructions, by deluge and earthquake, it is farther to be noted that the remnant of people which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant. Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887). At Alexandria, where two goodly pillars of Theban marble reserve the memory of the place. Sandys, Travels, p. 96. Farewell, my noble Friend, cheer up, and reserve yourself for better Days. Howell, Letters, ii. 76.

## 3. To make an exception of; except, as from the conditions of an agreement.

War. Shall our condition stand? Char. It shall; Only reserved, you claim no interest In any of our towns of garrison. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 167. The old Men, Women, and sick Folkes were reserved from this Tribute. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 576. =Syn. 1. Reserve, Retain, etc. See keep. reserve (rē-zér'v), n. [*OF. réserve, F. réserve* = Sp. Pg. *reserva* = It. *riserva, riserva*, a store, reserve; from the verb: see *reserve, v.*] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back.—2. That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

Where all is due, make no reserve. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1. Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice, Amidst their virtues, a reserve of vice. Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore.

## 3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations. Addison, Freeholder. (Latham.)

## 4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness toward others; caution in personal behavior.

Upon my arrival I attributed that reserve to modesty, which I now find has its origin in pride. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv. Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest, A decent caution and reserve at least. Couper, Hope, l. 404. Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn, Such fine reserve and noble reticence. Tennyson, Geraint.

## 5. An exception; something excepted.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a reserve. Dr. J. Rogers. Is knowledge so despised, Or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste? Milton, P. L., v. 61.

In the minds of almost all religious persons, even in the most tolerant countries, the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit reserves. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, i.

## 6. In law, reservation.—7. In banking, that part of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans. See bank<sup>2</sup>, 4.

They [the precious metals] are employed as reserves in banks, or other hands, forming the guarantee of paper money and cheques, and thus becoming the instrument of the wholesale payments of society. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 865.

8. *Milit.*: (a) The body of troops, in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an emergency. (b) That part of the fighting force of a country which is in general held back, and upon which its defense is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated: as, the naval reserve. In countries where compulsory service exists, as Germany, the reserve denotes technically that body of troops in the standing army who have served in the line, before their entry into the landwehr. The period of service is about four years. (c) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.—9. In *theol.*, the system according to which only that part of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit: known also as *economy*. Compare *discipline of the secret*, under *discipline*.—10. In *calico-printing* and other processes, same as *resist*, 2.—11. Same as *reservation*, 3.—Connecticut Reserve, Connecticut Western Reserve, or Western Reserve, the name given to the region, lying south of Lake Erie

and in the present State of Ohio, which the State of Connecticut, in ceding its claims upon western lands, reserved to itself for the purposes of a school fund.—Gold reserve, the gold held by the United States treasury for the redemption of United States notes. This fund was first accumulated for the redemption of specie payments, and at that date (Jan. 1, 1879) amounted to over \$14,000,000. By the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882, it was practically fixed at \$100,000,000. In April, 1893, it first fell below this sum as a result of the policy of the treasury (under the "parity" clause of the act of July 14, 1890) in paying the treasury notes of 1890, on demand, in gold; and by January, 1891, fell to \$65,650,000. To replenish the fund the government sold bonds—\$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in January, 1891; \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds in November, 1891; about \$62,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in February, 1893; and \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in January, 1896.—In reserve, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—Reserve air. Same as *residual air* (which see, under *air*).—Without reserve. See the quotation.

When a sale is announced as *without reserve*—whether the announcement be contained in the written particulars or be made orally by the auctioneer—that, according to all the cases, both at law and in equity, means but merely that the property will be peremptorily sold, but that neither the vendor nor any one acting for him will bid at the auction. Bateman.

=Syn. 1. Retention.—4. Restraint, distance. reserved (rē-zér'v), *p. a.* 1. Kept for another or future use; retained; kept back.

He hath reasons reserved to himself, which our frailty cannot apprehend. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 657.

## 2. Showing reserve in behavior; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

The man I trust, if shy to me, Shall find me as reserved as he. Couper, Friendship.

New England's poet, soul reserved and deep, November nature with a name of May. Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 5.

## 3. Retired; secluded. [Rare.]

They [the pope or ruffe] will usually lie, abundance of them together, in one reserved place, where the water is deep and runs quietly.

I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Major), p. 236, i. 15.

4. In *decorative art*, left of the color of the background, as when another color is worked upon the ground to form a new ground, the pattern being left of the first color.—Case reserved. See *case*.—Reserved case, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a sin the power to absolve from which is reserved to the Pope or his legate, the ordinary of the diocese, or a prelate of a religious order, other confessors not being allowed to give absolution. A sin, to be reserved, must be external (one of word or deed), and sufficiently proved. No sin is reserved in the case of a person in *articulo mortis*.—Reserved list, in the *British navy*, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called out on the contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—Reserved power, in *Scots law*, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, etc. Reserved powers are of different sorts: as, a reserved power of burdening a property; a reserved power to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—Reserved powers, in *U. S. const. law*, powers pertaining to sovereignty, but not delegated to a representative body; more specifically, those powers of the people which are not delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the country, but remain with the respective States. The national government possesses no powers but such as have been delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited from the British Parliament, except such as they have surrendered, either by delegation to the United States, or by prohibition, in their respective constitutions or in the Constitution of the United States.—Syn. 1. Excepted, withheld.—2. Restrained, cautious, uncommunicative, unsocial, unsociable, taciturn.

reservedly (rē-zér'ved-lī), *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve; without openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks reservedly, but he speaks with force. Pope. reservedness (rē-zér'ved-nes), *n.* The character of being reserved; closeness; lack of frankness, openness, or freedom.

A certain reservedness of natural disposition, and moral discipline learnt out of the noblest Philosophy. Milton, Apology for Smeectymnuus.

reservee (rez-ér-vē'), *n.* [*F. réservé*, pp. of *réserver*, reserve: see *reserve, v.*] In law, one to whom anything is reserved.

reserver (rē-zér'ver), *n.* One who or that which reserves.

reservist (rē-zér'vist), *n.* [*F. \*réserviste*; as *reserve* + *-ist*.] A soldier who belongs to the reserve. [Recent.]

The town was full of the military reserve, out for the French autumn manoeuvres, and the reservists walked speedily and wore their formidable great-coats. R. L. Stenson, Inland Voyage, p. 172.

reservoir (rez-ér-vwōr), *n.* [*F. réservoir*, a storehouse, reservoir: see *reservoir, v.* Doublet of *reservatory*.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store: usually applied to a large receptacle for fluids or liquids, as gases or oils.

What is his [God's] creation less Than a capacious reservoir of means Form'd for his use, and ready at his will? Couper, Task, ii. 201.

The fly-wheel is a vast reservoir into which the engine pours its energy, sudden floods alternating with droughts; but these succeed each other so rapidly, and the area of the reservoir is so vast, that its level remains uniform. R. S. Dall, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

Specifically.—2. A place where water collects naturally or is stored for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or for any other purpose.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and reservoirs of rain and snow water. Addison.

Here was the great basin of the Nile that received every drop of water, even from the passing shower to the roaring mountain torrent that drained from Central Africa toward the north. This was the great reservoir of the Nile. Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 263.

3. In *anat.*, a receptacle. See *receptaculum*.

—4. In *bot.*: (a) One of the passages or cavities found in many plant-tissues, in which are secreted and stored resins, oils, mucilage, etc. More frequently called *receptacle*. De Bary, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 202. (b) A seed or any organ of a plant in which surplus assimilated matter (reserve material) is stored up for subsequent use.—Mucilage-reservoirs. See *mucilage*.—Reservoir of Pequet. Same as *receptaculum chyl.* (which see, under *receptaculum*).

reservoir (rē-zér-vwōr), *v. t.* [*reservoir, n.*] To furnish with a reservoir; also, to collect and store in a reservoir.

Millions of pools of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is reserved and stored. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 52.

reservor (rē-zér'vōr), *n.* [*reserve* + *-or*.] In law, one who reserves. Story.

reset<sup>1</sup> (rē-set'), *n.* [*ME. reset*, etc., *< OF. recet, recet*, etc.: see *receipt, n.*] 1. Same as *receipt*, 5, 6.—2. In *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.—Reset of theft, the offense of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

reset<sup>1</sup> (rē-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resetted*, ppr. *resetting*. [*< ME. resetten*, etc., *< OF. receter*, etc., receive: see *receipt, v.*] 1. Same as *receipt*.—2. In *Scots law*, to receive and harbor (an outlaw or criminal); to receive (stolen goods).

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and reset the Southrons here. Scott.

Give any ydl men, that has not to live of thare awin to leif apone, be resett within the lande . . . Quoted in *Ribben-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 338.

reset<sup>2</sup> (rē-set'), *v. t. and i.* [*< re- + set*.] To set again, in any sense of the word *set*.

reset<sup>2</sup> (rē-set'), *n.* [*< reset<sup>2</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of resetting.—2. In *printing*, matter set over again.

resettable (rē-set'a-bl), *a.* [*< reset<sup>2</sup> + -able*.] Capable of being reset.

Cups . . . with gems . . . Moveable and resettable at will. Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

resetter<sup>1</sup> (rē-set'er), *n.* [*< reset<sup>1</sup> + -er*.] In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods; also, one who harbors a criminal.

I thought him an industrious, peaceful man—if he turns resetter of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of him. Scott, Abbot, xxv.

Wicked thieves, oppressors, and peacebreakers and resetters of theft. Ribben-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 349.

resetter<sup>2</sup> (rē-set'er), *n.* [*< reset<sup>2</sup> + -er*.] One who resets or places again.

resettle (rē-set'l), *v.* [*< re- + settle*.] I. *trans.* To settle again; specifically, to install again, as a minister in a parish.

Will the house of Austria yield . . . the least article of strained and even usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance who are alarmed at the consequences of . . . the emperor's death? Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* To become settled again; specifically, to be installed a second time or anew in a parish.

resettlement (rē-set'l-ment), *n.* [*< resettle + -ment*.] The act of resettling, or the process or state of being resettled, in any sense.

resh<sup>1</sup> (resh), *a.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *rash*.] Fresh; recent. Halliwell.

resh<sup>2</sup> (resh), *n.* A frequent dialectal variant of *rush*.<sup>1</sup>

reshape (rē-shāp'), *v. t.* [*< re- + shape*.] To shape again; give a new shape to.

reship (rē-shīp'), *v. t.* [*< re- + ship*.] To ship again: as, goods reshipped to Chicago.

reshipment (rē-shīp'mēt), *n.* [*< reship + -ment*.] 1. The act of shipping a second time; specifically, the shipping for exportation of what has been imported.—2. That which is reshipped.



**resiance** (rez'i-ans), *n.* [*< OF. \*rescance, \*resiance, resseance, < ML. residentia, residence: see residence, and cf. séance. Doublet of residence.*] Residence; abode.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality.  
*Knolles, 1174 G. (Nares.)*

The King forthwith banished all Flemings . . . out of his Kingdom, Commanding . . . his Merchant-Adventurers which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return.  
*Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 130.*

**resiant** (rez'i-ant), *a. and n.* [*< OF. resiant, rescant, rescant, < L. residen(t)-s, resident: see resident. Doublet of resident.*] *I. a.* Resident; dwelling.

Articles conceived and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company *resiant* in Prussia.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.*

I have already  
Dealt by Umbrenus with the Allobroges  
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 3.*

**Resiant rolls**, in *law*, rolls naming the resiants or residents in a titling, etc., called over by the steward on holding court-leet.

## II. n. A resident.

Touching the custom of "sult and service" (i. e., grinding corn, &c.) of the "resiants and inhabitants of Whalley" to said ancient mills . . .  
*Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 70.*

All manner of folk, *resiants* or subjects within this his [the King of England's] realm.  
*Quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., III., note.*

**reside** (rē-zid'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resided*, ppr. *residing*. [= *D. residen = G. residiren = Dan. residere = Sw. residera, < OF. resider, vernacularly resier, F. résider = Sp. Pg. residir = It. risiedere, < L. residere, remain behind, reside, dwell, < re-, back, + sedere, sit (= E. sit): see sit. Cf. preside.*] 1. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; have a settled abode for a time, or a dwelling or home; specifically, to be in official residence (said of holders of benefices, etc.).

To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside  
In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice;  
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds;  
*Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 122.*

These Sirens *resided* in certain pleasant islands.  
*Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.*

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,  
And winds by the cot where my Mary *resides*.  
*Burns, Flow Gently, sweet Afton.*

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; inhere.

Excellence, and quantity of energy, *reside* in mixture and composition.  
*Bacon, Physical Fables, II., Expl.*

It is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny *resides*.  
*Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 21.*

3†. To sink to the bottom, as of liquids; settle; subside, in general.

The madd'ning Winds are hush'd, the Tempests cease,  
And ev'ry rowling Surge *resides* in Peace.  
*Congreve, Birth of the Muse.*

= *Syn. 1. Sojourn, Continue, etc. (see abide)*, be domiciled, be domiciliated, make a home.

**residence** (rez'i-dens), *n.* [*< ME. residence, < OF. residence, F. résidence = Pr. residensa, residencia = Sp. Pg. residencia = It. residenza, residenza (= D. residentie = G. residenz = Dan. residents = Sw. residens, < F.), < ML. residentia, < L. residen(t)-s, resident: see resident. Doublet of residence.*] 1. The act of residing or dwelling in a place permanently or for a considerable time.

What place is this?  
Sure, something more than human keeps *residence* here.  
*Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, II. 2.*

I upon my frontiers here  
Keep *residence*.  
*Milton, P. L., II. 699.*

Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their *residence* at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth.  
*Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 89.*

2. A place of residing or abode; especially, the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation.

Within the infant rind of this small flower  
Poison hath *residence* and medicine power.  
*Shak., II. and J., II. 3. 21.*

What is man? . . .  
Once the best *residence* of truth divine.  
*Corrper, Truth, I. 357.*

In front of this esplanade (Plaza de los Aljibes) is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V. . . and intended, it is said, to eclipse the *residence* of the Moorish kings.  
*Irring, Alhambra, p. 57.*

3. That in which anything permanently rests or inheres.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship.  
*Milton.*

4. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie, or where one's occupation is properly car-

ried on; *eccles.*, the presence of a bishop in his diocese, a canon in his cathedral or collegiate church, or a rector or an incumbent in his benefice: opposed to *non-residence*.

He is ever in his parish; he keepeth *residence* at all times.  
*Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

*Residence* on the part of the students appears to have been sometimes dispensed with [at the university of Sienna].  
*Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.*

5. In *law*: (a) The place where a man's habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing it therefrom; domicile. (b) An established abode, fixed for a considerable time, whether with or without a present intention of ultimate removal. A man cannot fix an intentionally temporary domicile, for the intention that it be temporary makes it in law no domicile, though the abode may be sufficiently fixed to make it in law a residence in this sense. A man may have two residences, but only one can be his domicile. The bankruptcy law uses the term *residence* specifically, as contradistinguished from *domicile*, so as to free cases under it from the difficult and embarrassing presumptions and circumstances upon which the distinctions between *domicile* and *residence* rest. *Residence* is a fact easily ascertained, domicile a question difficult of proof. It is true that the two terms are often used as synonymous, but in law they have distinct meanings. (*Bump.*) See *resident*.

*Residence* is to be taken in its jural sense, so that a transient absence does not interrupt it.

*Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. III., p. 435.*

6†. (a) The settling or settlement of liquors; the process of clearing, as by the settling of sediment. (b) That which settles or is deposited, as the thick part of wine that has grown old in bottle.

*Hipostasi* [It.], a substance. Also *residence* in wine settling toward the bottom.  
*Florio.*

(c) Any residue or remnant.

When meate is taken quite away,  
And voiders in presence,  
Put you your trencher in the same,  
And all your *residence*.  
*Babes Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 80.*

Divers *residences* of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended.  
*Boyle.*

= *Syn. 1. Domiciliation, inhabitancy, sojourn, stay.—2. Home, domicile, mansion. See abide.*

**resider** (rez'i-dē-sēr), *n.* [*< ME. resider, < OF. resider, < ML. residentarius, a clergyman in residence: see residentiary.*] A clergyman in residence.

All preachers, *resideres*, and persons that are greable [of similar degree] . . .

They may be set solely at a squyers table.  
*Babes Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 189.*

Their humanity is a legge [how] to the *Residerer*, their learning a Chapter, for they learne it commonly before they read it.  
*Hp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, The Common Singing-men [in Cathedral Churches].*

**residency** (rez'i-dēn-si), *n.*; pl. *residences* (-siz). [*As Residence (see -cy).*] 1. Same as *residence*.

That crime, which hath so great a tincture and *residency* in the will that from thence only it hath its being criminal.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.*

Specifically—2. The official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger [the mutiny in Lucknow] by fortifying the *residency* and accumulating stores.  
*Encyc. Brit., XV. 60.*

3. A province or administrative division in some of the islands of the Dutch East Indies.

**resident** (rez'i-dēnt), *a. and n.* [*< ME. resident, < OF. resident, resident (vernacularly rescant, resiant: see resiant), F. résident, résident = Pr. resident = Sp. Pg. It. residente, < L. residen(t)-s, ppr. of residere, remain behind, reside: see reside.*] *I. a.* 1. Residing; having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time.

The foran merchants here *resident* are for the most part English.  
*Sandys, Travels, p. 7.*

Authority herself not seldom sleeps.  
Though *resident*, and witness of the wrong.  
*Corrper, Task, iv. 604.*

2†. Fixed; firm.

The watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 529.*

3. In *zoöl.*: (a) Remaining in a place the whole year; not migratory; said especially of birds. (b) Pertaining to or consisting of residents: as, the *resident* fauna; a *resident* theory.—4. Having one's abode in a given place in pursuit of one's duty or occupation: as, he is minister *resident* at that court.

*II. n.* 1. One who or that which resides or dwells in a place permanently or for a considerable time; one residing: as, the American *residents* of Paris.—2. In *law*, one who has a residence in the legal sense. See *residence*.

*Resident* and its contrary, *non-resident*, are more commonly used to refer to abode, irrespective of the absence of intention to remove.

3. A public minister who resides at a foreign court: the name is usually given to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

We have receiv'd two Letters from your Majesty, the one by your Envoy, the other transmitted to us from our *Resident* Philip Meadows.

*Milton, Letters of State, Oct. 13, 1658.*

This night, when we were in bed, came the *resident* of several princes (a serious and tender man) to find us out.  
*Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.*

4. In *zoöl.*, an animal, or a species of animal, which remains in the same place throughout the year: distinguished from *migrant* or *visitant*: said especially of birds.—5. In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from it.—6. In India: (a) Previous to the organization of the civil service, a chief of one of the commercial establishments of the East India Company. (b) Later, a representative of the viceroy at an important native court, as at Lucknow or Delhi.—7. The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies. = *Syn. 1. Inhabitant, inhabit, dweller, sojourner.*

**residential** (rez'i-dēn-shl), *a.* [*< resident + -al.*] Residential. [Rare.]

The beautiful *residential* apartments of the Pitti Palace.  
*II. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 303.*

**residerer** (rez'i-dēn-tēr), *n.* [*< late ME. residerer, < resident + -er. Cf. residerer.*] A resident. [Scotch and U. S.]

I write as a *residerer* for nearly three years, having an intimate acquaintance with "the Kingdom" [of Fife] of some fifteen years' standing.  
*N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 92.*

**residential** (rez-i-dēn'shl), *a.* [*< residence (ML. residentia) + -al.*] Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents; adapted or intended for residence.

Such I may presume roughly to call a *residential* extension.  
*Gladstone.*

It [a medical college for women] has no *residential* hall, nor is it desirable, perhaps, that it should have any.  
*Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 24.*

It may be added that *residential* has been good English at least since 1690.

*J. A. H. Murray, in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.*

**residential** (rez-i-dēn'shl), *a. and n.* [*< ML. residentarius, being in residence, a clergyman in residence, < residentia, residence: see residence.*] *I. a.* 1. Having or keeping a residence; residing; especially (*eccles.*), bound to reside a certain time at a cathedral church: as, a canon *residential* of St. Paul's.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residential* guardian.  
*Dr. H. More.*

There was express power given to the bishops of Lincoln and London alone to create another *residential* canonry in their own patronage.

*Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 180.*

2. Of or pertaining to a residential.

Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his *residential* house, Amen Corner.  
*N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 447.*

*II. n.*; pl. *residentialies* (-riz). 1. One who or that which is residential.

Faith, temperance, patience, zeal, charity, hope, humility, are perpetual *residentialies* in the temple of their regenerate souls.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 55.*

The *residential*, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot.  
*Cotteridge.*

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

It was not then unusual, in such great churches, to have many men who were temporary *residentialies*, but of an apostolical and episcopal authority.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.*

**residentialship** (rez-i-dēn'shl-ri-ship), *n.* [*< residential + -ship.*] The station of a residential.

**residentship** (rez'i-dēnt-ship), *n.* [*< resident + -ship.*] The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident.

The Prince Elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Haak] to be his Secretary, but he, loving Solitude, declined that employment, as he did the *Residentship* at London for the City of Hamburg.

*Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 845.*

**resider** (rē-zī'dēr), *n.* One who resides or has residence.

**residewit**, *n.* An obsolete form of *residue*.

**residual** (rē-zid'ū-əl), *a. and n.* [= *F. résiduel, < NL. \*residualis, < L. residuum, residue: see residuum, residue.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a residuum; remaining.—*Residual* abscess. (a) A collection of pus forming in or around the cicatrix of a previous inflammation. (b) A chronic abscess in which the contents have been mostly absorbed.—*Residual air.* See *air*.—*Residual analysis*, the calculus of differences. This is the old designation, employed by Landen, 1704.—*Residual calculus*,

the calculus of residuals or residues. See II.—**Residual charge**, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric arranged as a condenser after a discharge, apparently owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric, as in the Leyden jar. (*Paraday*.) In such cases there is said to be electric absorption. It is doubtless due to the fact that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the strain resulting from the electric stress. Also called *dielectric after-working*.—**Residual estate**, residuary estate.—**Residual figure**, in *geom.*, the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—**Residual magnetism**. See *magnetism*.—**Residual quantity**, in *alg.*, a binomial connected by the sign — (minus): thus,  $a - b$ ,  $a - \sqrt{b}$  are residual quantities.

II. *n.* 1. A remainder; especially, the remainder of an observed quantity, after subtracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way.—2. The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity inclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite, this integral being divided by  $2\pi i$ . An earlier definition, amounting to the same thing, was the coefficient of  $x^{-1}$  in the development of the function  $a$  in a sum of two series, one according to ascending, the other according to descending powers of  $x$ . If the oval includes only one value for which the function becomes infinite, the residual is said to be taken for or with respect to that value. Also *residue*.

3. A system of points which, together with another system of points of which it is said to be the residual, makes up all the intersections of a given curve with a plane cubic curve.—**Integral residual** the residual obtained by extending the integration round a contour including several values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite.—**Total residual**, the residual obtained by integrating round a contour including all the values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite. Also called *principal residual*.

**residuary** (rē-zid'ū-ā-ri), *a.* [= *F. résiduaire*, < *NL. \*residuaris*, < *L. residuum*, residue: see *residuum*, *residue*.] Of or pertaining to a residue or residuum; forming a residue, or part not dealt with: as, *residuary estate* (the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially).

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.

*Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

**Residuary clause**, that part of a will which in general language gives whatever may be left after satisfying the other provisions of the will.—**Residuary devisee** or **legatee**, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the residuum.—**Residuary gum**, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearin, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of roofing.—**Residuary legacy**. See *legacy*.

**residuate** (rē-zid'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *residuated*, ppr. *residuating*. [*< residu(at) + -ate*.] In *math.*, to find the residual of, in the sense of the quotient of  $2\pi i$  into the integral round one or more poles.

**residuation** (rē-zid'ū-ā-shon), *n.* [*< residuate + -ion*.] In *math.*, the act of finding the residual or integral round a pole divided by  $2\pi i$ ; the process of finding residuals and co-residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions.—

**Sign of residuation**, the sign  $\int$  prefixed to the expression of a function to denote the residual. The rules for the use of this sign are not entirely consistent.

**residue** (rez'ī-dū), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *residew*; < *ME. residuc*, < *OF. residu*, *F. résidu* = *Sp. Pg. It. residuo*, < *L. residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residuus*, remaining, < *residere*, remain, reside: see *reside*. Doublet of *residuum*.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some other way; what is left over; remainder; the rest.

John for his charge taking Asia, and so the *residue* other quarters to labour in. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 4.

The *residue* of your fortune

Go to my cave and tell me.

*Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 7. 193.

2. In *law*: (a) The residuum of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies. (b) That which remains of a testator's estate after payment of debts and particular legacies, and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy.—3. In the theory of numbers, the remainder after division, especially after division by a fixed modulus; in the integral calculus, the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles: same as *residual*. 2.—**Biquadratic residue**, the same as a *cubic residue*, except that it refers to a fourth power instead of to a cube. Thus, any fourth power of an integer divided by 5 gives as remainder either 0 or 1. These are, therefore, the *biquadratic residues* of 5.—**Cubic residue**, a number which, being added to a multiple of a number of which it is said to be a residue, gives a cube. Thus, every exact cube divided by 7 gives as remainder either 0, 1, or 6. These are, therefore, the *cubic residues* of 7.—**Method of residues**. See *method*.—**Quadratic residue**. See *quadratic*.—**Trigonal residue**, a number which, added to a multiple of another num-

ber of which it is said to be a residue, will give a trigonal number. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, are the *trigonal residues* of 13.—**Syn.** 1. *Rest*, etc. See *remainder*.

**residuous** (rē-zid'ū-us), *n.* [*< residu(um) + -ent*.] In *chemical processes*, a by-product, or waste product, left after the removal or separation of a principal product.

**residuous** (rē-zid'ū-us), *a.* [*< L. residuus*, remaining, residual: see *residue*, *residuum*.] Remaining; residual. *Landor*. [Rare.]

**residuum** (rē-zid'ū-um), *n.* [*< L. residuum*, what remains: see *residue*. Doublet of *residue*.] 1. That which is left after any process; that which remains; a residue.

The metal [copper] is pronounced to be chemically pure, leaving no *residuum* when dissolved in pure nitric acid.

*W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

*Residuum* shall be understood to be the refuse from the distillation of Crude Petroleum, free from coke and water, and from any foreign impurities, and of gravity from 16° to 21° Beaume.

*New York Produce Exchange Report* (1888-9), p. 279.

2. Specifically, in *law*, that part of an estate which is left after the payment of charges, debts, and particular bequests; more strictly, the part so left which is effectively disposed of by a residuary clause. Sometimes the subject of a particular bequest which proves ineffectual passes by law to the heir or next of kin, instead of falling into the residuum.

**resign** (rē-zin'), *v.* [*< ME. resighen, resighen*, < *OF. resiner, resigner*, *F. résigner* (> *G. resignieren* = *Dan. resignere* = *Sw. resignera*) = *Pr. Sp. Pg. resinar* = *It. rassegnare, rassegnare*, < *L. resignare*, unseal, annul, assign back, resign, lit. 'sign back or again,' < *re-*, back, + *signare*, sign: see *sign*.] I. *trans.* 1. To assign back; return formally; give up; give back, as an office or a commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender; relinquish; give over; renounce.

As yow [Love] list, ye maken herthes digne;

Algetes hem that ye wol sette a fyre,

They dreden shame and vices they *resigne*.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 25.

He [More] had *resigned* up his office, and the King had graciously accepted it.

*Family of Sir T. More*, Int. to Utopia, p. xv.

The Earl of Worcester

Hath broke his staff, *resign'd* his stewardship.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, ii. 2. 59.

What sinners value I *resign*;

Lord! 'tis enough that thou art mine.

*Watts*.

2. To withdraw, as a claim; give up; abandon.

Soon *resigned* his former suit,

*Spenser*.

Passionate hopes not ill *resign'd*

For quiet, and a fearless mind!

*M. Arnold*, *Resignation*.

3. To yield or give up in a confiding or trusting spirit; submit, particularly to Providence.

What more reasonable than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God?

*Tillotson*.

Then to the sleep I crave

*Resign* me.

*Bryant*, *A Sick-bed*.

4. To submit without resistance; yield; commit.

Be that thou hop'st to be, or what thou art

*Resign* to death.

*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 1. 334.

He, cruel and ungrateful, smil'd

When she *resign'd* her breath.

*Prior*, *The Viceroy*, st. 32.

Aeneas heard, and for a space *resign'd*

To tender pity all his manly mind

*Pope*, *Ilad*, xiii. 590.

5†. To intrust; consign; commit to the care of.

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, *resigned* and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors.

*Evelyn*.

=**Syn.** 1. To abandon, renounce, abdicate. *Resign* differs from the words compared under *forbear* in expressing primarily a formal and deliberate act, in being the ordinary word for giving up formally an elective office or an appointment, and in having similar figurative use.

II. *intrans.* 1. To submit one's self; yield; endure with resignation.

O break, my heart! poor bankrupt, break at once! . . .

Vile earth, to earth *resign*; end motion here.

*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iii. 2. 59.

Amazed, confused, he found his power expired,

*Resign'd* to fate, and with a sigh retired,

*Pope*, *R. of the L.*, iii. 146.

2. To give up an office, commission, post, or the like.

**resign†** (rē-zin'), *n.* [*< resign†, v.*] Resignation.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother

Than you could lose by your *resign* of Empire.

*Shirley* (and *Fletcher*), *Coronation*, iv. 2.

**resign²** (rē-sin'), *v. t.* [*< re- + sign*.] To sign again.

**resignal†** (rē-zī-nal), *n.* [*< resign† + -al*.] Resignation.

A bold and just challenge of an old Judge [Samuel] made before all the people upon his *resignal* of the government into the hands of a new King.

*Sanderson*, *Works*, II. 330. (*Davies*.)

**resignant** (rez'ig-nant), *a.* [*< F. résignant*, ppr. of *resigner*, resign: see *resign†*.] In *her.*, concealed: said of a lion's tail.

**resignant†** (rē-zī-nant), *n.* [*< OF. resignant* (= *Sp. Pg. resigante*), a resigner, ppr. of *resigner*, resign: see *resign†*.] A resigner.

Upon the 25th of October Sir John Suckling brought the warrant from the King to receive the Seal; and the good news came together, very welcome to the *resignant*, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that honour.

*Ep. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, ii. 27. (*Davies*.)

**resignation** (rez-ig-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. resignation, resignacion, F. résignation* = *Pr. resignatio* = *Sp. resignacion* = *Pg. resignação* = *It. rassegnazione, risegnazione*, < *ML. (?) resignatio(n-)*, < *L. resignare*, resign: see *resign†*.] 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, office, place, or possession.

The *resignation* of thy state and crown

To Henry Bolingbroke.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 179.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; contented submission.

But on he moves to meet his latter end, . . .

Sinks to the grave with unperceiv'd decay,

While *resignation* gently slopes the way.

*Goldsmith*, *Des. Vil.*, l. 110.

3. In *Scots law*, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior. =**Syn.** 1. Relinquishment, renunciation.—2. *Endurance*, *Fortitude*, etc. See *patience*.

**resigned** (rē-zin'), *p. a.* 1. Surrendered: given up.—2. Feeling resignation; submissive.

What shall I do (she cried), my peace of mind

To gain in dying, and to die *resign'd*?

*Crabbe*, *Works*, I. 112.

=**Syn.** 2. Unresisting, yielding, uncomplaining, meek. See *patience*.

**resignedly** (rē-zī-ned-li), *adv.* With resignation; submissively.

**resignee** (rē-zī-nē'), *n.* [*< F. résigné*, pp. of *resigner*, resign: see *resign†*.] In *law*, the party to whom a thing is resigned.

**resigner** (rē-zī-nér), *n.* One who resigns.

**resignment** (rē-zin'ment), *n.* [*< resign† + -ment*.] The act of resigning.

Here I am, by his command, to cure you,

Nay, more, for ever, by his full *resignment*.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Mons. Thomas*, iii. 1.

**resile** (rē-zil'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resiled*, ppr. *resiling*. [*< OF. resilir, resiler*, *F. résilier*, < *L. resiliere*, jump back, recoil, < *re-*, back, + *salire*, jump, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *resilient*.] To start back; recede, as from a purpose; recoil.

If the Quene wold herafter *resile* and goo back from that she semeth nowe to be contented with, it shuld not be in her power soo to doo.

*State Papers*, I. 343. (*Hallivell*.)

The small majority . . . *resiling* from their own previously professed intention.

*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**resilement** (rē-zil'ment), *n.* [*< resile + -ment*.] The act of drawing back; a recoil; a withdrawal.

*Imp. Dict.*, art. "back," adv., 7.

**resilience** (rē-zil'i-ens), *n.* [= *It. resilienza*; as *resilient* (t) + *-ce*.] 1. The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding.

If you strike a ball side-long, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes . . . may be tried.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 245.

2. In *mach.* See the quotation.

The word *resilience*, used without special qualifications, may be understood as meaning *extreme resilience*, or the work given back by the spring after being strained to the extreme limit within which it can be strained again and again without breaking or taking a permanent set.

*Thomson and Tail*, *Nat. Phil.*, § 691, b.

**Coefficient of resilience**. Same as *coefficient of elasticity* (which see, under *coefficient*).

**resiliency** (rē-zil'i-ens-si), *n.* [As *resilience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resilience*.

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to the other.

*Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 110.

**resilient** (rē-zil'i-ent), *a.* [*< L. resilient* (t)-s. ppr. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile*.] Having resilience; inclined to leap or spring back; leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Their act and reach

Stretch'd to the farthest is *resilient* ever,

And in resilience hath its plenary force

*Sir II. Taylor*, *Edwin the Fair*, iii. 5.

A highly *resilient* body is a body which has large coefficients of resilience. Steel is an example of a body with large, and cork of a body with small, coefficients of resilience.

*J. D. Everett*, *Units and Phys. Const.*, p. 46.

**Resilient stricture**, a contractile stricture formed by elastic tissue, and making permanent dilatation impossible or difficult.

**resilition** (rez-i-lish'yon), *n.* [Irreg. < *resile* + *-ition*.] The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [Rare.]

The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; *resilition*. *Johnson's Dict.* (under rebound).

**resilition** (rē-zil-i-ū'shōn), *n.* [Prob. irreg. (in late M.L. medical jargon?) < *L. resilire* (pp. *resultus*), spring back: see *resilient*.] Resilience; renewed attack.

There is, as physicians say, and as we also find, double the perill in the *resilition* that was in the fyrste sycknes. *Hall, Edward V., f. 11.* (*Hallivell.*)

The *resilition* of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly.

*Lytt, Euphues and his England, p. 316.*

**resin** (rez'in), *n.* [Also *rosin*, *q. v.*; early mod. E. also *rasin*; < ME. *recyn*, *recyne*, also *rosyn*, *rosyne*, < OF. *resine* (also *rosine*, *rasine*), F. *résine* = Sp. Pg. It. *resina*, < *L. resina*, prob. < Gr. *ῥηῖν*, resin (of the pine).] 1. (a) A hardened secretion found in many species of plants, or a substance produced by exposure of the secretion to the air. It is allied to and probably derived from a volatile oil. The typical resins are oxidized hydrocarbons, amorphous, brittle, having a vitreous fracture, insoluble in water, and freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils. They unite with alkalis to form soaps. They melt at a low heat, are non-volatile, and burn quickly with a smoky flame. The hardest resins are fossilized like amber and copal, but they show all gradations of hardness through oleoresins and balsams to essential oils. The hard resins are nearly odorless, and contain little or no volatile oil: the soft resins owe their softness to the volatile oil associated with them. The common resin of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine (in the United States, chiefly the long-leaved pine). From this the oil of turpentine is separated by distillation. Resins are largely used in the preparation of varnishes, and several are used in medicine. See *gum*. (b) The precipitate formed by treating a tincture with water.

2. See *rosin*, 2. — **Acaroid resin**. See *acaroid*. — **Aldehyde resin**. See *aldehyde*. — **Blue-resin**, a name given to the bile-acids — **Blackboy resin**. Same as *blackboy gum*. See *blackboy*. — **Bon-nafa resin**, an amber-yellow resin prepared in Algeria from *Thapsia Garganica*. — **Botany Bay resin**. Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *acaroid*). — **Carbolized resin-cloth**, an antiseptic dressing made by steeping thin calico muslin in carbolic acid. 2 parts; castor oil, 2. resin, 16, alcohol, 40. — **Fossil or mineral resins**, amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons — **Grass-tree resin**. Same as *acaroid resin*. — **Higilate resin**, fossil copal named from Hightate, near London. See *copal*. — **Kauri-resin**. Same as *laurel-gum*. — **Bay resin**. See *copal*. — **Resin cerate**, a cerate composed of 36 parts of resin, 15 of yellow wax, and 50 of lard. — **Resin core**, in *foundry*. See *core*. — **Resin of copaiba**, the residue left after distilling the volatile oil from copaiba. — **Resin of copper**, copper protochlorid: so called from its resemblance to common resin. — **Resin of guaiac**, the resin of the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*: same as *guaiacum*, 3. Also called *guaiac* and *guaiaci resina*. — **Resin of jalap**, the resin obtained by treating the strong tincture of the tuberous root of *Ipomoea purga* with water. It is purgative in its action. — **Resin of leptandra**, the resin obtained from *Veronica Virginia*. — **Resin of podophyllum**, the resin obtained by precipitation with water from a concentrated tincture of podophyllum. It is cathartic in its action. — **Resin of scammony**, the resin obtained from tincture of scammony by precipitation with water or by evaporation of the clarified tincture. — **Resin of thapsia**, a resin obtained from *Thapsia garganica* by evaporating the tincture: used as a counter-irritant. Also called *thapsia-resin* and *resina thapsia*. — **Resin of turpeth**, a resin obtained from the root-bark of *Ipomoea Turpethum*. — **Resin ointment**, plaster, etc. See *ointment*, *plaster*, etc. — **White resin**. See *rosin*. — **Yellow resin**. See *rosin*.

**resin** (rez'in), *v. t.* [*< resin*, *n.*] To treat, rub, or coat with resin.

**resina** (re-zī'nī), *n.* [*L.*: see *resin*.] Resin.

**resinaceous** (rez-i-nū'shius), *a.* [*< L. resina-ceus*, < *resina*, resin: see *resin*.] Resinous; having the quality of resin. *Imp. Dict.*

**resinata** (rez-i-nū'ti), *n.* [*< L. resinata*, fem. of *resinatus*, resined: see *resinate*.] The common white wine used in Greece, which is generally kept in goat- or pig-skins, and has its peculiar flavor from the pine resin or pitch with which the skins are smeared on the inside.

**resinate** (rez'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinated*, ppr. *resinating*. [*< L. resinatus*, resined (*vinum resinatum*, resined wine), < *resina*, resin: see *resin*.] To flavor or impregnate with resin, as the ordinary white wine of modern Greece.

**resinate** (rez'i-nāt), *n.* [= F. *résinate*, < NL. *resinatum*, neut. of *resinatus*, resined: see *resinate*, *v.*] A salt of the acids obtained from turpentine.

**resin-bush** (rez'in-būsh), *n.* See *mastic*, 2.

**resin-cell** (rez'in-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell which has the office of secreting resin.

**resin-duct** (rez'in-dukt), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *resin-passage*.

**resin-flux** (rez'in-fluks), *n.* A disease in conifers characterized by a copious flow of resin,

with the ultimate death of the tree, due to the attacks of a fungus, *Agaricus melleus*. *De Bary*. **resin-gland** (rez'in-gland), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell or a small group of cells which secrete or contain resin.

**resiniferous** (rez-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *résinifère* = It. *resinifero*, < *L. resina*, resin, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*.] Yielding resin: as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

**resinification** (rez'i-ni-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *résinification*, < *résinifier*, treat with resin: see *resinify*.] The act or process of treating with resin.

The *resinification* of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances. *Ure, Dict., III. 448.*

**resiniform** (rez'i-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*< F. résiniforme*, < *L. resina*, resin, + *forma*, shape.] Having the character of resin; resinoid. *Imp. Dict.*

**resinify** (rez'i-ni-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resinified*, ppr. *resinifying*. [*< F. résinifier*, < *L. resina*, resin, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *resin* and *-fy*.] *I. trans.* To change into resin; cause to become resinous.

*II. intrans.* To become resinous; be transformed into resin.

Exposed to the air, it [volatile oil] obtained from hops by distillation with water] *resinifies*. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 157.*

**resinize** (rez'i-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinized*, ppr. *resinizing*. [*< resin* + *-ize*.] To treat with resin.

**resino-electric** (rez'i-nō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity: applied to certain substances, as amber, sealing-wax, etc., which become resinously or negatively electric under friction.

**resinoid** (rez'i-noid), *a. and n.* [= F. *résinoïde*, < *L. resina*, resin, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form. Cf. Gr. *ῥηνώδης*, resinoid.] *I. a.* Resembling resin.

Minute *resinoid* yellowish-brown granules.

*W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 626.*

*II. n.* A resinous substance, either a true resin or a mixture containing one.

**resinous** (rez'i-nus), *a.* [*< OF. résineux*, F. *résineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *resinoso*, < *L. resinosus*, full of resin, < *resina*, resin: see *resin*.] Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the properties of resin; like resin: as, *resinous* substances. — **Resinous electricity**. See *electricity*. — **Resinous luster**. See *luster*, 2.

**resinously** (rez'i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body; also, by means of resin.

If any body become electrified in any way, it must become either vitreously or *resinously* electrified.

*A. Daniell, Phil. of Physics, p. 510.*

**resinousness** (rez'i-nus-nes), *n.* The character of being resinous.

**resin-passage** (rez'in-pas'āj), *n.* In *bot.*, an intercellular canal in which resin is secreted.

**resin-tube** (rez'in-tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *resin-passage*.

**resiny** (rez'i-ni), *a.* [*< resin* + *-y*.] Having a resinous character; containing or covered with resin.

**resipiscence** (res-i-pis'ens), *n.* [*< OF. resipiscence*, F. *resipiscence* = It. *resipiscenza*, < *L. resipiscencia*, a change of mind, repentance (tr. Gr. *μετάνοια*), < *resipiscere*, repent.] Change to a better frame of mind; repentance. The term is never used for that regret of a vicious man at letting pass an opportunity of vice or crime which is sometimes called *repentance*. [Rare.]

They drew a flattering picture of the *resipiscence* of the Anglean party. *Hallam.*

**resipiscence** (res-i-pis'ent), *a.* [*< L. resipiscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *resipiscere*, recover one's senses, come to oneself again, recover, inceptive of *resipere*, savor, taste of, < *re-*, again, + *sapere*, taste, also be wise: see *sapient*.] Restored to one's senses; right-minded. [Rare.]

Grammar, in the end, *resipiscence* and same as of old, goes forth properly clothed and in its right mind.

*F. Hall, False Philol., p. 67.*

**resist** (rē-zist'), *v.* [*< OF. resister*, F. *résister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistir* = It. *resistere*, < *L. resistere*, stand back, stand still, withstand, resist, < *re-*, back, < *sistere*, make to stand, set, also stand fast, causative of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*.] *I. trans.* 1. To withstand; oppose passively or actively; antagonize; act against; exert physical or moral force in opposition to.

Either side of the bank being fringed with most beautiful trees, which *resisted* the sun's darts from overmuch piercing the natural coldness of the river.

*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

*Resist* the devil, and he will flee from you. *Jas. iv. 7.*

The sword Of Michael, from the armoury of God, Was given him, temper'd so that neither keen Nor solid might *resist* that edge. *Milton, P. L., vi. 323.*

That which gives me most Hopes of her is her telling me of the many Temptations she has *resisted*. *Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 5.*

While self-dependent power can time defy, As rocks *resist* the billows and the sky. *Goldenith, Des. Vil., I. 430.*

What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's *resisted*. *Burns, To the Unco Guid.*

2†. To be disagreeable or distasteful to; offend. These cates *resist* me, she but thought upon. *Shak., Pericles, ii. 3. 20.*

= *Syn. 1. Withstand*, etc. See *oppose*.

*II. intrans.* To make opposition; act in opposition.

Lay hold upon him; if he do *resist*, Subdue him at his peril. *Shak., Othello, i. 2. 80.*

**resist** (rē-zist'), *n.* [*< resist*, *v.*] 1. Any composition applied to a surface to protect it from chemical action, as to enable it to resist the corrosion of acids, etc.

This latter metal [steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the graining mixture by a composition called *resist*.

*Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 199.*

2. Specifically, in *calico-printing*, a sort of paste applied to a fabric to prevent color or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be colored, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. Also called *resist-paste*, *resistant*, and *reser*. — 3. A stopping-out; also, the material used for stopping out. — **Resist style**, in *calico-printing*, the process of dyeing in a pattern by the use of a resist.

**resistal** (rē-zis'tāl), *n.* Resistance. [Rare.]

All *resistalls*, Quarrels, and ripping up of injuries Are smother'd in the ashes of our wrath, Whose fire is now extinct. *Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 401).*

**resistance** (rē-zis'tans), *n.* [Also *resistence*; < ME. *resistence*, < OF. *resistence*, later *resistance*, F. *résistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistencia* = It. *resistenza*, < ML. *\*resistentia*, < *L. resisten(t)-s*, ppr. of *resistere*, resist: see *resist*, *resistant*.] 1. The act of resisting; opposition; antagonism.

Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat progress or design.

Nae *resistans* durst they mak. *Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 183).*

He'll not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of *resistance*. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 109.*

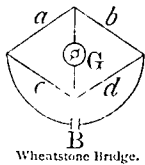
2. The force exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it; more generally, any force which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity, or to any component of it: as, *resistance* to shearing. In a phrase like this, *resistance* may be defined as a stress produced by a strain, and tending to restoration of figure. But the resistance is not necessarily elastic — that is, it may cease, and as resistance does cease, when the velocity vanishes. In the older dynamical treatises, resistance is always considered as a function of the velocity, except in the case of friction, which does not vary with the velocity, or at least not much. In modern hydrodynamics the viscosity is taken into account, and produces a kind of resistance partly proportional to the velocity and partly to the acceleration. The theory of resistance still remains imperfect.

Energy, which is force acting, does work in overcoming *Resistance*, which is force acted on and reacting.

*G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 5.*

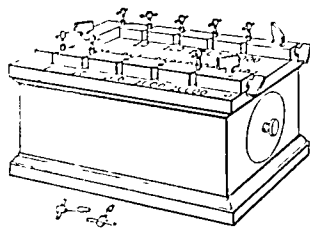
3. In *elect.*, that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy; the transformation of electric energy into heat. It is one of the two elements upon which the strength of an electric current depends when the flow is steady; the other is electromotive force, and the relation between them is generally expressed by the equation  $C = E/R$ , which is Ohm's law. *Resistance* may therefore be defined as the ratio of the electromotive force to the current strength ( $R = E/C$ ), the flow being assumed to be steady. For simple periodic alternate currents, the resistance increases as the rapidity of alternation increases, and it also depends on the form of the conductor. Resistance to such currents is sometimes called *impedance* and also *virtual resistance*, that for steady flow being named *ohmic resistance*. In general, resistance is proportional to the length of the conductor and inversely proportional to its cross-section. It also varies with the temperature of the conductor, the nature of the material of which it is composed, the stress to which it is subjected, and in some instances with other physical conditions, as in the case of selenium, the resistance of which diminishes as the intensity of the

light to which it is exposed increases. It is the reciprocal of conductivity. The unit of resistance is the ohm (which see). The designation *resistance* is also applied to coils of wire or other material devices which are introduced into electric circuits on account of the resistance which they offer to the passage of the current. The resistance of a conductor may be measured by Wheatstone's bridge. This is a device for the accurate comparison of electric resistances, invented by Christie and brought into notice by Wheatstone. It consists essentially of a complex circuit of six conductors, arranged as shown in the cut. A current from the battery B enters at the junction of *a* and *c*, and, after dividing into parts depending on the relative resistances of the branches *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, returns to the battery through the junction of *b* and *d*. *G* is a galvanometer joined to the junctions *a* and *c*. When the relative resistances are such that  $a:b::c:d$ , no current will flow through the galvanometer. If *a* and *b* are comparable and adjustable resistances, it is only necessary to establish this condition in order to know the ratio of *c* to *d*. Many modifications of the bridge have been devised.—**Center of resistance.** See *Cent. of Mass*.—**Conduction resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor to an electric current.—**Contact resistance.** See *Contact*.—**Curve of elastic resistance.** See *Curve*.—**Living resistance,** the work required to produce a sudden strain of a body, especially a sudden elongation of a solid.—**Magnetic resistance,** the reciprocal of magnetic conductivity or permeability. The magnetic flux, or total number of magnetic lines of force passing through a cross section of any magnetic circuit, may be given in an expression analogous to that giving the strength of an electric current in terms of the electromotive force and resistance. The denominator of the fraction represents the magnetic resistance, sometimes called *magnetic reluctance*.—**Passive resistance,** a friction or similar force opposing the motion of a machine.—**Principle of least resistance,** the principle that when a structure is in equilibrium the passive forces, or stresses occasioned by minute strains, are the least that are capable of balancing the active forces, or those which are independent of the strains.—**Solid of least resistance, in mech.,** the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains less resistance than any other having the same length and base, or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton, but only for hypothetical conditions extremely remote from those of nature.—**Specific resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor of any given material the length of which is one centimeter, and the cross-section one square centimeter.—**Transition resistance,** the resistance to an electric current in electrolysis caused by the presence of the ions at the electrodes. = *Syn.* 1. Hindrance, antagonism, check. See *Oppose*.



Wheatstone Bridge.

**resistance-box** (rē-zis'tāns-bōks), *n.* A box containing one or more resistance-coils.



Resistance-box.

**resistance-coil** (rē-zis'tāns-kōil), *n.* A coil of wire which offers a definite resistance to the passage of a current of electricity. Resistance-coils are generally of German-silver wire, on account of the low temperature coefficient of that alloy, and are usually multiples or submultiples of the unit of resistance, the ohm. **resistant** (rē-zis'tānt), *a.* and *n.* [*Also resist-*; < OF. *résistant*, *F. résistant* = *Sp. Pg. It. resistente*, < *L. resistens* (t-), *ppr.* of *resistere*, withstand, resist; see *resist*.] *I. a.* Making resistance; resisting.

This Excommunication . . . simplified and ennobled the resistant position of Savonarola.

George Eliot, *Romola*, iv.

**II. n. 1.** One who or that which resists.

According to the degrees of power in the agent and resistant is an action performed or hindered.

Jp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, vi.

**2.** Same as *resist*, 2.

The first crops of citric acid crystals, which are brownish in colour, are used largely by the calico-printer as a resistant for iron and alumina mordants.

Spons' *Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 50.

**resistance** (rē-zis'tāns), *n.* Same as *resistance*.

**resistent** (rē-zis'tēnt), *a.* Same as *resistant*.

**resister** (rē-zis'tēr), *n.* One who resists; one who opposes or withstands.

**resistibility** (rē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. résistibilité*; as *resistible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The property of being resistible.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equalize the facility of her seduction.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 1.

**2†.** The property of resisting.

The name body being the complex idea of extension and resistibility together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same.

Locke.

**resistible** (rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. résistant* = *Sp. resistible* = *Pg. resistível*; as *resist* + *-ible*.] Capable of being resisted: as, a *resistible* force.

**resistibleness** (rē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resistible; resistibility.

**resistibly** (rē-zis'ti-bl), *adv.* So as to be resistible.

**resistingly** (rē-zis'ting-li), *adv.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.

**resistive** (rē-zis'tiv), *a.* [*< resist* + *-ive*.] Having the power to resist; resisting.

I'll have an excellent new focus made, Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, II. 1.

**resistively** (rē-zis'tiv-li), *adv.* With or by means of resistance.

Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or resistively.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 649.

**resistivity** (rē-zis'tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or property of resistance; capacity for resisting.

The resistivity of the wires. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXV. 611.

**resistless** (rē-zis'tles), *a.* [*< resist* + *-less*.] **1.** Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

Masters' commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subjection.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1404.

**2.** Powerless to resist; helpless; unresisting.

Open an entrance for the wasteful sea, Whose billows, beating the resistless banks, Shall overflow it with their reflux.

Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, III. 5. 17.

Resistless, tame.

Am I to be burn'd up? No, I will shout Until the gods through heaven's blue look out!

Keats, *Endymion*, III.

**resistlessly** (rē-zis'tles-li), *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

**resistlessness** (rē-zis'tles-nes), *n.* The character of being resistless or irresistible.

**resist-work** (rē-zis'twērk), *n.* Calico-printing in which the pattern is produced wholly or in part by means of resist, which preserves certain parts uncolored.

**reskew, reskuet, v. and n.** Obsolete forms of *rescue*.

**resmooth** (rē-smūth'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *smooth*.] To make smooth again; smooth out.

And thus your pains

May only make that footprint upon sand Which old-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing.

Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

**resolder** (rē-sol'dēr), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *solder*.] To solder or mend again; rejoin; make whole again. *Tennyson, Princess*, v.

**resoluble** (rez'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [*< OF. resolvable*, *F. résolvable* = *Sp. resolvable* = *It. resolvibile*, < *LL. resolvibilis*, < *L. resolvere*, resolve; see *resolve*.] Capable of being resolved.

The synthetic [Greek compounds] are organic, and, being made up of constituents modified, more or less, with a view to combination, are not thus *resoluble*.

F. Hall, *False Philol.*, p. 42, note.

**resolute** (rez'ō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. resolute* = *OF. resolu*, *F. résolu* = *Sp. Pg. resuelto* = *It. risoluto*, < *L. resolutus*, *pp.* of *resolvere*, resolve; see *resolve*.] **I. a. 1†.** Separated; loose; broken up; dissolved.

For battles hoote amonyake is tolde Right goodde with brymstone *resolute* ypitte Aboute in evry chynnyng, clifte, or slitte.

Palladius, *Ilusbondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

**2†.** Convinced; satisfied; certain. *Imp. Dict.*

—**3†.** Resolving; convincing; satisfying.

Th[is] Interpretour answered, . . . Wyllynge hym to take this for a *resolute* answer, that . . . If he rather desired warre, he should have his handes full.

R. Eden, tr. of *Pigetta* (First English Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 256]).

I [Luther] have given *resolute* answer to the first, in the which I persist, and shall persevere for evermore.

Foxe, *Acts*, etc. (Cattley ed.), IV. 284.

**4.** Having a fixed resolve; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand, Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 61.

= *Syn.* 4. Decided, fixed, unshaken, unwavering, staunch, undaunted, steadfast; the place of *resolute* among such words is determined by its fundamental idea, that of a fixed will or purpose, and its acquired idea, that of a firm front and bold action presented to opposers or resistors. It is therefore a high word in the field of will and courage. See *decision*.

**II.† n. 1.** A resolute or determined person.

Young Fortinbras . . . Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there Shark'd up a list of lawless *resolutions*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 1. 98.

**2.** Repayment; redelivery.

And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and payments going forth of the same.

Bp. Burnet, *Records*, II. i., No. 27.

**resolutely** (rez'ō-lūt-li), *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly.

**resoluteness** (rez'ō-lūt-nes), *n.* The character of being resolute; fixity of purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

**resolution** (rez'ō-lū'shon), *n.* [*< OF. resolution*, *F. résolution* = *Pr. resolucio* = *Sp. resolucio* = *Pg. resolução* = *It. risoluzione*, < *L. resolutio* (n-), an untying, unbinding, loosening, relaxing, < *resolvere*, *pp.* *resolutus*, loose, resolve; see *resolve*.] **1.** The act, operation, or process of resolving. Specifically—(a) The act of separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means or (to the eye) under the lens of a microscope. (b) The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea. (c) The act of unraveling a perplexing question, a difficult problem, or the like; explication; solution; answer.

It is a question

Needs not a *resolution*.

Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, iv. 1.

(d) The act of mathematically analyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into components having different directions, whether these have independent causes or not.

**2.** The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed.

Sir K. Digby, *Bodies*.

**3.** The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose: as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.

Your *resolution* cannot hold, when 'tis

Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 36.

*Resolution*, therefore, means the preliminary volition for ascertaining when to enter upon a series of actions necessarily deferred. *A. Bain*, *Emotions and Will*, p. 429.

**4.** The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination: as, a man of great *resolution*.

No want of *resolution* in me, but only my followers' . . . treasons, makes me betake me to my heels.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 65.

Off with thy pining black!—it dulls a soldier—

And put on *resolution* like a man.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iv. 3.

**5.** A formal proposition brought before a deliberative body for discussion and adoption.

If the report . . . conclude with *resolutions* or other specific propositions of any kind, . . . the question should be on agreeing to the *resolutions*.

Cushing, *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, § 290.

**6.** A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals, when adopted by vote. See *by-law*, 2, *ordinance*, 7, *regulation*, 2.—**7.** Determination of a cause, as in a court of justice. [Rare.]

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions* which might occasion such alterations.

Sir M. Hale.

**8†.** The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death

Made me to lose such thought.

Heywood, *Four Prentices*.

Edm. You shall . . . by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. . . .

Glou. I would unstate myself, to be in a *duo resolution*.

Shak., *Lea*, i. 2. 108.

**9.** In *music*: (a) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a discord to a concord. See *preparation* and *percussion*. (b) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.—**10.** In *med.*, a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a swelling or an inflammation without coming to suppuration, the removal by absorption and expectoration of inflammatory products in pulmonary solidification, or the disappearance of fever.—**11.** In *math.*, same as *solution*.—**12.** In *anc. pros.*: (a) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semeia of which it is composed. (b) An equivalent of a time or of a foot in which two shorts are sub-

stituted for a long: as, the dactyl (— — —) or anapest (— — —) is a *resolution* of the spondee (— —). The resolution of a syllable bearing the ictus takes its ictus on the first of the two shorts representing the long (— —) for — —, — — — for — —. Opposed to *contraction*.—*Joint resolution*, in *Amer. parliamentary law*, a resolution adopted by both branches of a legislative assembly. See *concurrent resolution*, under *concurrent*.—*Resolution of forces or of velocities*, the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocities to the mathematical separation of a force or velocity into parts, which, however, need have no independent reality. See *forces*, 8 (a).—*The Expunging Resolution*. See *expunge*.—*Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions*, in *U. S. hist.*, resolutions passed in 1793 and 1799 by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, declaring the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts to be an unconstitutional act of the federal government, and setting forth the States' rights theory as to the proper remedies in such cases. The Virginia Resolutions were prepared by Madison, and the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 by Jefferson. The Kentucky Resolutions of 1799, in addition to declaring the Constitution a compact, affirmed the right of a State to nullify any Act of Congress which it deemed unconstitutional.—*Syn.* 1. Decomposition, separation, disentanglement.—2. Determination, etc. (see *decision*), perseverance, tenacity, inflexibility, fortitude, boldness, courage, resolve.

**Resolutioner** (rez-ō-lū'shon-ēr), *n.* One of a party in the Church of Scotland, in the seventeenth century, which approved the resolutions of the General Assembly admitting all except those of bad character, or hostile to the Covenant, to bear arms against Cromwell. See the quotation under *Protester*, 3.

The church was, however, divided into two utterly antagonistic parties, the *Resolutioners* and the *Remonstrants*. *J. H. Burton*, *Hist. Scotland*, I. 191.

**resolutionist** (rez-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* [*< resolution + -ist*.] One who makes a resolution. *Quarterly Rev.* (Imp. Dict.).

**resolutive** (rez-ō-lū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. résolutif* = *Sp. Pg. resolutivo* = *It. risolutivo, resolutivo*; as *resolute + -ive*.] I. *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Rare.]

The ashes of the void [small] shells . . . are of a *resolutive* and disquieting faculty. *Holland*, tr. of *Pilny*, xxx. 8. **Resolutive clause or condition**, in *Scots law*, a condition subsequent: a condition inserted in a deed or other contract, a breach of which will cause a forfeiture or cessation of that which is provided for by the instrument, as distinguished from a *suspensive condition*, or condition precedent, which prevents the instrument from taking effect until the condition has been performed.—**Resolutive method**, in *logic*, the analytic method. See *analytic*.

II. *n.* In *med.*, same as *disquietant*.

It has been recommended to establish a seton . . . as a derivative and *resolutive* [in metritis]. *R. Barnes*, *Dis. of Women*, xl.

**resolutory** (rez-ō-lū-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. résoutoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. resolutorio*, < *L.* as if *\*resolutorius*, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, loosen: see *resolve*.] Having the effect of resolving, determining, or rescinding; giving a right to rescind.

**resolvability** (rē-zol-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< resolvabile + -ity* (see *-ility*).] The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

Lord Rosse was able to get the suggestion of *resolvability* in . . . many bodies which had been classed as nebulae by Sir William Herschel and others. *J. N. Lockyer*, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 559.

**resolvable** (rē-zol-vā-bl), *a.* [*< resolve + -able*. Cf. *resoluble*.] Capable of being resolved, in any sense of that word.—**Resolvable nebula**. See *nebula*.

**resolvableness** (rē-zol-vā-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resolvable; resolvability. *Bailey*, 1727.

**resolve** (rē-zolv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resolved*, ppr. *resolving*. [*< ME. resollen*, < *OF. resolver*, vernacularly *resoudre*, *F. résoudre* = *Sp. Pg. resolver* = *It. risolvere*, *resolvere*, < *L. resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loosen, resolve, dissolve, melt, thaw, < *re-*, again, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solve*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To loosen; set loose or at ease; relax.

It is a very hard work of continence to repel the paynting gloss of flatterings whose words *resolve* the hart with pleasure. *Dabecs Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

His limbs, *resolv'd* through idle Jelsour,  
Unto sweete sleepe he may securely lend.  
*Spenser*, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 141.

*Cat.* The city's custom  
Of being then in mirth and feast—  
*Lem.* Loosed whole  
In pleasure and security—  
*Aut.* Each house  
*Resolved* in freedom. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iii. 3.

2. To melt; dissolve.

The weight of the snowe yharded by the colde is *resolved* by the brennyngs hete of Phiclus the sonne.  
*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iv. prose 6.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble. *Lily*, *Euphues*, p. 83. (*Nares*.)

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,  
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew!  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 2. 130.

3. To disintegrate; reduce to constituent or elementary parts; separate the component parts of.

The see gravel is latest for to drie,  
And latest may thou therewith edifie.  
The salt in it thy werkes wol *resolve*.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And ye, immortal souls, who once were men,  
And now, *resolved* to elements again.  
*Dryden*, *Indian Emperor*, ii. 1.

It is no necessity of his [the musician's] art to *resolve* the clang of an instrument into its constituent tones.

*Tyndall*, *Sound*, p. 120.

Specifically—4. In *med.*, to effect the disappearance of (a swelling) without the formation of pus.—5. To analyze; reduce by mental analysis.

I cannot think that the branded Epicurus, Lucretius, and their fellows were in earnest when they *resolved* this composition into a fortuitous range of atoms.

*Glauville*, *Essays*, i.

*Resolving* all events, with their effects  
And manifold results, into the will  
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.  
*Cowper*, *Task*, ii. 163.

They tell us that on the hypothesis of evolution all human feelings may be *resolved* into a desire for food, into a fear of being eaten, or into the reproductive instinct.

*Micant*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 128.

6. To solve; free from perplexities; clear of difficulties; explain: as, to *resolve* questions of casuistry; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

After their publick prayers the Talby sits downe, and spends halfe an houre in *resolving* the doubts of such as shall move any questions in matters of their Law.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 623.

Here were also several foundations of Buildings, but whether there were ever any place of note situated hereabouts, or what it might be, I cannot *resolve*.

*Maunderell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 12.

I ask these sober questions of my heart; . . .  
The heart *resolves* this matter in a trice.  
*Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 216.

7. In *math.*, to solve; answer (a question).—8. In *alg.*, to bring all the known quantities of (an equation) to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.—9. In *mech.*, to separate mathematically (a force or other vector quantity) into components, by the application of the parallelogram of forces, or of an analogous principle. The parts need not have independent reality.—10. To transform by or as by dissolution.

The form of going from the assembly into committee is for the presiding officer . . . to put the question that the assembly do now *resolve* itself into a committee of the whole. *Cushing*, *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, § 297.

11†. To free from doubt or perplexity; inform; acquaint; answer.

If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony  
May safely come to him, and be *resolved*  
How Caesar hath deserved to lie in death.  
*Shak.*, *J. C.*, iii. 1. 131.

Pray, sir, *resolve* me, what religion's best  
For a man to die in? *Webster*, *White Devil*, v. 1.

You shall be fully *resolved* in every one of those many questions you have asked me.  
*Goldsmith*, *To Mrs. Anne Goldsmith*.

12†. To settle in an opinion; make certain; convince.

The word of God can give us assurance in anything we are to do, and *resolve* us that we do well.  
*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, ii. 1.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,  
Your faithful service, and your toil in war.  
*Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, iii. 4. 20.

I am *resolv'd* my Cloe yet is true.

*Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 4.

13. To fix in a determination or purpose; determine; decide: used chiefly in the past participle.

Therefore at last I firmly am *resolved*  
You shall have aid. *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, iii. 3. 210.

Rather by this his last affront *resolved*,  
Desperate of better course, to vent his rage.  
*Milton*, *P. R.*, iv. 444.

With phrenzy seized, I run to meet the alarms,  
*Resolved* on death, *resolved* to die in arms.  
*Dryden*, *Æneid*, ii. 424.

14. To determine on; intend; purpose.

I am *resolved* that thou shalt spend some time  
With Valentinus in the emperor's court.  
*Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, i. 3. 66.

They [the Longobards] *resolved* to goe into some more fertile country.

War then, war,  
Open or understood, must be *resolved*.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 662.

15†. To make ready in mind; prepare.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you  
For more amazement. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 3. 86.

Tell me, have you *resolv'd* yourself for court,  
And utterly renounc'd the slavish country,  
With all the cares thereof?  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, iv. 4.

16. To determine on; specifically, to express, as an opinion or determination, by or as by resolution and vote.

He loses no reputation with us; for we all *resolved* him as an ass before.

*B. Jonson*, *Epicene*, iv. 2.

17. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to cause to progress from a discord to a concord.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To melt; dissolve; become fluid.

Even as a form of wax  
*Resolveth* from his figure 'gainst the fire.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 4. 25.

May my brain  
*Resolve* to water, and my blood turn phlegm.  
*B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iii. 3.

2. To become separated into component or elementary parts; disintegrate; in general, to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis.

The spices are so corrupted . . . that theyr naturall sauour, taste, and quality . . . vanyssheth and *resolveth*.  
*R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 369]).

Subterraneous bodies, from whence all the things upon the earth's surface spring, and into which they again *resolve* and return.

*Bacon*, *Physical Tables*, xi, Expl.

These several quarterly meetings should digest the reports of their monthly meetings, and prepare one for each respective county, against the yearly meeting, in which all quarterly meetings *resolve*.

*Penn.*, *Rise and Progress of Quakers*, iv.

I lifted up my head to look: the roof *resolved* to clouds, high and dim; the gleam was such as the moon imparts to vapors she is about to sever.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xxvii.

3. To form an opinion, purpose, or resolution; determine in mind; purpose: as, he *resolved* on amendment of life.

How yet *resolves* the governor of the town?

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 3. 1.

4. To be settled in opinion; be convinced.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please. *Locke*.

5. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to pass from a discord to a concord.—*Syn.* 3. To decide, conclude.

**resolve** (rē-zolv'), *n.* [*< resolve, v.*] 1†. The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. *Milton*.—2†. An answer.

I crave but ten short days to give *resolve*  
To this important suit, in which consists  
My endless shame or lasting happiness.  
*Deau*, and *Fl. (?)*, *Faithful Friends*, ii. 2.

3. That which has been resolved or determined on; a resolution.

Now, sister, let us hear your firm *resolve*.  
*Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, iii. 3. 129.

'Tis thus  
Men cast the blame of their unprosperous acts  
Upon the abettors of their own *resolve*.  
*Shelley*, *The Cenci*, v. 1.

4. Firmness or fixedness of purpose; resolution; determination.

A lady of so high *resolve*  
As is fair Margaret. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 5. 75.

Come, firm *Resolve*, take thou the van,  
Thou stalk' o' earl-hemp in man!  
*Burns*, *To Dr. Blacklock*.

5. The determination or declaration of any corporation, association, or representative body; a resolution.

I then commenced my career as a political writer, devoting weeks and months to support the *resolves* of Congress.

*Noah Webster*, *Letter*, 1783 (Life, by Scudder, p. 112).

Peace *resolves*. See *peace*.

**resolved** (rē-zolv'd'), *p. a.* Determined; resolute; firm.

How now, my hardy, stout *resolved* mates!  
Are you now going to dispatch this deed?  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i. 3. 310.

**resolvedly** (rē-zolv'd-li), *adv.* 1. In a resolved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firmness of purpose.

Let us cheerfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Abp. Sharp*, *Sermons*, II. v.

2. In such a manner as to resolve or clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily. [Rare.]

Of that and all the progress, more or less,  
*Resolvedly* more leisure shall express.  
*Shak.*, *All's Well*, v. 3. 332.

He that hath rightly and *resolvedly* determined of his end hath virtually resolved a thousand controversies that others are unsatisfied and erroneous in.

*Baxter*, *Divine Life*, ii. 6.

**resolvedness** (rē-zolv'd-nes), *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.



This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission.

*Decay of Christian Piety.*

**resolvend** (rē-zol'vend), *n.* [*L. resolvendus*, gerundive of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] In *arith.*, a number formed by appending two or three figures to a remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

**resolvent** (rē-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. résolvant* = *Sp. Pg. resolvente* = *It. risolvante*, *resolvente*, *L. resolvere* (*-t*)-s, ppr. of *resolvere*: see *resolve*.] *I. a.* Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution: solvent.—**Resolvent equation**, product, etc. See the nouns.

*II. n. 1.* That which has the power of causing solution.—*2.* In *med.*, a remedy which causes the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.—*3.* In *math.*, an equation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation. Thus, if  $x, x', x'', x'''$  are the roots of a biquadratic, one method of solution begins by solving the cubic whose roots are of the form  $xx' + x''x'''$ .—**Differential resolver**, a linear differential equation of the  $(n-1)$ th order which is satisfied by every root of an equation of the  $n$ th degree whose coefficients are functions of a single parameter.—**Gaulois resolver**, that resolver of an equation whose roots are unaltered for every permutation of the group of the primitive equation.

**resolver** (rē-zol'ver), *n.* One who or that which resolves, in any sense of that word.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere: consequently God, that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that un sincere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond.*

It may be doubted whether or no the file be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

**resonant**, *n.*—and *v.* A Middle English form of *reason*<sup>1</sup>.

**resonant**, *A* Middle English plural preterit of *resol*<sup>1</sup>.

**resonance** (rez'ō-nans), *n.* [*OF. resonnance*, *F. résonance* = *Sp. Pg. resonancia* = *It. risonanza*, *L. resonantia*, an echo, *L. resonant* (*-t*)-s, ppr. of *resonare*, sound back, echo: see *resonant*.] *1.* The act of resounding, or the state or quality of being resonant.—*2.* In *acoustics*: (*a*) The prolongation or repetition of sound by reflection; reverberation; echo. (*b*) The prolongation or increase of sound by the sympathetic vibration of other bodies than that by which it is originally produced. Such sympathetic vibration is properly in unison either with the fundamental tone or with one of its harmonics. It occurs to some extent in connection with all sound. It is carefully utilized in musical instruments, as by means of the sounding-board of a pianoforte, the body of a violin, or the tube of a horn. In many wind-instruments, like the flute, and the flue-pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tone is almost wholly determined by the shape and size of the resonant cavity or tube. In the voice, the quality of both song and speech and the distinctions between the various articulate sounds are largely governed by the resonance of the cavities of the pharynx, mouth, and nose.

*3.* In *med.*, the sound evoked on percussing the chest or other part, or heard on auscultating the chest while the subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper.—**Amphoric resonance**, a variety of tympanitic resonance in which there is a musical quality.—**Bandbox resonance**, the vesiculotympanitic resonance occurring in vesicular emphysema.—**Bell-metal resonance**, a ringing metallic sound heard in auscultation in pneumothorax and over other large cavities, when the chest is percussed with two pieces of money, one being used as pleximeter.—**Cough resonance**, the sound of the cough as heard in auscultation.—**Cracked-pot resonance**, a percussion sound obtained sometimes over cavities, but also sometimes in health, resembling somewhat the sound produced by striking a cracked pot.—**Normal pulmonary resonance**, *normal vesicular resonance*. Same as *vesicular resonance*.—**Resonance globe**, a resonator tuned to a certain musical tone.—**Skodale resonance**, resonance more or less tympanitic above pleuritic effusion.—**Sympathetic resonance**. See *sympathetic*.—**Tympanitic resonance**, such resonance as is obtained on percussion over the intestines when they contain air. It may also be heard in the thorax over lung-cavities, in pneumothorax, and otherwise.—**Vesicular resonance**, resonance of such quality as is obtained by percussion over normal lung-tissue. Also called *normal vesicular resonance* and *normal pulmonary resonance*.—**Vesiculotympanitic resonance**, pulmonary resonance intermediate between vesicular and tympanitic resonance.—**Vocal resonance**, the sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the subject makes a vocal noise.—**Whispering resonance**, the sound of a whisper as heard in resonance.

**resonance-box** (rez'ō-nans-boks), *n.* A resonant cavity or chamber in a musical instrument, designed to increase the sonority of its tone, as the body of a violin or the box attached to a tuning-fork for acoustical investigation. Also *resonance-body*, *resonance-chamber*, etc.

**resonancy** (rez'ō-nan-si), *n.* [*As resonance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resonance*. *Imp. Dict.*

**resonant** (rez'ō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. resonant*, *F. résonant* = *Sp. Pg. resonante* = *It. rissonante*, *L. resonant* (*-t*)-s, ppr. of *resonare*, resound, echo: see *resound*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. a. 1.* Resound-

ing; specifically, noting a substance, structure, or confined body of air which is capable of decided sympathetic vibrations; or a voice, instrument, or tone in which such vibrations are prominent.

His volant touch,  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.  
*Milton, P. L.*, xi. 563.

Sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light and resonant with the fall of statued fountains.  
*Disraeli, Lothair*, lxix.

*2.* Sounding or ringing in the nasal passages: used by some authors instead of *nasal* as applied to articulate sounds.

*II. n.* A resonant or nasal sound.

**resonantly** (rez'ō-nant-li), *adv.* In a resonant or resounding manner; with resonance.

**resonate** (rez'ō-nāt), *v. i.* [*L. resonatus*, pp. of *resonare*, resound: see *resound*<sup>1</sup>.] To resound.—**Resonating circle**, in *elect.*, the circle used as a resonator.

**resonator** (rez'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. resonare*, resound: see *resound*<sup>1</sup>.] *1.* An acoustical instrument used in the analysis of sounds, consisting of a chamber so formed as to respond sympathetically to some particular tone. It is used especially to detect the presence of that tone in a compound sound.—*2.* In *elect.*, an instrument devised by Hertz for detecting the existence of waves of electrical disturbance. It consists usually of a conductor in the form of a wire or rod bent into a circle or rectangle, leaving a short opening or break, the length of which can be regulated. The ends of the conductor are generally furnished with small brass knobs.

**resorb** (rē-sorb'), *v. t.* [*F. résorber* = *Sp. resorber* = *It. risorbire*, *L. resorbere*, suck back, swallow again, *L. re-*, back, again, + *sorbere*, suck up: see *absorb*.] To absorb or take back, as that which has been given out; reabsorb.

And when past  
Their various trials, in their various spheres,  
If they continue rational, as made,  
Records them all into himself again.  
*Young, Night Thoughts*, iv.

**resorbent** (rē-sorb'ent), *a.* [= *F. résorbant* = *Sp. resorbente*, *L. resorbent* (*-t*)-s, ppr. of *resorbere*, swallow up, resorb: see *resorb*.] Absorbing or taking back that which has been given out.

Again *resorbent* ocean's wave  
Receives the waters which it gave  
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.  
*Wodhull.*

**resorcin**, **resorcine** (rē-sōr'sin), *n.* [= *F. résorcine*, as *res(in)* + *orcin*.] A colorless crystalline phenol,  $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ . It is obtained by treating benzene with sulphuric acid, preparing a sodium salt from the disulphonic acid thus produced, heating with caustic soda, and finally dissolving in water and precipitating resorcin with hydrochloric acid. It yields a fine purple-red coloring matter, and several other dyes of commercial importance, and is also used in medicine as an antiseptic. Also *resorcium*.—**Resorcin blue**, **brown**, etc. See *blue*, etc.

**resorcinal** (rē-sōr'si-nāl), *a.* [*resorcin* + *-al*.] Pertaining to resorcin.—**Fluorescent resorcinal blue**. See *blue*.—**Resorcinal yellow**. See *yellow*.

**resorcine**, *n.* See *resorcin*.

**resorcism** (rē-sōr'sin-izm), *n.* Toxic symptoms produced by excessive doses of resorcin.

**resorcinol-phthalein** (rē-sōr'si-nol-thal'ē-in), *n.* A brilliant red dye ( $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$ ) obtained by the action of phthalic anhydride on resorcin at a temperature of 120° C. Generally known as *fluorescein*.

**resorcium** (rē-sōr'si-num), *n.* [*NL.*: see *resorcin*.] Same as *resorcin*.

**resorption** (rē-sōrp'shon), *n.* [= *F. résorption*, *L. resorbere*, pp. *resorptus*, resorb: see *resorb*.] *1.* Retrogressive absorption; specifically, a physiological process by which a part or organ, having advanced to a certain state of development, disappears as such by the absorption of its substance into that of a part or organ which replaces it.

The larval skeleton undergoes *resorption*, but the rest of the Echinopodium passes into the Echinoderm.  
*Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 497.

*2.* Absorption of some product of the organism, as a tissue, exudate, or secretion.

An extensive hemorrhage which had undergone *resorption*.  
*Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.)*, i. § 114.

**Lacunar resorption** of bone, the resorption of bone by osteoclasts forming and occupying Howship's lacunae.

**resorptive** (rē-sōrp'tiv), *a.* [*L. resorptivus* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by resorption.

The *resorptive* phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks is a consequence chiefly of the relief of pressure in the process of eruption.  
*Science*, xlii. 232.

**Resorptive fever**, such a fever as the hectic of phthisis, due to the absorption of toxic material.

**resort**<sup>1</sup> (rē-zōrt'), *v.* [*ME. resorten*, *OF. ressortir*, *ressortir*, fall back, return, resort, have recourse, appeal, *F. ressortir*, resort, appeal, *L. ML. resortire*, resort, appeal (to a tribunal), *ressortiri*, return, revert, *L. re-*, again, + *sortiri*, obtain, lit. obtain by lot, *L. sort* (*-t*)-s, a lot: see *sort*.] *I. intrans.* *1.* To fall back; return; revert.

When he past of his payne & his pale hete,  
And resort to hym selfe & his sight gate,  
He painted full pitiously, was pyn for to here.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3553.

He faught with hem so fiercely that he made hem *re sorte* bakke.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 414.

The quicke bloode somwhat *resorted* unto his visage.  
*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, ii. 12.

The rule of descents in Normandy was . . . that the descent of the line of the father shall not *resort* to that of the mother. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng.*, vi. 151.

*2.* To go; repair; go customarily or frequently. The people *resort* unto him again. *Mark* x. 1.

The vault . . . where, as they say,  
At some hours in the night spirits *resort*.  
*Shak., R. and J.*, iv. 3. 44.

Noah . . . entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by diuine instinct *resorted* both birds and beasts.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 39.

Let us not think we have fulfilled our duty merely by *resorting* to the church and adding one to the number of the congregation.  
*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, ii. xx.

Head waiter of the chop-house here,  
To which I most *resort*.  
*Tennyson, Will Waterproof*.

*3.* To have recourse; apply; betake one's self: with *to*: as, to *resort* to force.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels.  
*Clarendon.*

Th' expedients and inventions multiform,  
To which the mind *resorts*, in chase of terms.  
*Cowper, Task*, ii. 288.

That species of political animadversion which is *resorted to* in the daily papers. *Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland*, vi.

*II. trans.* To visit; frequent. [Rare.]

A pallace of pleasure, and daily *resorted*, and fill'd with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies.  
*Brome, The Sparagus Garden*, ii. 2.

**resort**<sup>1</sup> (rē-zōrt'), *n.* [*ME. resort*, *OF. ressort*, *ressort*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court, *F. ressort*, a place of refuge, a court of appeal, = *Pr. ressort* = *It. sortito*, resort; from the verb.] *1.* The act of going to some person or thing or making application; a betaking one's self; recourse: as, a *resort* to other means of defense; a *resort* to subterfuges or evasion.

Where we pass, and make *resort*,  
It is our Kingdom and our Court.  
*Brome, Jovial Crew*, i.

*2.* One who or that which is resorted to: as in the phrase *last resort* (see below).

In trouth always to do yow my service,  
As to my lady right and chief *resort*.  
*Chaucer, Troilus*, iii. 134.

*3.* An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence.

Where there is such *resort*  
Of wanton gallants, and young revellers.  
*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 1.

Wisdom's self  
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude, . . .  
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,  
That in the various bustle of *resort*  
Were all-to ruffled.  
*Milton, Comus*, l. 379.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place.  
*Swift.*

*4.* The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse.

She I mean is promised by her friends  
Unto a youthful gentleman of worth,  
And kept severely from *resort* of men.  
*Shak., T. G. of V.*, iii. 1. 108.

*5.* A place frequented; a place commonly or habitually visited; a haunt.

With vij. litle hamlettes therto belonging, whiche hath no other *resort* but only to the same Chappelle and parishe Church.  
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

But chiefly the woods were her fav'rite *resort*.  
*Burns, Caledonia*.

Her bright form kneels beside me at the altar,  
And follows me to the *resort* of men.  
*Shelley, The Cenci*, ii. 2.

*6.* In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court. [Rare.]—*7.* Those who frequent a place; those who assemble. [Rare.]

Of all the fair *resort* of gentlemen  
That every day with parle encounter me,  
In thy opinion which is worthiest love?  
*Shak., T. G. of V.*, i. 2. 4.

As Wiltshire is a place best pleas'd with that *resort*  
Which spend away the time continually in sport.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion*, iii. 359.



## respect

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and to his offering.  
Gen. iv. 4.  
S. Partial regard; undue bias; discrimination for or against some one.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.  
Prov. xxiv. 23.

It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew "*respect* of persons."  
H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 239.

9. Reputation; repute.  
Many of the best *respect* in Rome . . .  
Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes.  
Shak., *J. C.*, i. 2. 59.

10. Consideration; motive.  
How was not moved with these worldly *respects*.  
Lattimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

The end for which we are moved to work is sometimes the *respect* in which we conceive of the very working itself, without any further respect at all.  
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 7.

Master Scrivener, for some private *respect*, plotted in England to ruin Captain Smith.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 205.

For *respects*  
Of birth, degrees of title, and advancement,  
I nor admire nor slight them.  
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, i. 2.

11. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view.

I think she will be ruled  
In all *respects* by me. Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 4. 14.  
Now, as we seem to differ in our ideas of expense, I have resolved she shall have her own way, and be her own mistress in that *respect* for the future.  
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

Indis-governed bureaucracy, but this bureaucracy differs in more than one *respect* from ours in Europe.  
Quarterly *Rev.*, CLXII. 453.

12. Relation; regard; reference; used especially in the phrase *in or with respect to* (or *of*).  
Church government that is appointed in the Gospel, and is chief *respect* to the soul.  
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

Shirriff having his wife by the hand, and sitting by her to cheer her, in *respect* that the said storm was so fierce, he was slain, and she preserved.  
N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 319.

In *respect*, relatively; comparatively speaking.  
He was a man; this, *in respect*, a child.  
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, v. 5. 56.

In *respect of*. (a) In comparison with; relatively to.  
All pains are nothing in *respect of* this.  
Spencer, *Sonnets*, lili.

In *respect of* a fine workman, I am but . . . a cobbler.  
Shak., *J. C.*, i. 1. 10.

(b) In consideration of.  
The feathers of their (Ostriches') wings and tails are very soft and fine. *In respect whereof* they are much used in the fenns of Gentlewomen.  
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 40, sig. E.

They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, *in respect* of the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water.  
De Quincy.

(c) In point of, in regard to.  
If in *respect* of speculation all men are either Platonists or Aristotelians, in *respect* of taste all men are either Greek or German.  
J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 301.

=Syn. 4. *Estimate*, *Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*.

respectability (rĕ-spek-tā-bil'it-i), *n.*; pl. *respectabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *respectabilité* = Sp. *respectabilidad* = Pg. *respectabilidade*; as *respectable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The state or character of being respectable; the condition or qualities which deserve or command respect.

A gold-headed cane, of rare oriental wood, added materially to the high *respectability* of his aspect.  
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, viii.

2. A respectable person or thing; a specimen or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-shaven *respectabilities* not a few one finds that are not good for much.  
Carlyle.

respectable (rĕ-spek-tā-bl), *a.* [*<* OF. (and F.) *respectable* = Sp. *respetable* = Pg. *respetavel* = It. *rispettabile*, *<* ML. *respectabilis*, worthy of respect, *<* L. *respectare*, respect: see *respect*.] 1. Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.

In the great civil war, even the bad cause had been rendered *respectable* and amiable by the purity and elevation of mind which many of its friends displayed.  
Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

She irritates my nerves, that dear and *respectable* Potts.  
W. L. Norris, *Matrimony*, xxvii.

2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; reputable: as, born of poor but *respectable* parents.

At this time . . . Mrs. Prior was outwardly *respectable*; and yet . . . my groceries were consumed with remarkable rapidity.  
Thackeray, *Lovel the Widower*, i.

3. Occupying or pertaining to a fairly good position in society; moderately well-to-do.

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You mistake, my good Mrs. Bonington! . . . You have lived in a quiet and most *respectable* sphere, but not, you understand, not ———  
Thackeray, *Lovel the Widower*, iv.

4. Mediocre; moderate; fair; not despicable.

The Earl of Essex, a man of *respectable* abilities and of some military experience, was appointed to the command of the parliamentary army.  
Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

British writers, not of the highest grade, but of *respectable* rank.  
R. G. White, *Words and Their Uses*, iii.

5. Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not *respectable*. [*Colloq.*]

It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love. . . . Something must be done with Maggy, too, who at present is — ha — barely *respectable*.  
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, i. 35.

respectableness (rĕ-spek-tā-bl-nes), *n.* Respectability.

respectably (rĕ-spek-tā-bli), *adv.* In a respectable manner. (a) In a manner to merit respect. (b) Moderately; pretty well; in a manner not to be despised.

respectant (rĕ-spek-tant), *a.* [*<* OF. *respectant*, *<* L. *respectant*(-t)s, ppr. of *respectare*, look at, respect: see *respect*.] In *her.*, looking at each other: said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be *combatant*. Compare *affronté*. [*Rare.*] — Respectant in triangle, in *her.*, arranged in a triangle with the heads or beaks pointing inward or toward one another: said of three beasts or birds.

respector (rĕ-spek-tor), *n.* One who respects or regards: chiefly used in the phrase *respector of persons*, a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.  
I perceive that God is no *respector* of persons.  
Acts x. 34.

respectful (rĕ-spek-t'f'ul), *a.* [*<* *respect* + *-ful*.] 1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect: as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble joy, and with *respectful* Fear,  
The listening People shall his story hear.  
Prior, *Carmen Seculare*, xxxviii.

His costume struck me with *respectful* astonishment.  
Thackeray, *Newcomes*, vi.

2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious.

From this dear Boson shall I ne'er be torn?  
Or you grow cold *respectful*, or forsworn?  
Prior, *Celia* to Damon.

3†. Worthy of respect; receiving respect. [*Rare.*]

And Mr. Miles, of Swansey, who afterwards came to Boston, and is now gone to his rest. Both of these have a *respectful* character in the churches of this wilderness.  
C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, iii., Int.

=Syn. Civil, dutiful, courteous, complaisant, deferential, polite.

respectfully (rĕ-spek-t'f'ul-i), *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men who are, we think, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality.  
Coxley, *Avarice*.

respectfulness (rĕ-spek-t'f'ul-nes), *n.* The character of being respectful.

respecting (rĕ-spek-t'ing), *prep.* [*Ppr.* of *respect*, *v.*] 1. Considering.

There is none worthy,  
*Respecting* her that's gone.  
Shak., *W. T.*, v. 1. 35.

2. Regarding; in regard to; relating to.

*Respecting* man, whatever wrong we call  
May, must be right, as relative to all.  
Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 51.

*Respecting* my sermons, I most sincerely beg of you to extenuate nothing. Treat me exactly as I deserve.  
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

respectio (rĕ-spek-sh'ōn), *n.* [*<* LL. *respectio*(-n-), *<* L. *respicere*, pp. *respetus*, respect, regard: see *respect*.] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [*Obsolete or colloq.*]

Then said Christ, Goe thou and do likewise — that is, without difference or *respectio* of persons.  
Tyndale, *Works*, p. 78.

Now, mum, with *respections* to this boy.  
Dickens, *Great Expectations*, xii.

respective (rĕ-spek-t'iv), *a.* [*<* OF. (and F.) *respectif* = Pr. *respectif* = Sp. Pg. *respectivo* = It. *rispettivo*, *<* ML. *respectivus*, *<* L. *respicere*, pp. *respetus*, look at, observe, respect: see *respect*.] 1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

*Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own . . . than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.  
Hooker.

## respell

Love that is *respective* for increase  
Is like a good king, that keeps all in peace.  
Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, i. 3.

To be virtuous, zealous, valiant, wise,  
Learned, *respective* of his country's good.  
Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

2†. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

Which are said to be relative or *respective*? Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing.  
Blunderville, *Arte of Logicke* (1599), i. 11.

Heat, as concerning the humane sense of feeling, is a various and *respective* thing.  
Bacon, *Nat. and Exper. Hist. of Winds* (trans. 1653), (p. 275).

3†. Worthy of respect; respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her  
But I can make *respective* in myself?  
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iv. 4. 200.

Wine. Pray thee forbear, for my respect, somewhat.  
Quar. Hoy-day! how *respective* you are become o' the sudden!  
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, i. 1.

4†. Rendering respect; respectful.

The bold and careless servant still obtains;  
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.  
Chapman, *All Fools*, i. 1.

I doubt not but that for your noble name's sake (not their own merit), wheresoever they [sermons] light, they shall find *respective* entertainment, and do yet some more good to the church of God. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 14.

5†. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

Away to heaven *respective* lenity,  
And fire eyed fury be my conduct now!  
Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 1. 128.

This is the day that must . . . reduce those seeming inequalities and *respective* distributions in this world to an equality and recompense justice in the next.  
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. § 47.

6. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular.

To those places straight repair  
Where your *respective* dwellings are.  
S. Butler, *Hindubras*, I. ii. 666.

They both went very quietly out of the court, and retired to their *respective* lodgings.  
Addison, *Trial of False Alforts*.

Beyond the physical differences, there are produced by the *respective* habits of life mental differences.  
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 463.

Respective being, being which in its essential nature refers to something else, as action, passion, date, place, posture, and habit. — *Respective* ones, locality, etc. See the nouns.

respectively (rĕ-spek-t'iv-li), *adv.* In a respective manner, in any sense.

The World hath nor East nor West, but *respectively*.  
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, p. 36.

Sir, she ever  
For your sake most *respectively* lov'd me.  
Beau and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, iv. 2.

respectiveness (rĕ-spek-t'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being respective; regard or respect had to anything.

So that hee shall find neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verbal translation: but such a mixed *respectiveness* as may shew a I undevoured nothing more than the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader.  
Lomattus on *Painting*, by Haydock, 1598. (Nares.)

respectivist (rĕ-spek-t'iv-ist), *n.* [*<* *respective* + *-ist*.] A captious person or critic.

But what have these our *respectivists* to doe with the Apostle Paule?  
Foote, *Martyrs*, p. 1173.

respectless (rĕ-spek-t'les), *a.* [*<* *respect* + *-less*.] 1. Having no respect; without regard; without reference; careless; regardless. [*Rare.*]

The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power.  
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xii. 17.

I was not  
*Respectless* of your honour, nor my fame.

Shirley, *Maid's Revenge*, ii. 5.

2†. Having no respect or regard, as for reputation, power, persons, etc.

He that is so *respectless* in his courses  
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.  
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, i. 1.

O, indignity  
To my *respectless* free-bred poetry!  
Marston, *Scourge of Villanie*, vi. 100.

respectuoust (rĕ-spek-t'ū-us), *a.* [*<* OF. (and F.) *respectuosus* = Sp. *respectuoso*, *respetoso* = Pg. *respetoso*, *respectuoso* = It. *rispettoso*, *<* L. *respetus*, respect: see *respect*, *n.*] 1. Inspiring respect.

Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. Knolles, *Hist. Turks* (1610). (Nares.)

2. Respectful.

I thought it pardonable to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words.  
Boyle, *Works*, VI. 44.

respell (rĕ-spel'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *spell*².] To spell again; specifically, to spell again in another form, according to some phonetic system.

(as in this dictionary), so as to indicate the actual or supposed pronunciation.

Now a uniform system of representing sounds . . . would be of great use as a system to be followed for every word or name on the principle of phonetic respelling.

Nature, XLII. 7.

**resperset** (rē-spēr'set'), v. t. [*L. respersus*, pp. of *respergere*, sprinkle again or over, besprinkle, bestrew, < *re-*, again, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*.] To sprinkle; scatter.

Those excellent, moral, and perfect discourses which with much pains and greater pleasure we find respersted and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref.

**respersioni** (rē-spēr'shōn), n. [*L. respersio* (n-), a sprinkling, < *respergere* (pp. *respersus*), sprinkle: see *resperse*.] The act of sprinkling or spreading; scattering.

All the joys which they should have received in *resperion* and distinct emanations if they had kept their anniversaries at Jerusalem, all that united they received in the duplication of their joys at their return.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1833), I. 80.

**respirability** (rē-spīr-a-bil'i-ti), n. [= *F. respirabilité*; as *respirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being respirable. *Imp. Dict.*

**respirable** (rē-spīr-a-bl), a. [*OF. F. respirable* = *Sp. respirable* = *Pg. respiravel* = *It. respirabile*, < *NL. respirabilis*, < *L. respirare*, respire: see *respire*.] 1. That can respire. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed; as, *respirable air*.

**respirableness** (rē-spīr-a-bl-nes), n. Same as *respirability*. *Imp. Dict.*

**respiration** (res-pī-rā'shōn), n. [*OF. (and F.) respiratio* = *Pr. respiracio* = *Sp. respiracion* = *Pg. respiração* = *It. respirazione*, < *L. respiratio* (n-), breathing, respiration, < *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, breathe out, respire, take breath: see *respire*.] 1. The act of breathing again or resuming life.

Thill the day  
Appear of respiration to the just,  
And vengeance to the wicked.

Milton, P. L., xii. 510.

2. The inspiration and expiration of air.—3. That function by which there takes place an absorption of oxygen from the surrounding medium into the blood with a corresponding excretion of carbon dioxide. This is accomplished in the higher animal forms chiefly by the lungs and skin; the gills or branchia of aquatic animals and the tracheae of insects perform the same function. In unicellular organisms these changes take place in the protoplasm of the cell itself. The number of respirations in the human adult is from 16 to 24 per minute. About 600 centimeters or one sixth of the volume of the air in the lungs is changed at each respiration, giving a daily income of about 744 grams of oxygen and an expenditure of 900 grams of carbon dioxide. Inspiration is slightly shorter than expiration.

Ev'ry breath, by respiration strong  
Forc'd downward. Couper, Task, iv. 348.

4. In *physiological bot.*, a process consisting in the absorption by plants of oxygen from the air, the oxidation of assimilated products, and the release of carbon dioxide and watery vapor. It is the opposite of *assimilation*, in which carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) is absorbed and oxygen given off—contrasted also as being the waste process in the plant economy, a part of the potential energy of a higher compound being converted into kinetic energy, supporting the activities of the plant, the resulting compound of lower potential being excreted. Respiration takes place in all active cells both by day and by night; assimilation only by daylight (then overshadowing the other process) and in cells containing chlorophyll.

5. The respiratory murmur.—6. A breathing-spell; an interval.

Some meet respiration of a more full trial and enquiry into each others condition.

Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6.

**Abdominal respiration.** See *abdominal*.—**Amphoric respiration**, respiratory murmur with musical intonation, such as might be produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. It occurs in some cases of pneumothorax and with some phthisical cavities.—**Artificial respiration**, respiration induced by artificial means. It is required in cases of drowning, the excessive inhalation of chlorine or of noxious gases, etc. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in an asphyxiated condition, the following treatment has been recommended. After clearing the mouth and throat, the patient should be laid on his back on a plane inclined a little from the feet upward; the shoulders gently raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so as to project from the side of the mouth, and kept in that position by an elastic band or string tied under the chin. Remove all tight clothing from neck and chest. The arms should then be grasped just above the elbows, raised till they nearly meet above the head, and kept stretched upward for two seconds; this action imitates inspiration. The arms are then turned down and firmly pressed for two seconds against the sides of the chest, thus imitating a deep expiration. These two sets of movements should be perseveringly repeated at the rate of fifteen times in a minute. As soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, cease the movements and induce circulation and warmth.—**Branchial respiration.** See *branchial*.—**Branchial**

**respiration**, respiration such as is heard immediately over bronchii, or over the trachea. The inspiratory sound is high in pitch and tubular; the expiratory sound is high, or tubular, and prolonged. It is heard in disease over consolidated lungs. Also called *tubular respiration*.—**Bronchocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and cavernous respiration.—**Bronchovesicular respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and vesicular respiration.—**Cavernous respiration.** See *cavernous*.—**Center of respiration**, the nervous center which regulates respiration. It is automatic in action, but is guided by incoming influences from the vagus, the skin, and elsewhere. The main center is limited in extent, and situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the point of the calamus.—**Cerebral respiration**, shallow, quick, irregular, more or less sighing respiration, sometimes resulting from cerebral disease in children.—**Cheyne-Stokes respiration**, a rhythmic form of respiration described by Cheyne in 1818 and by Stokes in 1840. It consists of a series of cycles in every one of which the respirations pass gradually from feeble and shallow to forcible and deep, and then back to feeble again. A pause follows, and then the next cycle begins with a feeble inspiration. This symptom has been found associated with cardiac and brain lesions.—**Cogged or cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Costal respiration**, respiration in which the costal movements predominate over the diaphragmatic.—**Cutaneous respiration**, gaseous absorption and excretion by the skin.—**Diaphragmatic respiration.** Same as *abdominal respiration* (which see, under *abdominal*).—**Divided respiration**, respiration in which inspiration is separated from expiration by a well-marked interval.—**Facial respiration**, respiratory movements of the face, as of the nose.—**Harsh respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiration.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiration*, especially its more vesicular grades.—**Interrupted respiration**, respiration in which the inspiratory, sometimes the expiratory, sound is broken into two or more parts. Also called *jerking*, *jerky*, and *cogged* or *cog-wheel respiration*.—**Jerking respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Laryngeal respiration**, laryngeal respiratory movements.—**Metamorphosing respiration**, respiration in which the first part of the inspiratory sound is tubular and the last part cavernous.—**Organs of respiration**, any parts of the body by means of which constituents of the blood are interchanged with those of air or water. In the higher vertebrates, all of which are air-breathers, such organs are internal, and of complex lobulated structure, called *lungs*. (See *lung*.) In lower vertebrates and many invertebrates respiration is effected by breathing water, and such organs are usually called *gills* or *branchia*. Most invertebrates, however (as nearly all the immense class of insects), breathe air by various contrivances for its admission to the body, generally of tubular or laminated structure, which may open by pores or spiracles on almost any part of the body. The organs of mollusks are extremely variable in form and position; they are commonly called *branchia* or *gills*, technically *ctenidia*. Some gastropods, called *pulmonate*, are air-breathers. Arachnids are distinguished as *pulmonate* and *tracheate*, according to the laminar (or saccular) or the simply tubular character of their organs of respiration. The character of the lungs as organs of the alimentary canal is somewhat peculiar to the higher vertebrates—being represented in the lower, as fishes, only by an air-bladder, if at all; and the various organs of respiration of lower animals are only analogous or functionally representative, not homologous or morphologically representative, of such lungs. (See *pneogaster*.) In birds the organs are distributed in most parts of the body, even in the interior of bones. (See *pneumatocyst*.) In embryos the allantois is an organ of respiration, as well as of digestion and circulation. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *gill*, and *Mys*.—**Puerile respiration.** See *puerile*.—**Rough respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Rude respiration**, a form of bronchovesicular respiration, the sounds being harsh.—**Supplementary respiration**, respiration with increased vesicular murmur, as heard over normal parts of the lungs when some other part of them is incapacitated, as from pneumonia or pleurisy.—**Tubercle respiration.** Same as *costal respiration*.—**Tubular respiration.** Same as *branchial respiration*.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between vesicular and cavernous respiration.

**respirational** (res-pī-rā'shōn-əl), a. [*respiration* + *-al*.] Same as *respiratory*.

**respirative** (rē-spīr-a-tiv), a. [*respiration* (n) + *-ive*.] Performing respiration.

**respirator** (res-pī-rā-tōr), n. [*NL.*, < *L. respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. It is mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, smoke, dust, and other noxious substances, especially by persons having delicate chests, by firemen, cutters, grinders, and the like, and by divers in operations under water. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several plies of fine gauze made of highly heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through. See *apophore*.

**respiratorium** (res-pī-rā-tō-ri-um), n.; pl. *respiratoria* (-i). [*NL.*, neut. of *respiratorius*, respiratory: see *respiratory*.] Inentum, one of the laminiform gill-like organs or branchia found on the larvæ of certain aquatic insects, and used to draw air from the water. In dipterous larvæ they are commonly four in number, two near the head and two at the end of the abdomen.

**respiratory** (rē-spīr'g- or res-pī-rā-tō-ri), a. [= *F. respiratoire*, < *NL. respiratorius*, < *L. respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.—**Branchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *branchial respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Bronchovesicular respiratory**

**murmur**, a murmur intermediate between a vesicular and a bronchial murmur. Also called *rude*, *rough*, and *harsh respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.—**Respiratory bronchial tube**, **respiratory bronchiole.** Same as *tubular bronchial tube* (which see, under *tubular*).—**Respiratory bundle.** Same as *solitary fuculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory capacity.** Same as *extreme differential capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).—**Respiratory cavities**, a general name of the air-passages; used also to designate the body-cavities which contain the respiratory organs.—**Respiratory chamber**, a respiratory cavity.—**Respiratory column**, **respiratory fascicle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory filaments**, thread-like organs arranged in tufts near the head of the larva or pupa of a gnat.—**Respiratory glottis**, the posterior portion of the glottis, between the arytenoid cartilages.—**Respiratory leaflets**, the laminated organs of lages.—**Respiratory lungs**, the laminated organs of the pulmonary archidians. See cut under *pulmonary*.—**Respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory sounds*.—**Respiratory nerve.** (a) *External*, the posterior thoracic nerve. See *thoracic*. (b) *Internal*, the phrenic nerve.—**Respiratory nerve of Bell**, the facial, phrenic, and posterior thoracic nerves.—**Respiratory orifice.** (a) A stigmatal or breathing-pore. (b) An orifice, generally at the end of a tubular process, through which some aquatic larvæ, or larvæ living in putrescent matter, under the skin of animals, etc., obtain air.—**Respiratory percussion**, the percussion of the chest in different phases of respiration, with regard to the variations of the sounds elicited.—**Respiratory period**, the time from the beginning of one inspiration to that of the next.—**Respiratory plate**, in entom., a respiratory, or false gill.—**Respiratory portion of the nose**, the lower portion of the nasal cavity, excluding the upper or olfactory portion.—**Respiratory pulse**, alternating condition of fullness and emptiness of the large vessels of the neck or elsewhere, synchronous with expiration and inspiration.—**Respiratory quotient**, the ratio of the oxygen excreted by the lungs (as carbon dioxide) to that absorbed by them in the same time (as free oxygen). It is usually in the neighborhood of 0.9.—**Respiratory sac**, a simple sac-like respiratory organ of various animals.—**Respiratory sounds**, the sounds made by the air when being inhaled or exhaled, especially as heard in auscultation over lung-tissue, normal or diseased. See *respiratory murmur* below, for description of normal sounds.—**Respiratory surface**, the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells.—**Respiratory tract**, in med., a general term denoting the sum of the air-passages.—**Respiratory tree**, in zoöl., an organ found in some holothurians, consisting of two highly contractile, branched, and arborescent tubes which run up toward the anterior extremity of the body, and perform the function of respiration; the cloaca.—**Respiratory tube**, any tubular organ of respiration; a spiracle. See *spiracle* and *breathing-tube*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur**, the normal murmur. The quality of the inspiratory sound is vesicular; the expiratory sound, absent in many cases, is continuous with the inspiratory, and is more blowing, lower, and much shorter.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.

**respire** (rē-spīr'), v.; pret. and pp. *respired*, ppr. *respiring*. [*OF. respirer*, *F. respirer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. respirar* = *It. respirare*, < *L. respirare*, breathe out, exhale, breathe, take breath, revive, recover, < *re-*, back, again, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*.] I, intrans. 1. To breathe again; hence, to rest or enjoy relief after toil or suffering.

Then shall the Britons, late dismay'd and weak,  
From their long vassalage gain to respire.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.

Sooth'd with ease, the panting youth respire.

Congress, To Sleep.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;  
And see! the tortured ghosts respire;  
See shady forms advance!

Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 64.

2. To breathe; inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life; hence, to live.

Yet the brave Barons, whilst they do respire . . .  
With courage charge, with comeliness retire.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, II. 55.

II, trans. 1. To breathe in and out, as air; inhale and exhale; breathe.

methinks, now I come near her, I respire  
Some air of that late comfort I received.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, IV. 6.

But I, who ne'er was bless'd by Fortune's hand, . . .  
Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd.

Respir'd its smoke, and all its cares endur'd.

Gay, Rural Sports, l.

2. To exhale; breathe out; send out in exhalations.

The air respire the pure Elysian sweets  
In which she breathes. B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

As smoke and various substances separately issue from fire lighted with moist wood, so from this great being [Brahma] were respired the Rigveda, etc.

Colebrook, Asiatic Researches, VIII.

**respiring** (rē-spīr'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *respire*, v.] A breathing; a breath.

They could not stir him from his stand, although he wrought it out

With short respirings, and with sweat.

Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 102.

## respirometer

**respirometer** (res-pi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *respirare*, take breath, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. An instrument which is used to determine the condition of the respiration.—2. An apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water by means of a supply of compressed oxygen, which is caused to combine in due proportion with nitrogen chemically filtered from the air expired from his lungs in breathing.

**respite** (res'pit), *n.* [Early mod. E. *respit*; < M.L. *respit*, *respit*, *respyte*, < OF. *respit*, respect, delay, respite, F. *répit* = Pr. *respiciq*, *respit* = Sp. *respeto* = Pg. *respeto* = It. *rispetto*, *rispetto*, respect, delay, < L. *respectus*, consideration, respect, M.L. delay, postponement, respite, proration; see *respet*.] 1. Respect; regard. See *respet*.

Out of more *respit*,  
Myn herte hath for to amende if grete delit.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 137.

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause. With that word, without more *respite*,  
They fillen gruf and eriden pitously.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 99.

Some pause and *respite* only I require.  
*Sir J. Denham*, *Passion of Dido* for *Aeneas*.  
Byzantium has a *respite* of half a century, and Egypt of more than a hundred years, of Mameluke tyranny.  
*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 202.

3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed: delay; forbearance; prolongation of time, as for the payment of a debt, beyond the fixed or legal time.

To make you understand this, . . . I crave but four days' *respite*.  
*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 2. 170.

4. In *law*: (a) A reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. See *reprieve*.

The court gave him *respite* to the next session (which was appointed the first Tuesday in August) to bethink himself, that, retracting and reforming his error, etc., the court might show him favor.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 265.

Christian . . . had some *respite*, and was remanded back to prison.  
*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 161.

Why grant me *respite* who deserve my doom?  
*Brooking*, *King and Book*, II. 247.

(b) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.—*Syn.* 2. Stop, cessation, stay.—4. *Reprieve*, *Respite*. See *reprieve*.

**respite** (res'pit), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *respected*, pp. *respecting*. [< ME. *respieten*, *respite*, < OF. *respiere*, respect, delay, postpone, < L. *respiare*, consider, respect, M.L. delay, postpone; see *respet*.] 1. To delay; postpone; adjourn.

Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they went,  
The border and the knyghtes euerychone,  
And prayed hym to *respite* the iugement.  
*Geoffrey* (L. E. T. S.), I. 1641.

They declared only their opinions in writing, and *respected* the full determination to another general meeting.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 353.

2. To relieve for a time from the execution of a sentence or other punishment or penalty; reprieve.

It is grute harme that thou art no cristin, and fain I wolde that thou so were, to *respite* the fro deth.  
*Melton* (L. E. T. S.), III. 592.

Jeffreys had *respected* the younger brother.  
*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

3. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. With a dreadful industry of ten days, not *respite* his shoulder day or night, [Cæsar] drew up all his ships, and entered b'd them round within the circuit of his Camp.  
*Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

Care may be *respected*, but not repelled;  
No perfect cure grows on that bounded field.  
*Wordsworth*, *Evening Voluntaries*, iv.

4. To cease; forbear.

Your manly resoun oughte it to *respite*,  
To slen your frende, and namely me,  
That never yet in no degre  
Offended you.  
*Chaucer*, *Anelida and Arelte*, l. 259.

=*Syn.* 2. See *reprieve*, *n.*

**respiteless** (res'pit-less), *a.* [< *respite* + -less.] Without respite or relief. *Baxter*.

**resplend** (rē-splend'), *v. i.* [< ME. *resplenden*, < OF. *resplendir*, also *resplandre*, F. *resplendir* = Pr. *resplandre*, *resplandir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *resplandecer*) = It. *risplendere*, < L. *resplendere*, shine brightly, glitter, < re-, again, back, + *splendere*, shine; see *splendid*.] To shine; be resplendent. *Lydgate*. [Rare.]

Lieutenant-General Webb, . . . who *resplended* in velvet and gold lace.  
*Thackeray*, *Henry Esmond*, II. 15.

**resplendentia** (rē-splēn'dens), *n.* [< LL. *resplendentia*, < L. *resplenden(t)-s*, resplendent; see *resplend*.] Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

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Son! thou in whom my glory I behold  
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might.  
*Milton*, P. L., v. 720.

=*Syn.* See *radiance*.  
**resplendency** (rē-splēn'den-si), *n.* [As *resplendence* (see -cy).] Same as *resplendence*. *Cotgrave*.

**resplendent** (rē-splēn'dent), *a.* [< ME. *resplendent*, < L. *resplenden(t)-s*, ppr. of *resplendere*, shine brightly; see *resplend*.] 1. Shining with brilliant luster; very bright; splendid.

There all within full rich arrayd he found,  
With royall arras, and *resplendent* gold.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 35.

Bright  
As the *resplendent* cactus of the night,  
That floods the gloom with fragrance and with light.  
O. W. Holmes, *Bryant's Seventieth Birthday*.

2. In *her.*, issuing rays: said especially of the sun, sometimes of clouds. See *radiant*, 3.—**Resplendent** feldspar. Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*. =*Syn.* 1. Glorious, beaming. See *radiance*.

**resplendently** (rē-splēn'dent-li), *adv.* In a resplendent manner; with brilliant luster; with great brightness.

**resplendish** (rē-splēn'dish), *v. t.* [< OF. *resplendiss-*, stem of certain parts of *resplendir*, shine brightly; see *resplend*.] To shine with great brilliancy; be resplendent.

Vpon this said tombe was he ther liggig,  
*Resplendish* fair in this chambre sprad.  
*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4512.

The heuyn visible is . . . garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendish* in the moste pure firmament.  
*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, III. 2.

**resplendishant** (rē-splēn'di-shant), *a.* [< OF. *resplendissant*, ppr. of *resplendir*, shine brightly; see *resplend*.] Resplendent; brilliant.

And thorowe y<sup>e</sup> vertue of thy full myght  
Causest y<sup>e</sup> world to be *resplendishant*.  
*Fabyan*, *Chron.*, xlix.

**resplendishing** (rē-splēn'di-shing), *n.* Resplendence; splendor.

And as the Sunne doth glorifie each thing  
(Howeuer base) on which he deigns to smile,  
So your cleare eyes doe glie *resplendishing*  
To all their objects, be they ne'er so vile.  
*Davies*, *Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 7. (*Davies*.)

**respond** (rē-spond'), *v.* [< OF. *respondre*, *respondre*, F. *répondre* = Pr. *respondre* = Sp. Pg. *responder* = It. *rispondere*, *rispondere*, < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer, < re-, again, back, + *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise; see *sponsor*. Cf. *despond*, *correspond*.] 1. *Intrans.*

1. To make answer; give a reply in words; specifically, to make a liturgical response.

I remember him in the divinity school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.

*Oldisworth*, Edmund Smith, in *Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

2. To answer or reply in any way; exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe.  
*Buckminster*.

Whenever there arises a special necessity for the better performance of any one function, or for the establishment of some function, nature will *respond*.

*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 427.

3. To correspond; suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.  
*W. Broome*, To Mr. Pope, On His Works (1726).

4. To be answerable; be liable to make payment: as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.

*II. trans.* 1. To answer to; correspond to. [Rare.]

His great deeds *respond* his speeches great.  
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, x. 40.

2. To answer; satisfy, as by payment: as, the prisoner was held to *respond* the judgment of the court.

**respond** (rē-spond'), *n.* [< ME. *responde*, *responde*, *responne*, *respon*; from the verb.] 1. An answer; a response.

Whereunto the whole Armie answered with a short *respon* and, at the same time, bowing themselves to the ground, saluted the Moone with great superstition.  
*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 295.

2. In *liturgies*: (a) A versicle or short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection. In the Anglican Church the responses to the commandments (Kyries) are *responds* in this sense.

The reader paused, and the choir burst in with *responds*, versicles, and anthems.  
*R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

(b) A response.

The clerk answering in the name of all, Et cum spiritu tuo, and other *responds*.

*J. Bradford*, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 334.

3. In *arch.*, a half-pillar, pilaster, or any corresponding device engaged in a wall to receive the impost of an arch.

## response

The four *responds* have the four evangelistic symbols.  
*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 208.

**respondeat ouster**. See *judgment*.

**responde-book** (rē-spon'dē-būk), *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery.

**response** (rē-spon'dens), *n.* [= It. *rispondenza*, conformity, < L. *respondu(t)-s*, respondent; see *respondent*. Cf. *correspondence*.] 1. The state or character of being respondent; also, the act of responding or answering; response.

Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made  
To th' instruments divine *response* meet.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Correspondence; agreement.

His rent in fair *response* must arise  
To double trebles of his one year's price.  
*Bp. Hall*, *Satires*, V. i. 57.

**respondency** (rē-spon'den-si), *n.* [As *respondence* (see -cy).] Same as *respondence*.

Thus you see the *respondency* of the spiritual to the natural fool in their qualities. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 248.

**respondent** (rē-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *respondant*, F. *répondant* = Sp. *respondiente* = Pg. *respondente* = It. *rispondente*, < L. *respondu(t)-s*, ppr. of *respondere*, answer; see *respond*.] 1. *a.* 1. Answering; responding.

The wards *respondent* to the key turn round;  
The bars fall back. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xxi. 49.

2. Conformable; corresponding.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions.  
*Bacon*.

Well may this palace admiration claim,  
Great, and *respondent* to the master's fame!  
*Pope*, *Odyssey*, xvii. 315.

*II. n.* 1. One who responds; specifically, in a scholastic disputation, one who maintains a thesis, and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents. There was no burden of proof upon the respondent at the outset, but, owing to the admissions which he was obliged by the rules of disputation to make, it was soon thrown upon him.

Let them [scholars] occasionally change their attitude of mind from that of receivers and *respondents* to that of enquirers.  
*Fitch*, *Lectures on Teaching*, p. 172.

Specifically—2. One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal.—3. In *math.*, a quantity in the body of a table: opposed to *argument*, or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered. Thus, in a table of powers, where the base is entered at the side, the exponent at the top, and the power is found in the body of the table, the last quantity is the *respondent*.

**respondentia** (res-pon-den'shi-i), *n.* [NL.: see *respondence*.] A loan on the cargo of a vessel, payment being contingent on the safe arrival of the cargo at the port of destination—the effect of such condition being to except the contract from the common usury laws. See *bottomry*.

Commissions on money advanced, maritime interest on bottomry and *respondentia*, and the loss on exchanges, etc., are apportioned relatively to the gross sums expended on behalf of the several interests concerned.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 148.

**responsal** (rē-spon'sal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *responsal*, < LL. *responsalis*, one who answers for another, a sponsor, apocriary, prop. adj., pertaining to an answer, < L. *responsum*, an answer, response; see *response*.] 1. *a.* Answerable; responsible.

They were both required to find sureties to be *responsal*, etc., whereupon they were troubled.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 347.

*II. n.* 1. Response; answer; especially, a liturgical response.

After some short prayers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs at the hands of God this great . . . favor.  
*Brevint*, *Saul and Samuel*, xiv.

2. (a) In the Roman empire, a representative of a foreign church or prelate, who resided at the capital and conducted negotiations on ecclesiastical matters; an apocriary. (b) A procurator for a monastery or for a member of it before the bishop.

**response** (rē-spons'), *n.* [< ME. *response*, *respon*, < OF. *respon*, *respon*, *respon*, F. *réponse* = Pr. *respos* = Cat. *respos* = Sp. Pg. *responso* = It. *risponso*, *responso*, < L. *responsum*, an answer, neut. of *responso*, pp. of *respondere*, answer; see *respond*.] 1. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or reply.

What was his *response* written, I ne sawh no herd.  
*Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98. (*Latham*.)

There seems a vast psychological interval between an emotional *response* to the action of some grateful stimulus and the highly complex intellectual and emotional devel-



opment implied in a distinct appreciation of objective beauty.

*J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 17.*

More specifically — (a) An oracular answer.

Then did my response clearer fall:  
"No compound of this earthly ball  
Is like another, all in all."

*Tennyson, Two Voices.*

(b) In *liturgies*: (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in sequence or reply to the priest or officiant. Among the most ancient responses besides the responsories (which see) are *Et cum spiritu tuo* after the Dominus Corda, *Amen*, etc. Sometimes the response is a repetition of something said by the officiant. A verse which has its own response subjoined, the two together often forming one sentence, is called a *versicle*. In liturgical books the signs V and R are often prefixed to the versicle and response respectively. Also (formerly) *responsal*. (2) A versicle or anthem said or sung during or after a lesson; a respond or responsory. (c) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. (d) In *music*, same as *answer*, 2 (b).

2. The act of responding or replying; reply: as, to speak in *response* to a question. — *Consultary response*. See *consultary*.

**responsibility** (rĕs-pŏn-si-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *responsibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *responsabilité* = Sp. *responsabilidad* = Pg. *responsabilidade* = It. *responsabilità*; as *responsibile* + -ity (see -bility).] 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable.

A *responsibility* to a tribunal at which not only ministers, . . . but even nations themselves, must one day answer. *Burke, A Regicide's Peace, iii.*

*Responsibility*, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party.

*A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 63.*

Gen. Jackson was a man of will, and his phrase on one memorable occasion, "I will take the *responsibility*," is a proverb ever since. *Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like: as, heavy *responsibilities*.

His wife persuaded him that he had done the best that any one could do with the *responsibilities* that ought never to have been laid on a man of his temperament and habits. *Howells, A Fearful Responsibility, xiii.*

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

**responsible** (rĕs-pŏn'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *responsable* = Pr. Sp. *responsable* = Pg. *responsavel* = It. *responsabile*, < ML. *responsabilis*, requiring an answer, < L. *respondum*, response; see *response*.] 1. Correspondent; answering; responsive.

I have scarce collected my spirits, but lately scattered in the admiration of your form; to which if the boundless of your mind be any way *responsible*, I doubt not but my desires shall find a smooth and secure passage.

*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.*

2. Answerable, as for an act performed or for its consequences, or for a trust reposed or a debt; accountable; specifically, in *ethics*, in general, having such a mental or moral character as to be capable of knowing and observing the distinction of right from wrong in conduct, and therefore morally accountable for one's acts; in particular (with reference to a certain act), acting or having acted as a free agent, and with knowledge of the ethical character of the act or of its consequences. With regard to the legal use of the word, two conceptions are often confused — namely, that of the potential condition of being bound to answer or respond in case a wrong should occur, and that of the actual condition of being bound to respond because a wrong has occurred. For the first of these *responsible* is properly used, and for the second *liable*.

With ministers thus *responsible*, "the king could do no wrong."

In this sense of the word we say that a man is *responsible* for that part of an event which was undetermined when he was left out of account, and which became determined when he was taken account of.

*W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 150.*

3. Able to answer or respond to any reasonable claim or to what is expected; able to discharge an obligation, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.

He is a *responsible-looking* gentleman dressed in black. *Dickens, Bleak House, xxviii.*

4. Involving responsibility.

But it is a *responsible* trust, and difficult to discharge. *Dickens.*

**Responsible business** (*theat.*), rôles next in importance above those described as "utility." — **Responsible utility** (*theat.*), a minor actor who can be trusted with very small parts — who is also said to play "genteel business."

**responsibleness** (rĕs-pŏn'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being responsible; responsibility. *Bailey, 1727.*

**responsibly** (rĕs-pŏn'si-bli), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

**responsion** (rĕs-pŏn'shŏn), *n.* [= OF. *responsion*, an answer, surety, suretyship, = Pg. *re-*

*sponsão*, ground-*rent*, = It. *risponsione*, an answer, reply, < L. *responsio*(*n*), an answer, reply, refutation, < *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer; see *response*.] 1. The act of answering; answer; reply.

*Responsions* unto the questions.

*Bp. Burnet, Records, iii., No. 21.*

Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human *responsions*.

*The Century, XIX. 294.*

2. In *anc. pros.*: (a) The metrical correspondence between strophe and antistrophe. (b) A formal correspondence between successive parts in dialogue. — 3. *pl.* The first examination which those students at Oxford have to pass who are candidates for the degree of B. A.

**responsive** (rĕs-pŏn'siv), *a.* and *n.* [OF. (and F.) *responsif* = It. *risponsivo*, < LL. *responsivus*, answering (ML. *responsiva*, *f.*, an answering epistle), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond; see *respond*.] 1. *a.* 1. Answering; correspondent; suited to something else; being in accord.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings.

*Pope.*

2. Responsible; answerable.

Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may safely be *responsive*. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 288.

3. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying.

A *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.

*Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The swain *responsive* as the milk-maid sung.

*Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 117.*

A may be more quickly *responsive* to a stimulus than B, and may have a wider range of sensibility, and yet not be more discriminative. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.*

4. Characterized by the use of responses: as, a *responsive* service of public worship. — 5. In *law*, pertinent in answer; called for by the question: as, a party is not bound by an answer given by his own witness if it is not *responsive* to the question, but may have the irresponsible matter struck out.

II. *n.* An answer; a response; a reply.

*Responses* to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed.

*Bp. Burnet, Records, ii. 23.*

**responsively** (rĕs-pŏn'siv-li), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

**responsiveness** (rĕs-pŏn'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being responsive.

**responsorial** (res-pŏn-sŏ-ri-ŏl), *a.* and *n.* [OF. *responsoria* + -al.] 1. *a.* Responsive; specifically, sung in response to or alternation with a lector or precentor.

II. *n.* An office-book formerly in use, containing the responsories or these and the antiphons for the canonical hours.

**responsorium** (res-pŏn-sŏ-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *responsoria* (-i). [ML. neut. of \**responsorius*: see *responsory*.] Same as *responsory*.

**responsory** (rĕs-pŏn'sŏ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [ML. \**responsorius*, adj. (as a noun, *responsorium*, neut., *responsoria*, *f.*, eccl., a response), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond; see *respond*, *response*.] 1. *a.* Containing answer.

II. *n.*; pl. *responsories* (-rîz). In *liturgies*: (a)

A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections. Among the antiphons representing this custom are the Greek *prokeimenon*, the Ambrosian *psalmulus* or *psalmellus*, the Gallican *psalmus responsorius* (responsory psalm), and the Mozarabic *psalterium* or *psallendo* — all these preceding the epistle, and the Roman and Sarum gradual preceding the gospel. The responsory was sung not antiphonally, but by a lector, precentor, or several cantors, the whole choir responding. The name *responsory* is often given specifically to the gradual (which see). (b) A portion of a psalm (originally, a whole psalm) sung between the lections at the canonical hours; a respond. Also *responsorium*.

**response** (rĕs-pŏn'sŏr), *n.* [OF. *response* + -ure.]

Response. [Rare.]

Fogs, damps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure,  
To whom they move, black todes give *response*.

*C. Tournier, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 87.*

**ressala** (res'ŏ-lŏ), *n.* See *risala*.

**ressaldar** (res'ŏl-diŏr), *n.* See *risaldar*.

**ressant**, **ressaunt**, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

**ressaut** (res'ŏt'), *n.* [Also *ressaut*, also erroneously *ressant*, *ressaunt*; < OF. *ressaut*, *ressaut*, F. *ressaut* = Pr. *ressaut*, *ressaut* = Cat. *ressalt* = Sp. Pg. *resalto* = It. *risalto*, a projection (in arch.), < ML. as if \**resaltus*, < L. *resilire*, pp. \**resultus*, leap back: see *resile*, and cf. *result*.] In *arch.*, a projection of any member or part from or before another.

**rest**<sup>1</sup> (rest), *n.* [ME. *rest*, *reste*, < AS. *rest*, *rest*, rest, quiet, = OS. *resta*, *resta*, resting-place, burial-place, = D. *rust* = MLG. *reste*, *rest*, = OHG. *rusta*, *rest*, also a measure of distance, *rest*, rest, MHG. *raste*, G. *rast*, rest, repose,

= Icel. *röst*, a mile, i. e. the distance between two resting-places, = Sv. Dan. *rast*, rest, = Goth. *rusta*, a stage of a journey, a mile; with abstract formative -st, < √*ra*, rest, Skt. √*ram*, rest, rejoice at, sport, > *rati*, pleasure.] 1. A state of quiet or repose; absence or cessation of motion, labor, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action.

Whills forto sytte ye haue in komaundement,

Yours heede, yours hande, your feet, holde yee in *reste*. *Labces Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Our rural ancestors, with little blest,  
Patient of labour when the end was *rest*.

*Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 242.*

The working of a sea  
Before a calm, that rocks itself to *rest*.

*Couper, Task, vi. 739.*

2. Freedom or relief from everything that disquiets, wearies, or disturbs; peace; quiet; security; tranquillity.

Yef we may hem discountfe, we shall be riche and in *reste* alwey after. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

The man will not be in *rest* until he have finished the thing this day. *Ruth* iii. 18.

Yet shall the oracle  
Give *rest* to the minds of others.

*Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 191.*

*Rest*,  
As deep as death, as soft as sleep,

Across his troubled heart did creep.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 48.*

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, the last sleep; death; the grave.

After al this surfet and accesse he hedde,  
That he slepte Saturday and Soneday til some wente to *reste*.

*Piers Plowman* (A), v. 210.

One that thinks a man always going to bed, and says,  
"God give you good *rest*!"

*Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 33.*

4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

In dust, our final *rest* and native home.

*Milton, P. L., x. 1085.*

5. Stay; abode.

That you vouchsafe your *rest* here in our court

Some little time. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 23.*

6. That on or in which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams  
should not be fastened in the walls of the house.

*1 Ki. vi. 6.*

Specifically — (a) A contrivance for steadying the lance when conched for the charge; originally a mere loop or stirrup, usually of leather, perhaps passed over the shoulder, but when the cuirass or breastplate was introduced secured to a hook or projecting horn of iron riveted to this on the left side. This hook also is called *rest*. A similar hook was sometimes arranged so far at the side, and so projecting, as to receive the lance itself; but, this form being inconvenient, the projecting hook was arranged with a hinge. In the jousts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the heavy lance was found to require a counterpoise, and the rest was made double, the hook projecting sidewise, and a long tongue or bar projecting backward under the arm with a sort of spiral twist at the end to prevent the butt of the lance from rising, so that the lance was held firmly, and required from the jester only the exertion of directing its point.

When his staff was in his *rest*, coming down to meet with the knight, now very near him, he perceived the knight had missed his *rest*.

*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

Not like that Arthur who, with lance in *rest*, . . .

Shot thro' the lists at Camelot.

*Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.*

(b) A device of any kind for supporting the turning-tool or the work in a lathe. (c) A support for the barrel of a gun in aiming and firing.

Change love for arms; girt to your blades, my boys!

Your *rests* and muskets take, take helm and target.

*Pede, A Farewell.*

(d) In *billiards*, a rod having fixed at its point a crosspiece on which to support the cue: used when the cue-ball cannot easily be reached in the usual way. Also called *bridge*.

(e) A support or guide for stuff fed to a saw. *E. H. Knight.*

(f) In *glyptics*, a support, somewhat resembling a vise in form, attached to the lathe-head, and serving to steady the arm while the edges of graving-tools are being shaped.

7. In *pros.*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

So varying still their [bards'] moods, observing yet in all  
Their quantities, their *rests*, their measures metrical.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 186.*

8. In *music*: (a) A silence or pause between tones. (b) In musical notation, a mark or sign denoting such a silence. *Rests* vary in form to indicate their duration with reference to each other and to the notes with which they occur; and they are named from the notes to which they are equivalent, as follows: breve rest, ♮; semibreve or whole-note rest, —; minim or half-note rest, ♮; crotchet or quarter-note rest, ♮; quaver or eighth-note rest, ♮; semiquaver or sixteenth-note rest, ♮; demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note rest, ♮; hemidemisemiquaver or sixty-fourth-note rest, ♮. The duration of a rest, as of a note, may be extended one half by a dot, as ♮. (= ♮ ♮), or indefinitely by a hold, ♮. The semibreve rest is often used as a measure-rest, whatever may be the rhythmic signature (as a below); similarly, the two-measure rest is like ♮, the three-measure rest like ♮.

## rest

*c*, the four-measure rest like *d*; or a semibreve rest or similar character is used with a figure above to indicate the number of measures, as *e* or *f*.



He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his minim rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*, II. and J., II. 4. 23.

9†. A syllable.

Two rests, a short and long, th' Iambic frame.  
*B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

10. In *accounting*, the stopping to strike a balance or sum up the total, as for the purpose of computing commissions or compounding interest. Thus, an annual *rest* takes place where the rents received by the mortgagee in possession are more than sufficient to keep down the interest, and the surplus is directed to be employed in liquidation of the principal *pro tanto*.

11. In *her.*, same as *clarion* and *sufflue*.—12. Same as *murel*, 3.—13†. In *court-tennis*, a quick and continued returning of the ball from one player to the other. *R. W. Lowe*, Note in Gibber's Apology, I. 148.

For a wit is like a rest  
Held up at tennis, when men do the best  
With the best gamsters.

*F. Beaumont*, To Ben Jonson  
Knock me down if ever I saw a rest of wit better played than that last, in my life. *Gibber*, Careless Husband, IV. i.

14. In the game of *primero*, the highest or final stake made by a player; also, the hand of cards or the number of points held. See *to set up one's rest*, under *set*.

Each one in possibility to win,  
Great rests were up and mightie hands were in.  
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 528. (*Nares*.)

**Absolute rest**, a state of absence of motion, without reference to other bodies. No definite meaning can be attached to the phrase.—**Currents of rest**. See *current*.—**Equation of rest**. See *equation*.—**Friction of rest**. See *friction*.—**Large rest**, in *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a large. It was either perfect (*a*), or imperfect (*b*). The former was equal to three long, the latter to two.—**Relative rest**, the absence of motion relative to some body.—**To set one's heart at rest**. See *heart*.—**To set up one's rest**. See *set*.—**Syn. 1. Pause**. *Stop*, etc. (see *stop*).—2. *Rest, Repose, Ease, Quiet, Tranquillity, Peace*. While these words are used with some freedom, *rest* and *repose* apply especially to the suspended activity of the body; *ease* and *quiet* to freedom from occupation or demands for activity, especially of the body; *tranquillity* and *peace* to the freedom of the mind from harassing cares or demands.

**rest**<sup>1</sup> (*rest*), *v.* [*< ME. resten*, *< AS. restan* = *OS. restan* = *OFries. resta* = *D. rusten* = *MLG. resten* = *OHG. rasten*, *restan*, *rastan*, *resten*, *restan*, *resten*, *restan*, *restan* = *Sw. rasten* = *Dan. rasten*, *rest*; from the noun: see *rest*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* The verb *rest*<sup>1</sup> in some uses mingles with the different verb *rest*<sup>2</sup>.] **I. intrans.** 1. To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; stop; desist; be without motion.  
He rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen.* II. 2.  
Over the tent a cloud  
Shall rest by day. *Milton*, P. L., X. 257.  
He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest.  
*Pope*, Essay on Man, II. 7.

2†. To come to a pause or to an end; end.

But now *resteth* the tale of Kyng Rion, . . . and returne for to speke of Kyng Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 224.

3. To be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; be quiet or still; be undisturbed.  
My lord shall never rest;  
I'll watch him tame and talk him out of patience.  
*Shak.*, Othello, III. 3. 22.

4. To take rest; repose.

Eche yede to his ostell to *resten*, for therto hadde thei nede and gret myster, for many were they hurte.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 138.

Old lord, I cannot blame thee,  
Who am myself attach'd with weariness,  
To the dulling of my spirits; sit down, and rest.  
*Shak.*, Tempest, III. 3. 6.

5. To sleep; slumber.

Thick slumber  
Hangs upon mine eyes; let me rest. [Sleeps.]  
*Shak.*, Pericles, V. 1. 236.

6. In *bot.*, to lie dormant. See *resting-spore*, *resting-state*, etc.—7. To sleep the final sleep; die, or be dead.

If in the world he live, we'll seek him out;  
If in his grave he rest, we'll find him there.  
*Shak.*, Pericles, II. 4. 30.

So peaceful *reste*, without a stone, a name,  
What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame.  
*Pope*, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

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8. To stand or lie, as upon a support or basis; be supported; have a foundation: literally or figuratively.

Flitting light  
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes  
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice.  
*Cowper*, Task, VI. 80.

Eloquence, like every other art, rests on laws the most exact and determinate.  
*Emerson*, Eloquence.

This abbatial staff often rested, like a bishop's, on the abbot's left side [when borne to church for his burial].  
*Stock*, Church of our Fathers, II. 215.

Belief rests upon knowledge as a house rests upon its foundation.  
*H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 98.

9. To be satisfied; acquiesce.

I was forced to rest with patience, while my noble and beloved country was so injuriously treated.  
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, II. 7.

10. To be fixed in any state or opinion; remain.

Neither will he rest content, though thou givest many gifts.  
*Prov.* VI. 35.

Thou Power Supreme, whose mighty scheme  
These woes of mine fulfill,  
Here, firm, I rest, they must be best,  
Because they are thy will!  
*Burns*, Winter.

11. To lean; trust; rely; have confidence; depend for support.

Behold, thou art called a Jew, and *retest* in the law, and makest thy boast of God.  
*Rom.* II. 17.

Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on thee, and in thy name do we go against this multitude.  
*2 Chron.* XIV. 11.

That spirit upon whose weal depend and rest  
The lives of many  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 3. 14.

They rested in the declaration which God had made in his church.  
*Donne*, Sermons, VI.

12. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; stand.

Now thus it rests;  
Her father means she shall be all in white.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., IV. 6. 34.

13. In *law*, to terminate voluntarily the adducing of evidence, in order to await the counter-evidence of the adverse party, or to submit the case, upon the evidence, to the tribunal for decision. After a party has rested he has no longer a legal right to put in evidence, unless to controvert new matter in the evidence thereafter adduced by his adversary, although the court, for cause shown, may in its discretion allow him to do so.—**To rest in**. (a) To depend upon.

It rested in your grace  
To unloose this tied up justice when you pleased.  
*Shak.*, M. for M., I. 3. 31.

(b) To consist or remain in.

They (Utopians) think not felicity to rest in all pleasure, but only in that pleasure that is good and honest.  
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 7.

**To rest with**, to be in the power of; depend upon; as, it rests with time to decide.—**Syn. 1.** To stay, forbear.—1, 3, and 4. *Rest, Repose*. *Rest* signifies primarily to cease from action or work, but naturally by extension to be refreshed by doing so, and further to be refreshed by sleeping. *Repose* does not necessarily imply previous work, but does imply quietness, and generally a reclining position, while we may rest in a standing position. See *stop*, *n.*, and *rest*, *n.*—11. To depend.

**II. trans.** 1. To give repose to; place at rest; refresh by repose: sometimes used reflexively: as, to rest one's self (that is, to cease from exertion for the purpose of recruiting one's energies).

By the renke [when the knight] had hym *restit* rydes the sun.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 814.

Enter Ferdinand, bearing a log.  
*Miranda*. Pray, set it down and rest you, when this burns,  
Twill weep for having wearied you. *Shak.*, Tempest, III. 1.

I pray you, tell me, is my boy, God rest his soul, alive or dead?  
*Shak.*, M. of V., II. 2. 75.

2. To lay or place, as on a support, basis, or foundation: literally or figuratively.

This is my plea, on this I rest my cause—  
What saith my counsel, learned in the laws?  
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. 1. 141.

Straight he took his bow of ash-tree,  
On the sand one end he rested.  
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, IX.

3. To leave; allow to stand.

Now how I have or could prevent these accidents, hanging no more means, I rest at your censures [judgment].  
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 213.

**rest**<sup>2</sup> (*rest*), *v.* [= *D. rusten*, *rusten* = *G. rusten*, *resten* = *Dan. resten* = *Sw. resten*, *rest*, *remain*, *< OF. (and F.) rester* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. restar* = *It. restare*, *ristare*, *< L. restare*, *stop*, *rest*, *stand still*, *remain*, *< re-*, behind, back, + *stare*, *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *arrest*<sup>1</sup>. The verb *rest*<sup>2</sup> is partly confused with some uses of *rest*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. intrans.** 1. To be left; remain.

Nought rests  
But that she fit her love now to her fortune.  
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, IV. 2.

What rests of both, one Sepulchre shall hold.  
*Prior*, Henry and Emma.

## restaur

2. To continue to be; remain: as, *rest* assured that it is true.

He shal *reste* in stockes  
As longe as ich lyue for hus luther werkes.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), v. 104.

Nought shall make us rue,  
If England to itself do rest but true.  
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 118.

I rest Your dutiful Son, J. H. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

**II.† trans.** To keep; cause to continue or remain: used with a predicate adjective following and qualifying the object.

God rest you merry, sir. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1. 65.

Rest you fair, good signior. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 60.

**rest**<sup>3</sup> (*rest*), *n.* [= *D. G. Sw. Dan. rest*, *< OF. and F. reste*, *rest*, *residue*, *remnant*, = *Pr. resta* = *Sp. resto*, *resta* = *Pg. resto* = *It. resta*, *rest*, *repose*, *pause*; from the verb: see *rest*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*]

1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Let us not dally with God when he offers us a full blessing, to take as much of it as we think will serve our ends, and turne him backe the rest upon his hands.  
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., II.

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; others. [In this sense *rest* is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]

Plato, and the rest of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God.  
*Bp. Stillingfleet*.

The million fit as gay  
As if created only like the fly, . . .  
The rest are sober dreamers, grave and wise.  
*Cowper*, Task, III. 137.

3. Balance; difference; specifically, in the weekly reports of the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities, forming a sort of reserve fund against contingencies. [In all uses *rest* is always preceded by the definite article.]—**Above the rest**. See *above*.—**For the rest**, as regards other matters; in fine.—**Syn. 1. Residue**, etc. See *remainder*.

**rest**<sup>3</sup> (*rest*), *r. t.* [By apheresis from *arrest*<sup>1</sup>.] To arrest. [Colloq.]

Fear me not, man; I will not break away;  
I'll give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money,  
To warrant thee, as I am rested for.  
*Shak.*, C. of E., IV. 4. 3.

**rest**<sup>4</sup>, *r.* An obsolete form of *rest*<sup>1</sup>.

**rest**<sup>5</sup> (*rest*), *r.* A dialectal variant of *roast*.  
*Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rest**<sup>6</sup>, *n.* An obsolete phonetic spelling of *west*.

**restagnant** (*rê-stag'nant*), *a.* [= *It. ristagnante*, stanching, stopping; *< L. restagnan* (-s), overflowing, ppr. of *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current.

The nearest we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury.  
*Boyle*, Works, I. 151.

**restagnate** (*rê-stag'nât*), *v. t.* [= *It. ristagnare*, stop, soldier with lime; *< L. restagnare*, overflow, run over, *< re-*, again, + *stagnare*, form a pool, overflow: see *stagnate*.] To stand or remain without flowing; stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.  
*Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 21.

**restagnation** (*rê-stag-nâ'shôn*), *n.* [*< L. restagnatio* (-n), an overflow, inundation, *< restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnation.

The *restagnation* of gross blood.

*Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 14.

**restant** (*res'tant*), *a.* [*< F. restant*, ppr. of *rester*, remain: see *rest*<sup>2</sup>.] 1†. Remaining; being in possession.

With him they were *restant* all those things that the foolish virgins could wish for, beauty, daintie, delicacies, riches, faire speech.  
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 362. (*Darvis*.)

2. In *bot.*, same as *persistent*: sometimes applied specifically to a footstalk from which the fructification has fallen away. [Rare.]

**restate** (*rê-stât'*), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *stare*.] To state again: as, to restate a charge.

**restatement** (*rê-stât'ment*), *n.* A second statement, as of facts or opinions, in either the same or a new form.

**restaur** (*res-târ'*), *n.* [Also *restor*; *< OF. restors*, *restour*, *F. restaur* = *It. restaura*, *ristauro*, *< ML. restaurum*, a restoring: see *restore*<sup>1</sup>.] In *law*: (a) The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances, or against the master of a ship if the loss arose through his fault. (b) The remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantor or other person who is to indemnify him for any damage sustained.

**restaurant** (res'tā-rant), *n.* [*F. restaurant*, a restaurant, formerly also a restorative, = *Sp. restaurant*, a restorer, < *ML. restauran(t)-s*, restoring, *ppr.* of *restaurare*, restore, refresh: see *restore*.] An establishment for the sale of refreshments, both food and drink; a place where meals are served; an eating-house.

The substitution of the *Restaurant* for the *Tavern* is of recent origin. In the year 1837 there were *restaurants*, it is true, but they were humble places, and confined to the parts of London frequented by the French; for English of every degree there was the *Tavern*.

*W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago*, p. 160.

**restaurant-car** (res'tā-rant-kār), *n.* A railway-car in which meals are cooked and served to passengers; a dining-car or hotel-car.

**restaurate** (res'tā-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. restauratus*, *pp.* of *restaurare*, restore, repair, renew: see *restore*.] To restore.

If one repulse hath us quite ruined,

And fortune never can be *restaurated*.

*Vicars, tr. of Virgil* (1632). (*Nares*.)

**restaurateur** (res-tō'ra-tēr), *n.* [*F. restaurateur* = *Pr. restauraire*, *restaurador* = *Sp. Pg. restaurador* = *It. restauratore*, *ristoratore* = *D. G. restaurateur* = *Dan. Sw. restauratör*, the keeper of a restaurant, < *ML. restaurator*, one who restores or reestablishes: see *restorator*.] The keeper of a restaurant.

The ticket merely secures you a place on board the steamer, but neither a berth nor provisions. The latter you obtain from a *restaurateur* on board according to fixed rates.

*B. Taylor, Northern Travel*, p. 273.

**restauration** (res-tā-rā'shon), *n.* An obsolete form of *restoration*.

**restaurator**, *n.* See *restorator*.

**restaure**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *restore*.

**restay**, *v. t.* [*ME. restayen*, < *OF. restaiier*, < *rester*, *rest*: see *rest*.] To keep back; restrain.

To touch her chylder thay fayr him [Christ] prayed.

His desseyplez with blame let be hym bede,

& wyth her resounes ful fele *restayed*.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 715.

**rest-cure** (rest'kūr), *n.* The treatment, as of nervous exhaustion, by more or less prolonged and complete rest, as by isolation in bed. This is usually combined with over-feeding, massage, and electricity.

**restem** (re-stem'), *v. t.* [*< re- + stem*.] To stem again; force back against the current.

Now they do *re-stem*

Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance

Their purposes toward Cyprus. *Shak., Othello*, l. 3. 37.

**restful** (rest'fūl), *a.* [*< late ME. restefulle*; < *rest* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry.

*Shak., Sonnets*, lxxvi.

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say, "Is not my arm of length

That reacheth from the *restful* English court

As far as Calais, to my uncle's head?"

*Shak., Rich. II.*, l. v. 1. 12.

**restfully** (rest'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< late ME. restfully*; < *restful* + *-ly*.] In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet.

They living *restfully* and in health vnto extreme age.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, lll. 21.

**restfulness** (rest'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being restful. *Imp. Dict.*

**rest-harrow** (rest'har'ō), *n.* [So called because the root of the plant 'arrests' or stops the harrow; < *rest*, *v.*, + *obj. harrow*.] Cf. *equiv. F. arrête-hauf*, lit. 'stop-ox,' < *arrêter*, stop, arrest, + *hauf*, ox. 1. A common European under-shrub, *Ononis arvensis*, generally low, spreading, and much branched (often thorny), bearing pink papilionaceous flowers, and having tough matted roots which hinder the plow or harrow. The root is diuretic. Also wild licorice, cammock, whin, etc.—2. A small geometrid moth, *Aplasta ono-*



Flowering Branch of Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*).  
a, a flower; b, the leaf

*naria*: popularly so called in England because the caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis arvensis*, var. *spinosa*. The moth flies in May, July, and August.

**resthouse** (rest'hous), *n.* [*< rest* + *house*.] Same as *dak-bungalow* (which see, under *bungalow*).

**Restiaceæ** (res-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < Restio + -aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Glumaceæ*. It resembles the rushes (*Juncaceæ*) in its one- to three-celled ovary and dry, rigid, and glumaceous perianth of six equal segments; and the sedges (*Cyperaceæ*) in habit, in structure of spikelets, and in the three stamens, small embryo, and mealy or fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from both by its pendulous orthotropous ovules and its split sheaths. It includes about 240 species, belonging to 20 genera, of which *Restio* (the type), *Willdenovia*, and *Elegia* are the chief—all sedge-like plants of the southern hemisphere, mainly natives of South Africa and Australia, absent from America and Asia excepting one species in Chili and one in Cochín-China. They are generally perennials, tufted or with a hard horizontal or creeping, more often scaly rootstock, the stems rigid, erect or variously twisted, the leaves commonly reduced. They are almost always dioecious, and have a polymorphous inflorescence often extremely different in the two sexes.

**restibrachial** (res-ti-brā'ki-āl), *a.* [*< restibrachium + -al*.] Pertaining to the restibrachium; postpeduncular.

**restibrachium** (res-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; *pl. restibrachia* (-ī). [*NL., < L. restis*, a rope, + *brachium*, an arm.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. Also called *myelobrachium*.

*Restibrachium* (Science, April 9, 1881, p. 165) is an admirable compound, and the same may be said of its correlatives, pontibrachium and tegmentibrachium.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 625, note.

**restiel**, *a.* See *resty*.

**restiff**, *a.* An obsolete form of *restive*.

**restifness**, *n.* An obsolete form of *restiveness*. *Imp. Dict.*

**restiform** (res'ti-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. restiforme*, < *L. restis*, a cord, rope, + *forma*, form.] Corded or cord-like: specifically, in *anat.*, noting a part of the medulla oblongata, called the *corpus restiforme*, or *restiform body*.—**Restiform body**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, by which it connects with the oblongata and parts below. It contains the direct cerebellar-tract fibres, crossed and uncrossed from the posterior columns of the cord, and fibers from the contralateral (lower) olive.

**restily** (res'ti-lī), *adv.* [*< resty* + *-ly*.] In a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly. *Imp. Dict.*

**restinction** (rē-sting'shon), *n.* [*< L. restinctio(n)-*, a quenching, < *restinguere*, put out, destroy, quench, < *re-*, again, + *stinguere*, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] The act of quenching or extinguishing. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

**restiness** (res'ti-nes), *n.* [*< resty* + *-ness*.] Tendency to rest or inaction; sluggishness.

The Snake, by *restiness* and lying still all Winter, hath a certain membrane or slime growing over her whole body. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, viii. 27.

A tenacity and agility of spirits, contrary to that *restiness* of the spirits supposed in those that are dull. *Hobbes, Works*, IV. 56.

**resting-cell** (res'ting-sel), *n.* Same as *resting-spore*.

**resting-owing** (res'ting-ō'ing), *a.* [*< resting*, *ppr.* of *rest*, *v.*, + *owing*, *ppr.* of *owe*, *v.*] In *Scots law*: (a) Resting or remaining due: said of a debt. (b) Indebted: said of a debtor.

**resting-place** (res'ting-plās), *n.* 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively for the grave.

Arise, O Lord God, into thy *resting place*, thou and the ark of thy strength. 2 Chron. vi. 41.

It was from Istrian soil that the mighty stone was brought which once covered the *resting-place* of Theodorice. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 100.

2. In *building*, a half- or quarter-pace in a staircase.

**resting-sporangium** (res'ting-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.* A term applied by Pringsheim to certain dormant gonidia of *Saprolegnia* and related fungi which eventually produce swarm-spores.

**resting-spore** (res'ting-spōr), *n.* A spore which can germinate only after a period of dormancy. A majority of the spores of algae and fungi are of this nature, and they are more largely of sexual production. Many of the same plants produce spores capable of immediate germination. Also *resting cell*.

**resting-stage** (res'ting-stāj), *n.* In *bot.*, a period of dormancy in the history of a plant or germ.

**resting-state** (res'ting-stāt), *n.* In *bot.*, the periodic condition of dormancy in the history of woody plants, bulbs, etc.; also, the quiescence of some seeds and spores (resting-spores) between maturity and germination; in general, any state of suspended activity.

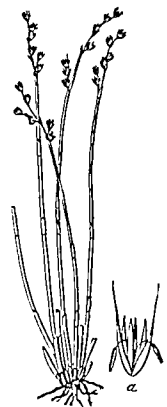
**restinguish** (rē-sting'gwich), *v. t.* [*< L. restinguere*, put out, < *re-*, again, + *stinguere*, extinguish. Cf. *extinguish*, *distinguish*.] To quench or extinguish. [Rare.]

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water. *Field, Of Controversy* (Life, 1710), p. 41.

**resting-while** (res'ting-hwīl), *n.* [*ME. restingwhile*; < *resting*, verbal *n.* of *rest*, *v.*, + *while*.] A moment of leisure; time free from business.

Thilke thinges that I hadde lerned of the among my secrete *restingwhiles*. *Chaucer, Boethius*, l. prose 4.

**Restio** (res'ti-ō), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1767)*, so called from the tough stringy stems; < *L. restis*, a cord.] A genus of glumaceous plants, the type of the order *Restiaceæ* and tribe *Restioideæ*. It is characterized by one-celled anthers opening by a single chink, by two or three styles or branches and a compressed capsule with two or three cells and as many dehiscent angles, and by persistent sheaths, and commonly many-flowered and panicled spikelets with imbricated glumes. The two long linear stigmas are generally plumose. The staminate inflorescence is extremely polymorphous. There are over 100 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They have erect and leafless stems from a scaly rootstock, very much branched or entirely without branches, with numerous scattered sheaths replacing the leaves, or sometimes in the young plant bearing a small and perishable leaf-blade. From their use *R. australis* is known as *Tasmanian rope-grass*.



Flowering Male Plant of *Restio complanatus*. a, a male flower.

**Restioideæ** (res-ti-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Masters, 1878)*, < *Restio* + *-ideæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Restiaceæ*, characterized by an ovary of three, or sometimes two, cells, or reduced by abortion to a single one, and by a capsular fruit—the fruit of the other tribe, *Willdenovia*, being nut-like. It includes 7 genera, of which *Restio* is the type.

**restipulate** (rē-stip'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*< L. restipulatus*, *pp.* of *restipulari*, promise or stipulate anew, < *re-*, back, + *stipulari*, promise: see *stipulate*.] To stipulate anew. *Imp. Dict.*

**restipulation** (rē-stip'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. restipulatio(n)-*, a counter-engagement, < *restipulari*, *pp.* *restipulatus*, promise again: see *stipulate*.] The act of restipulating; a new stipulation.

But if the *restipulation* were absolute, and the withdrawing of this homage upon none but civil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence.

*Bp. Hall, Contemplations*, xx. 9.

**restitue**, *v. t.* [*ME. restituen*, < *OF. restituer*, restore: see *restitute*.] To restore; make restitution of.

Rather haue we no reste til we *restitue* Our lyf to oure lord god for oure lykames [body's] gultes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 54.

**restitute** (res'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [*< L. restitutus*, *pp.* of *restituere* (> *It. restituire*, *restituere* = *Sp. Pg. restituir* = *F. restituer*, > *E. restitue*), reinstate, set up again, replace, restore, < *re-*, again, + *statuere*, set up: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] To bring back to a former state; restore.

*Restituted trade*

To every virtue lent his helping stores,  
And cheer'd the vales around. *Dyer, Fleece*, ll.

**restitute** (res'ti-tūt), *n.* [*< L. restitutus*, *pp.* of *restituere*, restore, reinstate: see *restitute*, *v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**restitutio in integrum** (res-ti-tū'shi-ō in in'tē-grum). [*L.: restitutio* (see *restitution*); *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. of *integer*, whole: see *integer*.] In *Rom. law*, a restoration to the previous condition, effected by the pretor for equitable causes, on the prayer of an injured party, by annulling a transaction valid by the strict law, or annulling a change in the legal condition produced by an omission, and restoring the parties to their previous legal relations. After equitable defense and claim had been introduced in the ordinary proceeding, the importance of the institution diminished. In English and American law the phrase is used when a court of equity annuls a transaction or contract and orders the restoration of what has been received or given under it.

**restitution** (res-ti-tū'shon), *n.* [*< ME. restitucion*, *restitucion*, < *OF. (and F.) restitucion* = *Pr. restitucio* = *Sp. restitucion* = *Pg. restituição* = *It. restituzione*, < *L. restitutio(n)-*, a restoring,

## restitution

< *restituere*, pp. *restitutus*, set up again, restore: see *restitute*.] 1. The act of returning or restoring what has been lost or taken away; the restoring to a person of some thing or right of which he has been deprived: as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown.

We yet crave *restitution* of those lands,  
Those cities sack'd, those prisoners, and that prey  
The soldier by your will stands master of.

*Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, l. 1.

2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

"Repentest thou neener?" quoth Repentance, "ne *restitution* made-t?"

*Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 234.

A free release  
From *restitution* for the late affronts.

*Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 3.

If a man shall cause a field or vineyard to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field; of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make *restitution*.

*Ex. xlii. 5.*

3. The putting of things back to their former relative positions.—4. In law: (a) The putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully dispossessed. (b) The restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment or order, upon the reversal of such adjudication by appeal or writ of error.—5. In *theol.*, the restoration of the kingdom of God, embracing the elevation, not only of all his sinful creatures, but also of all the physical creation, to a state of perfection. See *apocatastasis*.

—Coefficient of restitution, the ratio of the relative velocity of two balls the instant before their impact to their relative velocity the instant after.—Force of restitution, a force tending to restore the relative positions of parts of a body.—Interdict of restitution, See *interdict*, 2 (b).—Restitution Edict, in *German hist.* an edict issued A. D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II. It required the Protestants to restore to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property and sees which they had appropriated at the peace of Passau in 1552.—Restitution of conjugal rights, in law, a species of matrimonial action which has been allowed in some jurisdictions, for redress against a husband or wife who lives apart from the other without a sufficient reason.—Restitution of minors, in law, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.—Writ of restitution, in law, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed, to restore to the defendant what he has been deprived of by the judgment.—Syn. 1-3. Restoration, return.

**restitutive** (res'ti-tū-tiv), *a.* [*< restituere + -ivus*.] Pertaining to or characterized by restitution, in any sense.

Under any given distortion within the limits of *restitutive* power, the *restitution*-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion.

*A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics*, p. 235.

**restitutor** (res'ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= *F. restitutor*.] = *Sp. P. g. restituidor* = *It. restitutore*, < *L. restitutor*, a restorer, < *restituere*, restore: see *restitute*.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.  
*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 124.

**restive** (res'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *restiff*, and with loss of the terminal *f* (as in *jolly* < *jolif*). *restue*, *resty* (see *restyl*); < ME. *restif*, *restiff*, < OF. *restif*, fem. *restive*, "restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward" (*Cotgrave*), *F. restif*, fem. *restive* = *Pr. restiu* = *It. restio*, < ML. as if \**restivus*, disposed to rest or stay, < *L. restare*, stay, rest: see *rest*.] By transition through the sense 'impatient under restraint' (def. 4), and partly by confusion with *restless*, the word has taken in present use the additional sense 'restless' (def. 5).] 1. Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; balky; obstinate; stubborn. Compare def. 5.

Since I have shewed you by reason that obedience is just and necessary, by example that it is possible, be not *restive* in their weak stubbornness that will either keepe or lose all.

*Certain Learned and Elegant Works*, etc. (1633), p. 230.

The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became *restive* and went back.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, v.

2†. Not easily moved or worked; stiff.  
Farrage in *restif* lande ydouned eek  
Is doone, X strike is for oon acre even.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. L. T. S.), p. 181.

3†. Being at rest; being less in motion.  
Palsies oftentimes happen upon the left side; the most vclorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.* (Latham.)

4. Impatient under restraint or opposition; recalcitrant.

The pampered colt will discipline disdain,  
Impatient of the lash, and *restif* to the rein.  
*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, iii. 824.

Socrates had as *restive* a constitution as his neighbours, and yet reclaim'd it, all by the strength of his philosophy.  
*Essays upon Several Moral Subjects*, iii. 77.

The subject . . . becomes *restive*.

*Gladstone, State and Church*, vi.

5. Refusing to rest or stand still; restless: said especially of horses.

For maintaining his seat, the horseman should depend upon his thighs and knees; . . . at times, of course, when on a *restive* horse, every available muscle may have to be brought into play.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

**restively** (res'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a restive manner.

**restiveness** (res'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restive, in any sense.

When there be not stonds and *restiveness* in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.

*Bacon, Fortune*.

**restless** (rest'les), *a.* [*< ME. restles, restleles*, < AS. *restlōds* (= D. *rustloos* = G. *rastlos* = Sw. Dan. *rastlös*), < *rest*, rest, + *-less*, E. *-less*.] Without rest. (a) Deprived of repose or sleep; unable to sleep; sleepless.

Better be with the dead . . .

Than on the torture of the mind to lie  
In *restless* ecstasy. *Shak., Macbeth*, iii. 2. 22.

*Restless* he passed the remnants of the night.

*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, st. 102.

(b) Unresting; unquiet, uneasy, continually moving or agitated.

The courser pawed the ground with *restless* feet,  
And snorting foamed, and champed the golden bit.

*Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 457.

O mill-girl watching late and long the shuttle's *restless* play!

*Whittier, Mary Garvin*.

He lost his color, he lost his appetite, he was *restless*, incapable of keeping still.

*Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman*, xxxvii.

(c) Marked by unrest: as, a *restless* night. (d) Unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace: as, a *restless* politician; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

In a valley of this *restless* mynde

I soughe in mounteyne & in mynde,  
Trustyng a trewe loue for to fynde.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

*Restless* was his soul, and wandered wide  
Through a dim maze of lusts unsatisfied.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, II. 12.

(e) Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, *restless* subjects. Nature had given him [Sunderland] . . . a *restless* and mischievous temper.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ii.

(f) Unsettled, disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

She's proud, fantastic, apt to change,  
*Restless* at home, and ever prone to range.

*Dryden, State of Innocence*, v. 1.

Alone he wanders by the murmuring shore,  
His thoughts as *restless* as the waves that roar.

*O. W. Holmes, The Disappointed Statesman*.

(g) Not affording rest; uneasy. [Rare.]

To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,  
And blown with *restless* violence round about  
The pendent world. *Shak., M. for M.*, iii. 1. 125.

But *restless* was the chair; the back erect

Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease.

*Courper, Task*, l. 44.

**Restless cavy.** See *cavy*.—**Restless flycatcher**, *Scirrus iniquus*, an Australian bird, called by the colonists *grinder*. See cut under *Scirrus*.—Syn. (a-c) Disturbed, disquieted, agitated, anxious. (f) Roving, wandering, unstable, fickle.

**restlessly** (rest'les-ly), *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.

**restlessness** (rest'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restless, in any sense.

**restor**, *n.* See *restaur*.

**restorable** (rē-stōr'ā-ble), *a.* [*< restore + -able*.] Capable of being restored, or brought to a former condition.

I may add that absurd practice of cutting turf without any regularity; whereby great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate. *Swift, Drapier's Letters*, vii.

**restorableness** (rē-stōr'ā-ble-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restorable. *Imp. Dict.*

**restoral** (rē-stōr'al), *n.* [*< restore + -al*.] Restoration; restoration.

Promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour.

*Barrow, Works*, II. iv.

**restoration** (res-to-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *restauracion*; < ME. *restauracion*, < OF. *restoration*, *restauracion*, *F. restauration* = *Pr. restauracio* = *Sp. restauracion* = *Pg. restauração* = *It. restaurazione*, *ristorazione*, < LL. *restauratio* (n-), a restoration, renewal, < *L. restaurare*, pp. *restauratus*, restore: see *restor*.] 1. The act of restoring. (a) The replacing in a former state or position; return: as, the *restoration* of a man to his office; the *restoration* of a child to its parents. Compare phrase below.

Christ as the cause original of *restoration* to life.

*Hooker*.

Men's ignorance leads them to expect the renovation to *restoration* of things, from their corruption and remains.

*Bacon, Physical Fables*, ix., Expi.

## restorative

The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognized the Lancastrian *restoration*.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 558.

(b) Renewal; revival; reestablishment: as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.

After those other before mentioned, followeth a prayer for the good sort, for proselytes, reedifying of the Temple, for sending the Messias and *restoration* of their Kingdom.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 197.

2. In *arch.* and *art.*, the repair of injuries suffered. In restoration, even when most carefully done, the new work cannot reproduce the old exactly; however, when a monument must be restored for its preservation, correct practice demands that every fragment possible of the old be retained in the new work, so as to preserve as far as may be the artistic quality of the old, and that the original design be followed with the utmost care.

Thence to the Sorbonne, an antient fabriq built by one Robert de Sorbonne, whose name it retains; but the *restoration* which the late Cardinal de Richelieu has made to it renders it one of the most excellent moderne buildings.

*Eselyn, Diary*, Jan. 4, 1644.

Christ Church Cathedral [Dublin] is now in course of *restoration*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 500.

3. A plan or design of an ancient building, etc., showing it in its original state: as, the *restoration* of a picture; the *restoration* of a cathedral. —4. The state of being restored; recovery; renewal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state: as, *restoration* from sickness.

O my dear father! *Restoration* hang  
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss  
Repair those violent harms! *Shak., Lear*, iv. 7. 26.

Trust me the ingredients are very cordiall, . . . and most powerfull in *restoration*.

*Marston and Webster, Malcontent*, ii. 4.

5. In *theol.*: (a) The recovery of a sinner to the divine favor.

The scope of St. John's writing is that the *restoration* of mankind must be made by the Son of God.

*J. Bradford, Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 264.

(b) The doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of blessedness; universal salvation: a form of Universalism.—6. That which is restored.—7. In *milit. service*, repayment for private losses incurred by persons in service, such as horses killed or arms destroyed.—8. In *palcon.*, the putting together in their proper places of the bones or other remains of an extinct animal; also, the more or less ideal representation of the external form and aspect of such an animal, as inferred from its known remains. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *Iguanodon*, and *Labyrinthodon*.—9. In *musical notation*, the act, process, or result of canceling a chromatic sign, whether ♯, b, or ♮, and thus bringing a degree of the staff or a note on it back to its original signification.—The Restoration. (a) In *Eng. hist.*, the reestablishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.: as, the dramatists of the Restoration. (b) In *Jewish hist.*, the return of the Jews to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of the Holy Land as expected by many of the Jewish race, and by others. (c) In *French hist.*, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 and—after the episode of the "Hundred Days"—in 1816.—Syn. 1 and 2. Renovation, reintegration, reinstatement, return, restitution. See *restor*.

**restorationer** (res-tō-rā'shon-er), *n.* [*< restoration + -er*.] A restorationist. *Imp. Dict.*

**restorationism** (res-tō-rā'shon-izm), *n.* [*< restoration + -ism*.] The doctrines or belief of the restorationists.

We cannot pause to dwell longer upon the biblical evidence which has in all ages constrained the evangelical church to reject all forms of *restorationism*.

*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 717.

**restorationist** (res-tō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< restoration + -ist*.] One who believes in the temporary punishment of the impenitent after death, but in the final restoration of all to holiness and the favor and presence of God. See *Universalism*.

**restorative** (rē-stōr'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. restoratyve, restauratyve*, < OF. *restauratif* = *Pr. restauratiu* = *Sp. Pg. restaurativo* = *It. ristorativo*, < ML. *restaurativus* (in neut. *restaurativum*, a restorative), < *L. restaurare*, restore: see *restor*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to restoration; specifically, capable of restoring or renewing vitality or strength.

Your Presence would be a Cordial to me more *restorative* than exalted Gold.

*Hovell, Letters*, I. ii. 8.

II. *n.* That which is efficacious in restoring vigor; a food, cordial, or medicine which recruits the vital powers.

I will kiss thy lips;

Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,  
To make me die with a *restorative*.

*Shak., R. and J.*, v. 3. 166.





**restrick** (rē-strīkt'), *a.* [*< L. restrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Limited; confined; restricted.  
Men . . . In some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly *restrick*, but in many others, or the most things, as remissive.

*Gatker, Just Man*, p. 224. (*Latham*.)

*Restrict* or *restricted*.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, App. iii.

**restrictedly** (rē-strīkt'ed-lī), *adv.* In a restricted manner; with limitation.

**restriction** (rē-strīkt'shon), *n.* [*< OF. restriction*, *F. restriction* = *Pr. restrictio* = *Sp. restrictio* = *Pg. restrictio* = *It. restrizione*, *< LL. restrictio* (n-), a restriction, limitation, *< L. restringere*, pp. *restrinctus*, restrain: see *restrict* and *restrain*.] 1. The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without *restriction*.  
This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertimento, not a trade.  
*Government of the Tongue*.

There is, indeed, no power of the Government without *restriction*: not even that which is called the discretionary power of Congress.  
*Calhoun, Works*, I. 253.

2. That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose *restrictions* on trade.

Wise politicians will be cautious about fettering the government with *restrictions* that cannot be observed.  
*A. Hamilton, The Federalist*, No. 25.

3. Reservation; reserve.—4. In *logic*: (a) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle. (b) The inference from a universal to a particular proposition, or to one in which the subject is narrower while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference.—Bilateral *restriction*. *Seibillateral*.—Chinese *Restriction Act*. See *act*.—Mental *restriction*. Same as *mental reservation* (which see, under *reservation*).—Real *restriction*, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances are considered: as in the statement that every particle of matter is present in every part of space, in so far as its gravitating power is concerned.

**restrictory** (rē-strīkt'shon-ā-rī), *a.* [*< restriction + -ary*.] Exercising restriction; restrictive. *Athenæum*. [*Rare*.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

**restrictionist** (rē-strīkt'shon-ist), *n.* [*< restriction + -ist*.] In *T. S. hist.*, an advocate of the territorial restriction of slavery.

Timoleon . . . often had occasion . . . to show that he was not an abolitionist, but a slavery *restrictionist*.  
*N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 237.

**restrictive** (rē-strīkt'iv), *a. and n.* [*< ME. restrictiv*, *< OF. (and F.) restrictif* = *Pr. restrictiv* = *Sp. Pg. restrictivo* = *It. restrittivo*, *< ML. \*restrictivus*, *< L. restringere*, pp. *restrinctus*, restrict: see *restrict*.] *I. a.* 1. Serving to bind or draw together; astringent; styptic.  
Medicines comfortatives, digestives, laxatives, *restrictives*, and all others.  
*Book of Quinte Essence* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder.  
*Wiseman, Surgery*.

2. Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation; as, a *restrictive* particle or clause.—3. Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions.

It were to be wished that we tried the *restrictive* arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the tyrant of the people.  
*Goldsmith, Vicar*, xxvii.

In the Senate so reconstituted was thus centred a complete *restrictive* control over the legislation and the administration.  
*Froude, Caesar*, p. 87.

In the eighth year of Henry VI. was passed the *restrictive* act which . . . established the rule that only resident persons possessed of a freehold worth forty shillings a year should be allowed to vote.  
*Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 368.

4. Expressing a restriction, or involving a restriction, in the logical sense.

Also *restringent*.  
**Restrictive enunciation**. See *enunciation*.—**Restrictive indorsement**. See *indorsement*, 3.—**Restrictive proposition**. See *proposition*.

*II. f. n.* A styptic or astringent.  
I dressed that wound with the same digestive, . . . and some of the same *restrictive* over that.  
*Wiseman, Surgery*, vi. 6.

**restrictively** (rē-strīkt'iv-lī), *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation. *Dr. H. More*.

**restrictiveness** (rē-strīkt'iv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restrictive. *Futler*.

**strike** (rē-strīkt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + strike*.] To strike again, as a coin, in order to change its image and superscription to those current in place of the old.

These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are *restruck* over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleutherios.  
*B. V. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 125.

**restringer** (rē-strinj'), *v. t.* [*< L. restringere*, confine; restrain: see *restrain*.] To confine; contract; astringe. *Bailey*, 1731.

**restringency** (rē-strinj'en-sī), *n.* [*< restringen(t) + -cy*.] The state, quality, or power of being restringent; astringency.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency*.  
*Sir W. Petty*, in *Sprat's Hist. Roy. Soc.*, p. 293.

**restringend** (rē-strinj'end), *n.* A proposition destined to be restricted.

**restringent** (rē-strinj'ent), *a. and n.* [= *F. restringent*, also *restringant* = *Sp. Pg. restringente* = *It. restringente*, *< L. restringen(t)-s*, ppr. of *restringere*, restrain: see *restrain*.] *I. a.* Same as *restrictive*.

*II. n.* An astringent or styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to staunch, and *inrassatives* to thicken the blood.  
*Harvey*.

**restryne**, *v.* A Middle English form of *restrain*. *Chaucer*.

**resty** (res'tī), *a.* [Formerly also *restie*, and by confusion *rusty*, a reduced form of *restive*, *q. v.*] A later form of *restive*, now obsolete. See *restive*.

Weariness  
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth  
Finds the down pillow hard.  
*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 6. 34.

As one *restie* jade can hinder, by hanging back, more than two or three can . . . draw forward.  
*J. Robinson*, to Brewster, quoted in *Leonard Bacon's Gen.* [of N. E. Churches].

Where the Master is too *resty*, or too rich, to say his own Prayers.  
*Milton, Ilkonoklastes*, § 24.

*Restive* or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips, New World of Words*.

**resty**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* Same as *resty*<sup>1</sup> for *reasted*.

**resty**<sup>3</sup>, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rusty*<sup>1</sup>.

**resublimation** (rē-sub-li-mā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + sublimation*.] A second sublimation.

**resublime** (rē-sub-līm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + sublime*.] To sublime again: as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate.

When mercury sublimate is *re-sublimed* with fresh mercury . . . [it] becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water; and mercurius dulcis, *re-sublimed* with spirit of salt, returns into mercury sublimate.  
*Newton, Optics*, III. query 31.

**resudation** (rē-sū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. resudación* = *Pg. resudação*, *< L. resudare*, pp. *resudatus*, sweat out, sweat again, *< re-*, again, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] The act of sweating again. *Colgrave*.

**result** (rē-zult'), *v.* [*< OF. resultar*, rebound or leap back, rise from, come out of, follow, result, *F. resultar*, follow, ensue, result, = *Sp. Pg. resultar* = *It. risultare*, result, *< L. risultare*, spring back, rebound, resound, reëcho, freq. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile*, *resilient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To leap back; rebound; leap again.  
Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,  
Will soon *result* from his inclination.  
*Darwin, Holy Rood*, p. 26.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,  
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.  
*W. Browne*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, xl. 737.

2. To proceed, spring, or rise as a consequence from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, etc.; be the outcome; be the final term in a connected series of events, operations, etc.

As music *results* out of our breath and a cornet.  
*Donne, Letters*, xxvii.

Good fortune in war *results* from the same prompt talent and unbending temper which lead to the same result in the peaceful professions.  
*Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 145.

3. To have an issue; terminate: followed by *in*.

The negotiations were not long in *resulting* in a definitive treaty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the parties.  
*Prescott, Feid*, and *Isa*, II. 12.

A soul shall draw from out the vast,  
And strike his being into bounds,  
And, moved thro' life of lower phase,  
*Result* in man, he born and think.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

**Resulting force or motion**, in *dynam.*, same as *resultant*.—**Resulting trust**, in *law*, a trust raised by implication in favor of the author of the trust himself, or his representatives; more specifically, the equitable title recognized in the person who pays the consideration for land conveyed to another person who pays nothing. See *trust*.—**Resulting use**, in *law*, a use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself, as where a deed is made, but for want of consideration or omission to declare the use, or a failure of its object, etc., the use cannot take effect. This doctrine is now generally obsolete.

*II. f. trans.* To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council. [New Eng.]

According to Mr. Milner, the Council of Nice *resulted* in opposition to the views of Arius, "That the Son was peculiarly of the Father."

*Rev. N. Worcester, Bible News*, p. 176.

**result** (rē-zult'), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. resulta*, result; from the verb: see *result*, *v.*] 1. The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience.

Sound . . . [is] produced between the string and the air . . . by the return or *result* of the string.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 137.

2. Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation; the *result* of a certain procedure or effect.  
If our proposals once again were heard,  
We should compel them to a quick *result*.  
*Milton, P. L.*, vi. 619.

His Actions are the *result* of thinking.  
*Steele, Conscious Lovers*, II. 1.

Resolving all events, with their effects  
And manifold *results*, into the will  
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.  
*Cowper, Task*, II. 164.

3. The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution: as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.

Then of their session ended they bid cry  
With trumpets' regal sound the great *result*.  
*Milton, P. L.*, II. 515.

Four names, the *result* of this conclave, were laid before the assembled freeholders, who chose two by a majority of votes.  
*Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 422.

4. In *math.*, a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.—**Tabular result**, one of a number of calculated numbers arranged in a tabular form; a quantity in the body of a mathematical table. = *Syn.* 2. *Consequence*, etc. (see *effect*), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation. See *resultant*.

**resultance** (rē-zul'tans), *n.* [= *Sp. resultancia*; as *resultan(t) + -cc*.] 1. A rebound; resilience; reflection.

For I confesso that power which works in me  
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.  
*Randolph, Poems* (1643) (*Hallivell*.)

Upon the wall there is a writing: a man sitting with his back to the wall, how should he read it? But let a looking-glass be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, he shall read it by the *resultance*.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 544.

2. The act of resulting; that which results; a result.

It is true that this conscience is the *resultance* of all other particular actions.  
*Donne, Letters*, xxxvii.

**resultant** (rē-zul'tant), *a. and n.* [*< F. résultant* = *Sp. Pg. resultante* = *It. risultante*, *resultante*, *< L. resultant(t)-s*, ppr. of *resultare*, spring back: see *result*.] *I. a.* Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents: as, a *resultant* motion produced by two forces. See diagram under *force*<sup>1</sup>, 8.

The axis of magnetisation at each point is parallel to the direction of the *resultant* force.  
*Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert*, I. 289.

**Resultant diagram**. See *diagram*.—**Resultant relation**. See *relation*.—**Resultant tone**, in *musical acoustics*, a tone produced or generated by the simultaneous sounding of any two somewhat loud and sustained tones. Two varieties are recognized, *differential* and *summatonal tones*, the former having a vibration-number equal to the difference between the vibration-numbers of the generating tones, and the latter one equal to their sum. It is disputed whether resultant tones, which are often perceptible, have a genuine objective existence, or are merely formed in the ear. Differential tones were first observed by Tartini in 1714, and are often called *Tartini's tones*. The entire subject has been elaborately treated by Helmholtz and recent investigators.

*II. n.* That which results or follows as a consequence or outcome. (a) In *mech.*, the geometrical sum of several vector quantities, as displacements, velocities, accelerations, or forces, which are said to be the components, and to the aggregate of which the resultant is equivalent. (b) In *alg.*, a function of the coefficients of two or more equations, the vanishing of which expresses that the equations have a common root; an eliminant.—**Topical resultant**, the resultant of a number of linear equations considered as implying the vanishing of matrices. = *Syn.* *Result*, *Resultant*. A *result* may proceed from one cause or from the combination of any number of causes. There has been of late a rapid increase in the use of *resultant* in a sense secondary to its physical one—namely, to represent that which is the result of a complex of moral forces, and would be precisely the result of no one of them acting alone.

**resultate** (rē-zul'tāt), *n.* [= *D. resulta* = *G. Sw. Dan. resultat*, *< F. résultat* = *It. risultato*, *< ML. \*resultatum*, a result, neut. of *resultatus*, pp. of *resultare*, spring back, *ML. result*: see *result*.] A result.

This work . . . doth disclaim to be tried by any thing but by experience, and the *resultats* of experience in a true way.  
*Bacon, To the King*, Oct. 20, 1620.

**result-fee** (rĕ-zult'fē), *n.* A fee for instruction, conditioned on or proportioned to the success or good progress of the pupil. [Eng.]

The national-school teachers showed a decided hostility to payment by *result-fee*, on the ground that it turned the pupil into a mere machine for getting money in the eyes of the master. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 62.

**resultful** (rĕ-zult'fŭl), *a.* [*< result + -ful.*] Having or producing large or important results; effectual. [Rare.]

It [Concord] became . . . the source of our most *resultful* thought. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 139.

**resultive** (rĕ-zul'tiv), *a.* [*< result + -ive.*] Resultant.

There is such a sympathy betwixt several sciences . . . that . . . a *resultive* firmness ariseth from their complication. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ii., Ded.

**resultless** (rĕ-zult'les), *a.* [*< result + -less.*] Without result; as, *resultless* investigations.

**resultlessness** (rĕ-zult'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resultless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 557.

**resumable** (rĕ-zŭ-mā-bl), *a.* [*< resume + -able.*] Capable of being resumed; liable to be taken back or taken up again.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Sir M. Hale*.

**resume** (rĕ-zŭm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resumed*, ppr. *resuming*. [*< OF. resumer, F. résumer = Sp. Pg. resumir = It. risumere, resumere, < L. resumere, take again, resume, < re-, again, + sumere, take: see assume, and cf. consume, desume, insume, presume.*] *I.* trans. 1. To take again; take back.

It pleased the divine will to *resume* him vnto himselfe, whither both his and euery other high and noble minde haue alwayes aspired.

Quoted in *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), (Forewords, p. vii.)

We that have conquered still, to save the conquered, . . . More proud of reconciliation than revenge, *Resume* into the late state of our love Worthy Cordelius Gallus and Tibullus.

*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To assume or take up again.

Thou shalt find That I'll *resume* the shape which thou dost think I have cast off for ever. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 331.

Fortie yeares after he shall sound againe, and then the bones shall *resume* flesh and shewes.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 262.

The Jessee (in New South Wales) was, however, given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the *resumed* area, which entitled him to use the land for grazing purposes, although not to the exclusion of any person who might be in a position to acquire a better tenure.

*Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 2.

3. To take up again after interruption; begin again: as, to *resume* an argument or a discourse; to *resume* specie payments.

Here the archangel paused, . . . Then, with transition sweet, new speech *resumes*.

The gods stand round him [Apollo] as he mourns, and pray He would *resume* the conduct of the day.

Nor let the world be lost in endless night.

*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4t. To take; assume. [Rare.]

Takes no account How things go from him, nor *resumes* no care Of what is to continue. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 4.

**II. intrans.** To proceed after interruption, as in a speech: chiefly used in the introductory phrase to *resume*.

**résumé** (rā-zŭ-mā'), *n.* [*< F. résumé, a summary, < résumé, pp. of résumer, sum up, resume: see resume.*] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

**résumé** (rā-zŭ-mā'), *v. t.* [*< résumé, n.*] To make an epitome or résumé of; summarize. [Rare.]

The work reveals this origin in a disjointedness of some of its portions that makes it difficult to read and still more so to *résumé*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 535.

**resummon** (rĕ-sum'on), *v. t.* [*< re- + summon.*] 1. To summon or call again.—2. To recall; recover. *Bacon*.

**resummons** (rĕ-sum'onz), *n.* [*< re- + summons.*] In law, a second summons or calling of a person to answer an action, as where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.

**resumption** (rĕ-zump'shon), *n.* [= *F. résomption = Sp. resuncion = Pg. resumpção = It. risunzione, < LL. resumptio(n), a restoration, recovery (of a sick person), ML. lit. a taking up again, resumption, < L. resumere, pp. resumptus, take again, resume: see resume.*] 1. The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again: as,

the *resumption* of a grant; specifically, in law, the taking again by the state of such lands or tenements, etc., as on false suggestion or other error had been granted by letters patent.

This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of which we spake before (prolepsis), because of the *resumption* of a former proposition vittered in generalitie to explain the same better by a particular dision.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 184.

A general act of *resumption* was passed, by which all the grants made since the king's accession were annulled.

*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

Specifically—2. In *U. S. hist. and politics*, the return to specie payments by the government.

The "more money" that is cried for, silver or shilling, is not the needed thing. It is . . . loanable capital, now paralyzed with distrust by delayed *resumption* and imminent silver swindles. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 170.

**Act of Resumption, or Resumption Act**, a title of several English statutes of Henry VI., by which he took and resumed possession of offices, property, etc., previously granted by him, and annulled such grants.—**Resumption Act**, a United States statute of 1876 (18 Stat., 296), providing for the payment of United States treasury notes in coin after January 1st, 1879.

**resumptive** (rĕ-zump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. résomptif = Sp. resuntivo = Pg. resumptivo = It. resuntivo, < LL. resumptivus, restorative, < L. resumptus, pp. of resumere, resume: see resume.*] *I.* a. Taking back or again; tending to or of the nature of resumption. *Imp. Dict.*

*II.* *n.* A restoring medicine; a restorative.

*Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**resupinate** (rĕ-sŭ-pi-nāt), *a.* [= *F. résupiné = Sp. Pg. resupinado, < L. resupinatus, pp. of resupinare, bend or turn back, overthrow, < re-, back, + supinare, bend or lay backward: see supine, supinate.*] 1. Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—2. In bot., inverted: said specifically of flowers, like those of orchids, in which by a half-twist of the pedicel or ovary the posterior petal becomes lowermost; also of certain agaric fungi, in which the hymenium is on the upper instead of the under side of the pileus.—3. In entom., same as *resupine*.

**resupinated** (rĕ-sŭ-pi-nā-ted), *a.* [*< resupinate + -ed.*] Same as *resupinate*.

**resupination** (rĕ-sŭ-pi-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. résupination = Pg. resupinação, < L. as if \*resupinatio(n), < resupinare, pp. resupinatus, bend back: see resupinate.*] The state of being resupinate.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure: for which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him as for the observation itself.

*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquie, p. 62.

**resupine** (rĕ-sŭ-pin'), *a.* [= *Pg. resupino = It. risupino, resupino, < L. resupinus, bent back or backward, lying on one's back, < re-, back, + supinus, lying on the back: see supine.*] Lying on the back; supine. Also *resupinate*.

Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness.

*Sir K. Digby*, Observations. (Latham.)

He spake, and, downward sway'd, fell *resupine*, With his huge neck aslant. *Cooper*, Odyssey, iv.

Specifically, in entom., with the inferior surface upward, as when an insect lies on its back, or any part is twisted so that the lower surface is seen from above.

**resurge** (rĕ-sĕr'j'), *v. t.* [= *OF. resourdre (> obs. E. resourd) = Sp. Pg. resurgir = It. risorgere, risorgere, resurgere, < L. resurgere, rise again, < re-, again, + surgere, rise: see surge.* Cf. *resourd, resource, resurrection*, from the same source.] To rise again: in allusion to the motto *resurgam*, used on funeral hatchments. [Ludicrous.]

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging*! Memory greets them with the ghost of a snile.

*Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, Lett's Diary.

**resurgence** (rĕ-sĕr'jens), *n.* [*< resurgen(t) + -ce.*] The act of rising again; resurrection.

*Coleridge*.

Night and day . . . the never-ending *resurgence* of the human spirit against the dead weight of oppression.

*E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 44.

**resurgent** (rĕ-sĕr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. resurgens(-t), ppr. of resurgere, rise again: see resurge.*] 1. a. Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge*.

The *resurgent* threatening past was making a conscience within him. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

A friend . . . whose bright temper, buoyant fancy, and generous heart ever leaped *resurgent* from the strokes of fortune.

*E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 59.

**II. n.** One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith*.

**resurprise** (rĕ-sĕr-priz'), *n.* [*< re- + surprise, n.*] A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

**resurprise** (rĕ-sĕr-priz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + surprise, v.*] To surprise again; retake unawares.

**resurrect** (rez-u-rekt'), *v. t.* [A back formation *< resurrection* assumed to be based on a transitive verb *resurrect*, as *connection, protection*, etc., are based on transitive verbs *connect, protect*, etc. The verb *resurrect*, if formed from the *L. resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgere*, would be intransitive, with the *L. sense 'rise again'*: see *resurge*.] 1. To restore to life; reanimate; bring to public view, as what has been lost or forgotten. [Colloq.]

I *resurrect* the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage, every one with the best of his works in his hand.

*Benton*, Abridgement of Debates of Congress, VI. 712, note.

2. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Colloq.]

**resurrection** (rez-u-rek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. resurreccioun, resurreccioun, resurrexioun, < OF. resurreccion, F. résurrection = Pr. resurreccio = Sp. resurreccion = Pg. resurreição = It. risurrezione, resurrezione, < LL. (N. T. and eccles.) resurrectio(n), a rising again from the dead, < L. resurgere, pp. resurrectus, rise again, appear again, in LL. eccles. rise again from the dead, < re-, again, + surgere, rise: see resurge.*] 1. In theol.: (a) A rising again from the dead. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in three different forms: (1) As a literal resurrection of the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave: for example, "All the dead shall be raised up with the self-same bodies, and none other, although with different qualities, which shall be united again to their souls forever." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xxxii. 2. (2) As a resurrection from the dead, a coming forth from the place of the departed, but without the body with which the spirit was clothed in life, either with no body or with a new body given for the new life, and one either having no connection with the present earthly body or none that can be now apprehended: for example, "Resurrection of the Body, as taught in the New Testament, is not a Rising again of the same Body, but the Ascent into a higher Body." *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, xii. § 6. (3) The doctrine of Swedenborg, that every man is possessed of two bodies, a natural and a spiritual, the latter within the former, and that at death the natural body is laid aside and the spiritual body rises at once from the death of the natural, resurrection thus taking place for every one immediately upon and simultaneously with death. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in various other forms in detail, but they may all be classed under one of these three general heads.

There appeared first our Lord to his Disciples, aftr he *Resurrexioun*.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

We therefore commit his body to the ground, . . . looking for the general *Resurrection* in the last day.

*Book of Common Prayer*, Burial of the Dead.

(b) The state which follows the resurrection; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. *Mat.* xxii. 30.

2. In general, a rising again; a springing again into life or to a previous mode of existence; a restoration.

Fix thyself firmly upon that belief of the general resurrection, and thou wilt never doubt of either of the particular *resurrections*, either from sin, by God's grace, or from worldly calamities, by God's power.

*Donne*, Sermons, xii.

3. Removal of a corpse from the grave for dissection; body-snatching. [Colloq.]

**resurrectionary** (rez-u-rek'shon-ĭ-ri), *a.* [*< resurrection + -ary.*] 1. Restoring to life; reviving.

Old men and women, . . . ugly and blind, who always seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements for the sudden peopling of the solitude!

*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in the act of resurrecting or digging up. [Colloq.]

A *resurrectionary* operation in quest of a presumed fault in the mains. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 288.

**resurrectionist** (rez-u-rek'shon-ist), *n.* [= *F. résurrectioniste (< E.) as resurrection + -ist.*] 1. One who makes a practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection: also used adjectively. [Colloq.]

He has emerged from his *resurrectionist* delvings in the graveyards of rhyme, without confounding moral distinctions, [or] vitiating his taste.

*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 32.

Hence—2. One who unearths anything from long concealment or obscurity. [Colloq.]

In short, . . . he was merely a *resurrectionist* of obsolete heresies.

*Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xi.

**resurrectionize** (rez-u-rek'shon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resurrectionized*, ppr. *resurrectionizing*. [*< resurrection + -ize.*] 1. To raise from the dead; resurrect. [Colloq. and rare.]

Half these gentlemen are not included in the common collection of the poets, and must be *resurrectionized* at Stationers' Hall. *Southey*, To Miss Barker, April 3, 1804.

2. To steal from the grave; dig up from the grave. [Colloq.]

The famous marble coffer in the king's chamber, which was doubtless also Cheops's coffin until his body was *resurrectionized* by the thieves who first broke into the pyramid. *Library Mag.*, III. 485.

Also spelled *resurrectionise*.

**resurrection-man** (rez-u-rek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *resurrectionist*. *Dickens*, *Tale of Two Cities*, ii. 14.

**resurrection-plant** (rez-u-rek'shon-plant), *n.* A name for several plants which, when dried, reexpand if wetted. (a) The rose of Jericho. See *Anacardium*. (b) *Selaginella lepidophylla*, found from Texas and Mexico to Peru. It forms a nest-like ball when dry (whence called *bird's-nest moss*), but when moistened unfolds and displays its elegant, finely cut, fern-like branches radiating from a coiled central stem. (c) One of the *Agave* plants, *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*. [The name has doubtless been applied to other hygrometric plants.]

**resurvey** (rē-sēr-vā'), *v. t.* [*< re- + survey.*] 1. To survey again or anew; review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *re-survey*  
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.  
*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, xxvii.

**resurvey** (rē-sēr-vā'), *n.* [*< resurvey, v.*] A new survey.

**resuscitate** (rē-sus'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. resuscitare; as resuscit(ate) + -able.*] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

**resuscitant** (rē-sus'i-tānt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. resuscitant*, *< L. resuscitans* (-is), ppr. of *resuscitare*, revive; see *resuscitate*.] *L. a.* Resuscitating.

**II. n.** One who or that which resuscitates.  
**resuscitate** (rē-sus'i-tāt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *resuscitated*, ppr. *resuscitating*. [*< L. resuscitatus*, pp. of *resuscitare* (> *It. resuscitare*, *risuscitare* = *Sp. resucitar* = *Pg. resucitar* = *OF. resuciter*, *ressuciter*, *F. resuciter*), raise up again, revive. *< re-*, again, + *suscitare*, raise up, *< sus-*, sub-, up, under, + *citare*, summon, rouse; see *cite*.] *I. trans.* To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

After death we should be *resuscitated*.  
*Glennville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.  
To wander at a thousand insect forms.  
Thee hatch'd, and those *resuscitated* worms, . . .  
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air.  
*Corper*, Retirement, l. 64

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

**II. intrans.** To revive; come to life again.

Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows, our dear, dear friends, *resuscitate*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

As these projects, how ever often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill*.

**resuscitate** (rē-sus'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. resuscitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Restored to life; revived.

Our mortal bodies shall be *resuscitate*.  
*Ep. Gardiner*, Exposition, The Presence, p. 65.

There is a grudge newly now *resuscitate* and revived in the minds of the people.  
*Abp. Washam*, in Hallam's Const. Hist., I. 34, note 2.

**resuscitation** (rē-sus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. (and F.) resuscitation* = *Pg. resuscitação* = *It. risuscitazione*, *< LL. resuscitatio* (-is), a resuscitation, *< L. resuscitare*, resuscitate; see *resuscitate*.] 1. The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Ep. Hall*, Temptations Repelled, l. 55.  
The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.  
*Johnson*, Rasselas, xxx.

2. Mental reproduction, or suggestion, in a sense which does not include the process of representation. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

**resuscitative** (rē-sus'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. resuscitativ*, *ressuscitativ*, *F. resuscitativ*; as *resuscitate* + *-ive*.] Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; re-producing.—**Resuscitative faculty**, a name given by Sir William Hamilton to the reproductive faculty of the mind.

**resuscitator** (rē-sus'i-tā-tor), *n.* [= *F. resuscitateur* = *Sp. resucitador* = *Pg. resucitador* = *It. risuscitatore*, *< LL. resuscitator*, one who raises again from the dead, *< L. resuscitare*, raise up; see *resuscitate*.] One who resuscitates.

**resveriet**, *n.* See *reverie*.

**ret** (ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retted*, ppr. *retting*. [*< ME. retten*, *reten*, *< OD. OFlem. reiten*, *reeten*,

*ret* (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep, soak, *D. Flem. reiten*, *ret* (flax or hemp), = *Sw. röta*, putrefy, rot (flax or hemp), steep, soak; cf. *rol*.] To expose, as the gathered stems of fibrous plants, to moisture, in order, by partial fermentation or rotting, to facilitate the abstraction of the fiber. Retting is practised upon flax, hemp, jute, and other exogenous fiber-plants. *Dew-retting*, effected simply by exposing the material to the weather for a limited time, is largely applied to flax in Russia. *Water-retting*, the ordinary process, consists simply in steeping or macerating the stems in water, commonly in open ponds, sometimes in vats of warm water, the result being more speedily attained by the latter treatment.

A dam of 50 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is sufficient to *ret* the produce of an acre of flax.

*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 294.

**ret**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* [*ME. retten*, *reeten*, *< OF. retter*, *reter* (*ML. reflex rectare*, simulating *L. rectus*, right), *repute*, impute, charge, *< L. reputare*, *repute*, impute, ascribe; see *repute*, *v.*] To impute; ascribe.

I pray you of your curteisie,  
That ye ne *rette* it nat my vilenye,  
Though that I playnly speke in this matere.  
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 726.

**ret**<sup>3</sup>. A Middle English contraction of *redeth* (modern *readeth*).

**retable** (rē-tā'bl), *n.* [*< F. retable*, *OF. retable*, *restable* (*ML. reflex retabile*), an altarpiece, reredos, retable, = *Sp. retable* = *Pg. retabolo*, *retabulo*, a picture; of doubtful origin: (a) according to Scheler, *< L.* as if *\*restabilis*, fixed opposite (or in some other particular sense), *< restare*, rest, stay (see *rest*<sup>2</sup>); (b) according to Brachet, a contraction of *OF. \*riere-table*, *\*arriere-table*, a reredos, *< arriere*, rear, behind, + *table*, table; see *rear*<sup>3</sup> and *table*. In either view the *Sp.* and *Pg.* are prob. from the *F.*] A structure raised above an altar at the back, either independent in itself, or forming a decorative frame to a picture, a bas-relief, or the like, in which case the word includes the work of art itself. Usually that face only which looks toward the choir and nave of the church is called the *retable*, and the reverse is called the *counter-retable*. Sometimes the *retable* is a movable structure of hammered silver or other precious work, supported on the altar itself. This decorative feature is not found in the earliest ages of the Christian church. Many *retables* in Italy are made of Della Robbia ware, with figures in high relief, and richly colored in ceramic enamels. One of the most magnificent examples is the Pala d'Oro of the Basilica of St. Mark, in Venice. See *altarpiece* and *reredos*.

**retail** (rē-tāl), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. re-tail*; *< ME. re-taille*, *< OF. re-tail*, *re-taille*, *F. re-taille*, a piece cut off, a shred, paring (= *Sp. retal* = *Pg. retalho*, a shred, remnant, = *It. ritaglio*, a shred, piece, a selling by the piece, *retail* (*a ritaglio*, by *retail*), *< retailer*, cut, shred, pare, clip, *F. retailer*, cut, recut, trim (a pen), prune (a tree) (= *Pr. retallar*, recut, = *Cat. retallar* = *Sp. retajar*, cut around, recut, trim, = *Pg. retallar* = *It. ritagliare*, slice, shred, pare, cut), *< re-*, again, + *tailer*, cut; see *tail*<sup>2</sup>, *tally*, and cf. *detail*. The sense 'retail,' which does not appear in *F.*, may have been derived from *It.*] *I. n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions: opposed to *wholesale*.

The vintner's *retail* supports the merchant's trade.  
*J. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 851.

The duties on the *retail* of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate. *S. Douell*, Taxes in England, II. 44.

At (by, or formerly to) *retail*, in small quantities; a little at a time, as in the sale of merchandise.

And marchauntes yt be not in yt fraunches of the for sayd cite yt they selle noo wyne ne no noon oder marchaundis to *retaille* wt in y<sup>e</sup> cite ne in y<sup>e</sup> suburbs of y<sup>e</sup> same.  
*Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

Now, all that God doth by *retail* bestowe  
On perfectest men to thee in grosse he pluces.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, Ded.

These, and most other things which are sold by *retail*, . . . are generally fully as cheap, or cheaper, in great towns than in the remoter parts of the country.

*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. 8.

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to sale at retail; concerned with sale at retail: as, *retail trade*; a *retail dealer*.

But I find, in the present state of trade, that when the *retail* price is printed on books, all sorts of commissions and abatements take place, to the discredit of the author.  
*Ruskin*.

**retail**<sup>1</sup> (rē-tāl'), *v. t.* [*< retail*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, in the phrase "to sell by retail." Cf. *It. ritagliare*, *retail*.] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels.

He is wit's pedler, and *retails* his wares  
At wakes and wassalls, meetings, markets, fairs.  
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 317.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors.  
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade,  
By names of toasts *retails* each batter'd jade.  
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 134.

3. To deal out in small quantities; tell in broken parts; tell to many; tell again; hand down by report: as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,  
As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1. 77.

He could repeat all the observations that were *retailed* in the atmosphere of the play-houses.

*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

**retail**<sup>2</sup> (rē-tāl'), *n.* [*Irreg.* (perhaps by confusion with *retail*<sup>1</sup>) *< L. retaliare*, retaliate; see *retaliare*.] Retaliation.

He that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good and do bad is against the law of *retail*.

*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 116.

**retailer** (rē-tā'ler or rē-tā'ler), *n.* [*< retail*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] Cf. *Pg. retalhador*, one who shreds or clips; *It. ritagliatore*, a retail seller. 1. A retail dealer; one who sells or deals out goods in small parcels or at second hand.

I was informed of late dayes that a certaine blinde *retailer*, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon paynes or anie thing.  
*Nashe*, Pierce Penlesse, p. 9.

From the Chapman to the *Retailer*, many whose ignorance was more audacious than the rest were admitted with all their sordid Rudiments to bear no meane sway among them, both in Church and State.  
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. One who tells at second hand; one who repeats or reports: as, a *retailer* of scandal.

**retail**<sup>3</sup> (rē-tā'lyā'), *a.* [*< F. retail*, pp. of *retailer*, recut; see *retail*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] In her-, cut or divided twice: noting an escutcheon, especially when divided twice bendwise sinister.

**retailment** (rē-tāl'ment), *n.* [*< retail*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of retailing.

**retain** (rē-tān'), *v.* [*Early mod. E. retayne*; *< ME. retaynen*, *reteynen*, *< OF. F. retenir*, *retanir* = *Pr. retener*, *retenir* = *Sp. retener* = *Pg. reter* = *It. ritenere*, *< L. retinere*, pp. *retentus*, hold back, *< re-*, back, + *tenere*, hold; see *tenant*.] *I. trans.* 1†. To hold back; restrain; hinder from action, departure, or escape; keep back; detain.

Ser, if it please your lordshepe for to here,  
ffor your wurchippe yow most your self *retayne*,  
And take a good aduise in this mater.

*Generydes* (L. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

For empty fystes, men vse to say,  
Cannot the Hawke *retayne*.

*Babees Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Whom I would have *retained* with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel.  
*Phile*, 13.

2. To hold or keep in possession; reserve as one's own.

The Kingdome he *retain'd* against thir utmost opposition.  
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Among debts of equal degree, the executor . . . is allowed to pay himself first, by *retaining* in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

3. To continue in the use or practice of; preserve; keep up; keep from dying out: as, to *retain* a custom; to *retain* an appearance of youth.

Oh, you cannot be  
So heavenly and so absolute in all things,  
And yet *retain* such cruel tyranny!

*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

William the Conqueror in all the time of his Sickness *retained* to the very last his Memory and Speech.  
*Daker*, Chronicles, p. 31.

4. To keep in mind; preserve a knowledge or idea of; remember.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge.

*Rom.*, i. 28.

No Learning is *retained* without constant exercise and methodical repetition.  
*Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

5. To keep in pay; hire; take into service; especially, to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee: as, to *retain* counsel.

Sette no man a worke that is *retaygned* in any man-y<sup>s</sup> service.  
*English Gilds* (L. E. T. S.), p. 333.

They say you have *retained* brisk Master Practice Hero of your counsel.

*D. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

6†. To entertain.

*Retayne* a stranger after his estate and degree.  
*Babees Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 102.

=*Syn.* 2-4. *Reserve*, *Preserve*, etc. See *keep*.

**II.† intrans.** 1. To keep on; continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move  
In that pure region of a worthy love.

*Donne*, Epistles to the Countess of Huntingdon.

2. To pertain; belong; be a dependent or retainer.

In whose armie followed William Longespee, accompanied with a piked number of English warriors retaining unto him.

**retainable** (rē-tā'ng-bl), *a.* [*< retain + -able.*] Capable of being retained.

**retainal** (rē-tā'nāl), *n.* [*< retain + -al.*] The act of retaining. *Annual Rev.*, II. (1804), p. 631. [Rare.]

**retainership** (rē-tān'dēr-ship), *n.* [For *retainership*: see *retainer* and *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or dependent.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all [clergy and nobility] of their own livery or retainership.

*N. Bacon. (Imp. Dict.)*

**retainer**<sup>1</sup> (rē-tā'nēr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; *< ME. \*retainour*; *< retain + -er*. Cf. *OF. retencur* (Sp. *retencdor*, It. *retentore*), a retainer, detainer, *< retener*, retain: see *retain*.] 1. One who or that which retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

2. One who is kept in service; a dependent; an attendant; especially, a follower who wears his master's livery, but ranks higher than a domestic.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar—that is, not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name and livery.

*Cowell.*

If we once forsake the strict rules of Religion and Goodness, and are ready to yield our selves to whatever hath got *retainers* enough to set up for a custom, we may know where we begin, but we cannot where we shall make an end.

*Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. II.

Kendall, a needy *retainer* of the court, who had, in obedience to the royal mandate, been sent to Parliament by a packed corporation in Cornwall.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Another [abuse of maintenance], and that more directly connected with the giving of livelies, was the gathering round the lord's household of a swarm of armed *retainers* whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 170.

3. A sutler, camp-follower, or any person serving with an army who, though not enlisted, is subject to orders according to the rules and articles of war.—4. One who is connected with or frequents a certain place; an attendant.

That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy.

*Blackstone, Com.*, IV. iv.

**retainer**<sup>2</sup> (rē-tā'nēr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; *< OF. retencur*, retain, inf. used as a noun: see *retain*. Cf. *detainer*.] 1. The act of retaining dependents; entrance into service as a retainer; the state of being a retainer.

The Kings Officers and Farmers were to forfeit their Places and Holds in case of unlawfull *Retainer*, or partaking in Routs and unlawfull Assemblies.

*Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 66.

2. That by which a person's services are secured; a fee.

The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainours* many of your subjects.

*Sp. Burnet, Records*, I. III, No. 16.

3. Specifically, in law: (a) Same as *retaining fee* (which see, under *fee*). (b) An authority given to an attorney or a solicitor to proceed in an action. (c) The unlawful taking or detention of a known servant from his master during the period of service. *Robinson*. (d) The act of an executor or administrator who is a creditor of the decedent, or whose estate he represents, in withholding from the fund so much as will pay what is due him: formerly allowed to be done even before any other creditors whose debts were of equal degree were paid.—**General retainer**, a fee given by a party to secure a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case that he may have in any court which that counsel attends.—**Special retainer**, a fee for a particular case which is expected to come on.

**retainership** (rē-tā'nēr-ship), *n.* [*< retainer*<sup>1</sup> + *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or follower; hence, a feeling of loyalty or attachment to a chief. [Rare.]

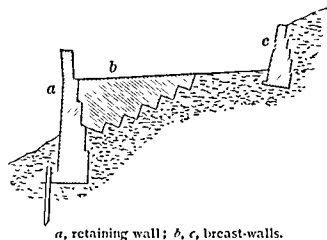
All the few in whom yet lingered any shadow of *retainership* toward the fast-fading chieftainship of Glenwarlock seemed to cherish the notion that the heir of the house had to be tendered and cared for like a child.

*G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock*, xiii.

**retaining** (rē-tā'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *retain*, *v.*] Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.—**Retaining fee**. See *fee*.—**Retaining lien**. See *lien*.—**Retaining wall**, a wall built to prevent a bank, as of earth, from slipping down or being washed away; a revetment. See cut in next column.

**retainment** (rē-tān'ment), *n.* [*< retain + -ment*.] The act of retaining; retention.

**retain-wall** (rē-tān'wāl), *n.* Same as *retaining wall* (which see, under *retaining*).



*a*, retaining wall; *b*, *c*, breast-walls.

**retake** (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*< re- + take*.] 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration.

*Clarendon.*

Thy chair, a grief to all the brethren, stands Vacant, but thou *retake* it, mine again!

*Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.*

2. To take back; recapture.

**retaker** (rē-tā'kēr), *n.* [*< retake + -er*.] One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Imp. Dict.*

**retaliate** (rē-tāl'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retaliated*, ppr. *retaliating*. [*< L. retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, requite, retaliate (cf. *talio*, retaliation, in kind; *lex talionis*, law of retaliation), *< re-*, back, again, + *talio*, such: see *tail*. Cf. *retail*.] 1. *trans.* To return in kind; repay or requite by an act of the same kind: now seldom or never used except in the sense of returning evil for evil: as, to *retaliate* injuries.

Our ambassador sent word . . . to the Duke's sonne his visit should be *retaliated*.

*Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*, p. 137.

The kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther*, To the Reader.

Let it be the pride of our writers, . . . disdaining to *retaliate* the illiberality of British authors, to speak of the English nation without prejudice.

*Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 78.

Our blood may boil at hearing of atrocities committed, without being able to ascertain how those atrocities were provoked, or how they may have been *retaliated*.

*W. K. Greg, Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 52.

II. *intrans.* To return like for like; especially (now usually), to return evil for evil.

Liberality . . . may lead the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to *retaliate*.

*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, lvi.

= *Syn.* See *revenge*, *n.*

**retaliation** (rē-tāl-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if *\*retaliatio(n)*, *< retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done to us; especially (now usually), requital of evil; reprisal; revenge.

First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manners. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manner of Levenham. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what *retaliation* I expect again from you.

*MS. Harl. 646. (Halliwell.)*

The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*, can never be in all cases an adequate or permanent rule of punishment.

*Blackstone, Com.*, IV. i.

= *Syn.* *Retribution*, *Reprisal*, etc. See *revenge*.

**retaliative** (rē-tāl-i-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< retaliare + -ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of retaliation; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quarterly Rev.* (Imp. Dict.)

**retaliatory** (rē-tāl-i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< retaliate + -ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of retaliation.

The armed neutrality was succeeded by *retaliatory* embargoes, and on the 2d of April, 1801, the battle of Copenhagen prostrated the power of Denmark.

*Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 191.

**retama** (re-tā'mī or re-tā'mī), *n.* [*< Sp. retama*, Ar. *retama*.] Any one of a small group of plants forming the section *Retama* (sometimes considered a genus—*Boissier*, 1839), in the genus *Genista*. They are yellow-flowered shrubs with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few unifoliate leaves. They are found in the Mediterranean region and the Canaries. Some species are useful for fixing sands.

The region of *retama*, the first bushes of which are met with at the pass which admits the traveller into the Llano de la Retama.

*Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 798.

**retard** (rē-tārd'), *v.* [*< OF. retarder*, F. *retarder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retardar* = It. *ritardare*, *< L. retardare*, make slow, delay, *< re-*, back, + *tar-dare*, make slow, *< tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

This will *retard*

The work a month at least.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist*, iv. 3.

Accidental causes *retarded* at times, and at times accelerated, the progress of the controversy.

*Webster, Speech at Plymouth*, Dec. 22, 1820.

While, however, the predatory activities have not prevented the development of sympathy in the directions open to it, they have *retarded* it throughout its entire range.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 512.

2. To defer; postpone; put off.

Those relations which describe the tricks and vices only of mankind, by increasing our suspicion in life, *retard* our success.

*Goldsmith, Vicar*, xxvi.

My friends, the time is coming when a State Church will be unknown in England, and it rests with you to accelerate or *retard* that happy consummation.

*John Bright*, in G. Barnett Smith, ii.

**Retarded motion**, in *physics*, that motion which exhibits continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See *acceleration*.—**Retarding age**, a form of age in which the paroxysm comes at a little later hour each day.

= *Syn.* 1. To detain, delay.

II. *intrans.* To be delayed or later than usual.

Some years it [the inundation of the Nile] hath also *retarded*, and came far later than usually it was expected.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vi. 8.

**retard** (rē-tārd'), *n.* [= F. *retard* = Sp. *retardo* = It. *ritardo*; from the verb.] Retardation.

In *retard*, retarded; kept back; delayed in growth or progress.

A people of great natural capacities have been kept for centuries in *retard*.

*The Atlantic*, LVIII. 516.

**Retard of the tide**, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

**retardant** (rē-tār'dant), *a.* [*< L. retardan(t)-s*, ppr. of *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Retarding; tending to delay or impede motion, growth, or progress. [Rare.]

We know the *retardant* effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility.

*Stedman, Poets of America*, p. 468.

**retardation** (rē-tār-dā'shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *retardation* = Sp. *retardación* = Pg. *retardação* = It. *ritardazione*, *< L. retardatio(n)-s*, *< retardare*, pp. *retardatus*, retard: see *retard*.]

1. The act of retarding or making slower, or its effect; the hindering of motion, growth, or progress, or the hindrance effected; the act of delaying or impeding.

If the embryonic type were the offspring, then its failure to attain to the condition of the parent is due to the supervention of a slower rate of growth; to this phenomenon the term *retardation* was applied.

*E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 125.

2. In *physics*: (a) A continuous decrement of velocity; a negative acceleration.

The fall of meteoric dust on to the earth must cause a small *retardation* of the earth's rotation, although to an amount probably quite insensible in a century.

*Thomson and Tail, Nat. Phil.*, § 830.

It was generally supposed that the discrepancy between the theoretical and observed result is due to a *retardation* of the earth's rotation by the friction of the tides.

*C. A. Young, General Astronomy*, § 461.

(b) In *acoustics* and *optics*, the distance by which one wave is behind another. Better called *retard*, being translation of French *retard*.

In reflexion at the surface of a denser medium the reflected ray undergoes a *retardation* in respect to the incident ray of a half wave-length.

*Lommel, Light* (trans.), p. 240.

3. Postponement; deferment.

Out of this ground a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoar hairs.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 851.

4. Specifically, in *music*: (a) The act, process, or result of diminishing the speed or pace of the tempo. (b) The prolongation of a concordant tone into a chord where it is a discord which is resolved upward: opposed to *anticipation*, and distinguished from *suspension* by the upward resolution. [It would be well, however, if *retardation* were made the generic term, with *suspension* as a species.]

5. In *teleg.*, decrease in the speed of telegraph-signaling due to self-induction and induction from surrounding conductors.—6. That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

We find many persons who in seven years meet not with a violent temptation to a crime, but their battles are against impediments and *retardations* of improvement.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 99.

**Retardation of mean solar time**, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, or the number of seconds by which mean noon comes later each successive sidereal day, as if the mean sun hung back in its diurnal revolution.—**Retardation of the tides**. See *acceleration*.

**retardative** (rē-tār-dā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *retardatif* = It. *ritardativo*, *< L. retardatus*, pp. of *retardare*, retard.] Tending to retard; retarding.

## retardative

The retardative effects would also be largely increased, to a certain extent, in fact, in the case of the telephones.  
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII, 717.

**retardatory** (rē-tār'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< retard + -atory.*] Tending or having power to retard.

Instant promptitude of action, adequate retardatory  
Athenæum, No. 2862, p. 308.

**retarder** (rē-tār'dēr), *n.* One who retards; that which serves as a hindrance, impediment, or cause of retardation.

The disputing way of inquiry is so far from advancing that it is no inconsiderable retarder. Glanville.

**retardment** (rē-tār'd'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. retardement = Pr. retardamen = Pg. retardamento = It. ritardo = < ML. \*retardare = L. retardare, retard: see retard.*] The act of retarding; a retardation: delay.

What Maffee or which Art no more could stay  
But swatches charms can a retardment bring  
the resurrection of the Day,  
On resurrection of the Spring.

Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return.  
**retaint** (rē-tāint'), *n.* [*< re- + taunt, n.*] The repetition of a taunt. [Rare.]

With such tauntes and retaints, ye, in manner checke  
and checke mate to the uttermoste proofe of my patience.  
Hall, Richard III., f. 10. (Halliwell.)

**retch<sup>1</sup>** (rech), *v.* [(a) *< ME. rechen, < AS. recan, stretch, extend, hold forth (see under rack<sup>1</sup>, v.); mixed in mod. dial. use with (b) reach, < ME. rechen, < AS. rēcan, reach: see reach<sup>1</sup>.*] To reach. [Prov. Eng.]

I reche with a weapon or with my hande, je attains  
Palsgrave (Halliwell.)

**retch<sup>2</sup>** (rech), *v. i.* [Also formerly or dial. *reach*: *< ME. \*rechen, < AS. hrēcan, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. hrāca, spittle, expectoration, hrāca, hawking, clearing the throat, hræceton, hræctan, cruetate, reth, hræctung, reth-ing) = Icel. hrækja, hawk, spit (hraki, spittle): cf. OHG. rachen, MHG. rahsen, hawk: prob. ult. imitative (cf. hawk<sup>3</sup>). The AS. hræc, throat = MD. rache = OHG. rāho, MHG. racht, G. rachen, throat, jaws, are prob. unrelated.] To make efforts to vomit.*

The ashes of the said barke given in wine hote is greatly commended for the reching and spitting of blood.  
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlv. 4

"Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!"  
(Here he grew inarticulate with reching.)  
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 20.

**retch<sup>3</sup>** (rech), *v. i. and t.* [An assimilated form of *retch*.] Same as *retch*.

**retchless** (rech'les), *a.* [An assimilated form of *reckless*.] Same as *reckless*.

I left my native soile, full like a retchless man.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 324.

They are such retchless flies as you are, that blow out-purses abroad in every corner; your foolish having of money make them. L. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

**retchlessly** (rech'les-li), *adv.* Same as *recklessly*.

I do horribly and retchlessly neglect and lightly regard  
thy wrath hanging over my head.  
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II, 262.

**retchlessness** (rech'les-nes), *n.* Same as *recklessness*.

A viper that hast eat a passage through me,  
Through mine own bowels, by thy retchlessness.  
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

**rete** (rē'tē), *n.*; pl. *retia* (rē'shi-ā). [NL, *< L. rete, a net.*] In anat., a vascular network; a plexus, glomerulus, or congeries of small vessels; in bot., a structure like network.

It sends out convoluted vessels (*retia*) from the large cerebral cleft, which are connected with the roof of the ch. ft.  
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 513.

**Epidermal rete.** Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete Halleri.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis*.—**Rete Malpighii.** Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete mirabile,** a network or plexus of small veins or arteries, formed by the immediate breaking up of a vessel of considerable size, terminating either by reuniting in a single vessel (bipolar), or in capillaries (unipolar).—**Rete mirabile geminum or conjugatum,** a plexus in which arteries and veins are combined.—**Rete mirabile of Galen,** a meshwork of vessels formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some mammals.—**Rete mirabile simplex,** a plexus consisting of arteries only, or of veins only.—**Rete mucosum,** the deeper, softer part of the epidermis, below the stratum granulosum, consisting of prickly cells. Also called *stratum spinosum, rete mucosum Malpighii, rete Malpighii, stratum Malpighii, corpus reticulare, corpus mucosum, Malpighian layer, epidermal rete.* See cuts under *skin* and *seal-gland*.—**Rete vasculosum testis,** a network of vessels lying in the mediastinum testis, into which the straight tubules empty. It holds the accumulated secretion of the testis, discharging through the vasa deferentia. Also called *rete vasculosum Halleri, rete Halleri, rete testis, rete testis Halleri, spermatic rete.*

**reticulous** (rē-tē'shūs), *a.* [Irreg. *< rete + -ious.*] Same as *retiform*.

**retraction** (rē-tēk'shon), *n.* [*< L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, uncover, disclose, < re-, back, + te-*

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*gere, cover: see tegument.*] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a refection of its native colour, than a change.  
Boyle, Works, I, 685.

**retell** (rē-tel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + tell.*] To tell again.

Whatever Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .  
At such a time, with all the rest retold,  
May reasonably die, and never rise  
To do him wrong. Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

**retent**, *n.* [ME., for *retenue*, retinue: see *retinue*.] Retinue.

Syre Degrevant ys whom [home] went,  
And aftyr hys reten sent.  
Sir Degrevant, 930. (Halliwell.)

**retenance**, *n.* [ME., also *retenance, retenans*, also *retenance*, *< OF. retenance, < ML. \*retinentia, < L. retinere, retain: see retain.* Cf. *retinue*.] Retinue.

Mede was ymaried in meteles me thougte;  
That alle the riche retenans that regneth with the false  
Were bode to the bridle. Piers Plouman (B), ii. 52.

**retent** (rē-tent'), *n.* [*< L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] That which is retained. Imp. Diet.

**retention** (rē-tēn'shon), *n.* [*< OF. retention, F. rétention = Pr. retencio = Sp. retencion = Pg. retenção = It. ritenzione, < L. retentio(n-), a retaining, < retinere, pp. retentus, retain: see retain.*] 1. The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint: reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add  
My love, without retention or restraint.  
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can defend the acquisition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its retention. L. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 350.

3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

A forward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation.  
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, vi.

Looked at from the outside, the work [western doorway of tower of Trau] is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late retention of the forms of that admirable style.  
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 182.

4. The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with *memory*.

No woman's heart  
So big, to hold so much; they lack retention.  
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 99.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress towards knowledge, is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received.

Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 10.  
Any particular acquisitive task will become easier, and . . . more difficult feats of retention will become possible.  
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 237.

Hence—5†. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [Rare.]

That poor retention could not so much hold,  
Nor need I talley thy dear love to score;  
Therefore to give them from me was I hold,  
To trust those tables that receive thee more.  
Shak., Sonnets, cxxii.

6. In *med.*: (a) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the retention of food or medicine by the stomach; retention of urine. Hence—(b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.—7†. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit  
To send the old and miserable king  
To some retention and appointed guard.  
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 47.

8. In *Seals law*, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.—**Retention cyst,** a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—**Retention of urine, in med.,** a condition in which there is inability to empty the bladder voluntarily.—Syn. 2. Reservation, preservation. See *keep*.

**retentive** (rē-tēn'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. retentif = Pr. retentiu = Sp. Pg. It. retentivo, < L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] 1. *a.* 1†. Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,  
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.  
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 95.

## retial

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body retentive of heat or of magnetism; the retentive force of the stomach.—3. Specifically, in *psychol.*, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a retentive faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me.

Howell, Letters, ii. 30.  
Each mind . . . becomes specially retentive in the direction in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 294.

**Retentive faculty,** the faculty of mental retention; the memory.

II.† *n.* That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret checks . . . readily conspire with all outward retentives.  
Bp. Hall, Nabal and Abigail.

**retentively** (rē-tēn'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

**retentiveness** (rē-tēn'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being retentive; specifically, in *psychol.*, the capacity for retaining mental presentations: distinguished from *memory*, which implies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See *memory*.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished retentiveness of impressions.  
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 100.

Retentiveness is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter.

J. Ward, Encey. Brit., XX. 47.

**Magnetic retentiveness.** Same as *coercive force* (which see, under *coercive*).

**retentivity** (rē-tēn'tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rétivité*; as *retentive* + *-ity*.] Retentiveness; specifically, in *magnetism*, coercive force (which see, under *coercive*).

This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation is sometimes called coercive force; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*.  
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 80.

**retenue**, *n.* An obsolete form of *retinue*.

**Retepora** (rē-tep'ō-rā), *n.* [NL, *< Lamarek, 1801, < L. rete, net, + porus, a pore: see pore<sup>2</sup>.*] The typical genus of *Reteporidae*. *R. cellulosa* is known as *Neptune's ruffles*.

**retepore** (rē-tē-pōr), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. Retepora.*] 1. *n.* A member of the *Reteporidae*.



Retepore (*Retepora tubulata*), natural size.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidae*. **Reteporidae** (rē-tē-pōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Retepora + -idae.*] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarium is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliaceous, and fenestrate (whence the name), unilaminar, reticulately or freely ramose in one plane; and the zoecia are secund.

**retetelarian** (rē-tē-tē-lā-ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *retitelarian*.

**retex** (rē-tek's), *v. t.* [*< L. retexere, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < re-, back, again, + texere, weave: see text.*] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the forwardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be retexed.  
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 57. (Davies.)

**retexture** (rē-tek's'tūr), *n.* [*< re- + texture. Cf. retex.*] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume, . . . as treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and Retexture of Spiritual Tissues or Garments, forms, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of this my work on Clothes.  
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 2.

**rethor**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rhetor*.

**rethorice**, **rethoricker**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rhetoric*.

**rethoriant**, *a.* See *rhetorian*.

**rethoriously**, *adv.* See *rhetoriously*.

**retia**, *n.* Plural of *rete*.

**retial** (rē'shi-āl), *a.* [*< rete + -ial.*] Pertaining to a rete, or having its character.



**Retiariæ** (rē-shi-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *retiaria*, fem. of *retiarius*, adj.: see *retary*.] The spinning spiders; spiders which spin a web for the capture of their prey. See *Retitelæ*.

**retiarius** (rē-shi-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *retiarii* (-ī). [L.: see *retary*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and a net. With these implements he endeavored to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with helmet, shield, and sword.

**retary** (rē-shi-ā'ri), *a. and n.* [= F. *rétiare*, < L. *retiarius*, one who fights with a net, prop. adj., pertaining to a net, < *rete*, a net: see *rete*.] *I. a. 1.* Net-like.

*Retary* and hanging textures.

*Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus. ii.*

*2.* Spinning a web, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Retiariæ*.

We will not dispute the pictures of *retary* spiders, and their position in the web. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19.*

*3.* Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle.

Scholastic *retary* versatility of logic.

*Coleridge.*

*II. n.*; pl. *retiarics* (-riz). *1.* Same as *retiarius*.—*2.* A retary spider; a member of the *Retiariæ*.

**reticence** (ret'i-sens), *n.* [OF. *reticence*, F. *reticence* = Sp. Pg. *reticencia* = It. *reticenza*, < L. *reticentia*, silence, < *reticent* (-t)s, silent, reticent: see *reticent*.] *1.* The fact or character of being reticent; a disposition to keep, or the keeping of, one's own counsel; the state of being silent; reservation of one's thoughts or opinions.

Many times, I was, a smile, a reticence or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 811.*

I found,  
Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,  
Such fine reserve and noble reticence

*Tennyson, Geraint.*

*2.* In *rhet.*, aposiopesis. = *Syn. 1.* Reserve, taciturnity.

**reticency** (ret'i-sen-si), *n.* [As *reticence* (see -cy).] Reticence. *Imp. Dict.*

**reticent** (ret'i-sent), *a.* [OF. *reticent* (-t)s, ppr. of *reticere*, be silent, < *re*, again, + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Disposed to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters: as, he is very *reticent* about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally reticent.

*Lamb, To Coleridge. (Latham.)*

Mr. Glegg, like all men of his stamp, was extremely reticent about his will. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 12.*

**reticle** (ret'i-kl), *n.* [F. *reticule*, a net: see *reticle*.] Same as *reticula*, *2.*

The *reticle* [of the transit-telescope] is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective.

*Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 76.*

**reticula**, *n.* Plural of *reticulum*.

**reticular** (rē-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *reticulaire* = Sp. Pg. *reticular* = It. *reticolare*, < NL. *\*reticularis*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticle*.]

*1.* Formed like a net or of network. Hence, by extension—*2.* Having many similar openings which are large in proportion to the solid parts.—*3.* Like a network; entangled; complicated.

The law [in England] is blind, crooked, and perverse, but sure and equal. Its administration is on the practice of by gone ages, slow, *reticular*, complicated.

*The Century, XXVI. 822.*

*4.* In *anat.*, forming or formed by reticulation; retial; full of interstices; cancellate; areolar; cellular: as, *reticular* substance, tissue, or membrane, which is the areolar or cellular or ordinary connective tissue. The rete mucosum of the skin is sometimes specifically called the *reticular body*. See *rete*.—*Reticular cartilage*, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with yellow elastic fibers. Also called *elastic fibrocartilage*, *yellow elastic cartilage*.—*Reticular formation*, the formative reticularis, a formation occupying the anterior and lateral area of the oblongata dorsa of the pyramids and lower olives and extending up into the pons and mesencephalon. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh nerves mark its lateral boundaries. It presents interlacing longitudinal and transverse fibers with interspersed ganglion-cells. These cells are more frequent in the lateral parts, or formative reticularis grisea, which are marked off from the medullary parts, or formative reticularis alba, by the hypoglossal nerve-roots.—*Reticular lamina*, see *lamina*.—*Reticular layer of skin*, the deeper-lying part of the corium, below the papillary layer.

**reticulare** (rē-tik'ū-lār), *n.* [NL., neut. of *\*reticularis*: see *reticular*.] The reticular epidermal layer, more fully called *corpus reticulare*; the rete mucosum (which see, under *rete*). **Reticularia**<sup>1</sup> (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-ū), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *\*reticularis*, reticular: see *reticle*.] Foraminiferous protozoans: a synonym of *For-*

*aminifera*. Also *Reticulosa*. *W. B. Carpenter, 1862.*

**Reticularia**<sup>2</sup> (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-ū), *n.* [NL. (Bul-liard, 1791), < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticle*.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Reticulariaceæ*. The spores, capillitium, and columella are uniformly bright-colored, without lime.

**Reticulariaceæ** (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-ū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Reticularia*<sup>2</sup> + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Reticularia*.

**reticularian** (rē-tik'ū-lār-i-an), *a. and n.* [OF. *reticularia*<sup>1</sup> + *-an*.] *1. a.* Having a reticulated or foraminated test; pertaining to the *Reticularia*, or having their characters.

*II. n.* A member of the *Reticularia*; a foraminifer.

**reticularly** (rē-tik'ū-lār-i), *adv.* So as to be reticulate; in a reticular manner.

The outer surface of the chorion is *reticularly* ridged.

*Owen, Anat.*

**reticulary** (rē-tik'ū-lār-i), *a.* [OF. *reticularis*: see *reticular*.] Same as *reticular*.

The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab color, and all cut into a *reticulary* work of branches, . . . was far from beautiful about Rotterdam. *Carlyle, in Froude (Life in London, xx.).*

**reticulate** (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *reticulé* = Pg. *reticulado* = It. *reticolato*, < L. *reticulatus*, made like a net, < *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticle*.] Netted; resembling network; having distinct lines or veins crossing as in network; covered with netted lines. Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, having distinct lines or veins crossing like network. (b) In *mineral.*, applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibers crossed by other fibers which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. (c) In *bot.*: (1) Resembling network; netted or mesh-like; retiform: said especially of a venation. (2) Netted-veined; retinerved: said of leaves or other organs. See *netted-veined*, and cuts 1 to 6 under *nercation*.—*Reticulate tarsus*, in *ornith.*, a tarsometatarsus covered with reticulations produced by numerous small plates separated by lines of impression. The reticulate tarsus is specially distinguished from the *scutellate tarsus*, and also from the *laminated or beaded tarsus*. See *reticulation*, *2.*, and cuts under *beaded* and *scutellate*.

**reticulate** (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reticulated*, ppr. *reticulating*. [OF. *reticulate*, *a.*] *I. trans.* To form into network; cover with intersecting lines resembling network. [Rare.]

Spurs or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps, and, as it were, *reticulating* these provinces, give to the valleys the protection of a particular inclosure to each. *Jefferson, To La Fayette (Correspondence, II. 105).*

*II. intrans.* In *zool.*, to cross irregularly so as to form meshes like those of a net: as, lines which *reticulate* on a surface.

**reticulated** (rē-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *p. a.* [OF. *reticulate* + *-ed*.] Same as *reticulate*, *a.*—*Reticulated glass*. See *glass*.—*Reticulated head-dress*. Same as *crequine*.—*Reticulated line*, a line formed of a succession of loops or links, like a chain; a catenulated line. [Rare.]—*Reticulated masonry*. Same as *reticulated work*.—*Reticulated micrometer*, a reticule or network in equal squares, intended to be placed in the focus of a telescope and be viewed generally by a low power. Such an instrument is useful in some zone-work.—*Reticulated molding*, in *arch.*, a molding ornamented with



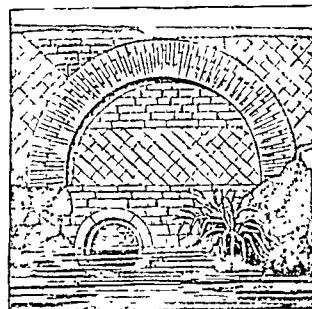
Reticulated Molding—Walls of Old Sarum, Wiltshire, England.

a fillet interlaced in various ways like network, or otherwise formed so as to present a meshed appearance. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles.

—*Reticulated work*, a variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozenge-wise, so that the joints resemble the meshes of a net. This form of masonry was very common among the



Reticulated Molding.



Ancient Roman Reticulated Work.

Romans, in Auvergne in France in the middle ages, and elsewhere. Also known as *opus reticulatum*. See also cut under *opus*.

**reticulately** (rē-tik'ū-lāt-lī), *adv.* So as to form a network or reticulation.

Generally the sporangium contains, besides the spores, a structure called the *capillitium*, consisting sometimes of small thin-walled tubes anastomosing *reticulately*.

*Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 276.*

**reticulate-veined** (rē-tik'ū-lāt-vānd), *a.* Netted-veined.

**reticulation** (rē-tik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *reticulation* = It. *reticulazione*; < *reticulate* + *-ion*.]

*1.* The character of being reticulated or net-like; that which is reticulated; a network, or an arrangement of veins, etc., resembling one.

It is curious to observe the minute *reticulations* of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people, while cold, venomous, and patient he watched his victims from the centre of his web.

*Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 270.*

The Rhizomata [of *Calamites undulatus*] . . . are beautifully covered with a cellular *reticulation* on the thin bark, and show occasional round areoles marking the points of exit of the rootlets.

*Darwin, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 168.*

*2.* In *ornith.*, one of the plates or small scales the assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird reticulate; also, the whole set of such plates, and the state of being reticulate: distinguished from *scutellation* and *lamination*. The individual reticulations may be quite regularly six-sided, like the cells of honeycomb, or of various other figures. Reticulation of the sides and back of the tarsus often concurs with scutellation on the front. The impressed lines may be mere creases in uniformly soft integument, somewhat like those of the human palm, or they may separate hard, roughened, or granulated reticulations. It is most characteristic of the feet of wading and swimming birds to show reticulation, and of those of land-birds to be scutellate or laminate, or both.

*3.* A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

**reticule** (ret'i-kül), *n.* [OF. *reticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule, < L. *reticulum*, neut., also *reticulus*, m., a little net, reticule, double dim. of *rete*, a net: see *rete*. Doublet of *reticle*.] *1.* A bag, originally of network, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or upon the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

There were five loads of straw, but then of those a lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry.

*De Quincey, Spanish Nan.*

Dear Muse, 'tis twenty years or more  
Since that enchanted, fairy time  
When you came tapping at my door,  
Your *reticule* stuffed full of rhyme.

*T. B. Aldrich, At Twoscore*

*2.* An attachment to a telescope, consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other. These may form squares as in the reticulated micrometer, or they may be arranged meridionally, except two at right angles or perhaps one nearly at right angles, or otherwise. Also *reticle*.

*3.* Same as *reticulum*, *1.*

**Reticulosa** (rē-tik'ū-lō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *\*reticulosus*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticle*.] Same as *Reticularia*<sup>1</sup>.

**reticulose** (rē-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, minutely or finely reticulate.

**reticulum** (rē-tik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *reticula* (-lī). [NL., < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticle* and *reticle*.] *1.* A network. Also *reticle*.—

*2.* Neuroglia. *Kölliker*.—*3.* The network which pervades the substance of the cell and nucleus inclosing the softer portions of the protoplasm.

—*4.* The second stomach of a ruminant; that part of a quadripartite stomach which is between the rumen or paunch and the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; the hood or honeycomb-bag: so called from the reticulation of the ridges into which the mucous membrane is thrown up. It makes the best part of tripe. See cuts under *ruminant* and *Tragulidae*.—*5.* In *bot.*, any reticulated structure; sometimes, specifically, the fibrous web at the base of the petiole in some palms.—*6.* [cap.] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille. Also *Reticulus Rhomboidalis*.

**retiercé** (rē-tyār-sā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *retiers*, a third part of a third, < *re*, again, + *tiers*, third: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided fessewise into three equal parts, each of which is subdivided fessewise and bears three tinctures, which are the same in their order in each of the three parts; barry of nine, of three successive tinctures thrice repeated, as gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable.

**Retifera** (rē-tif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retifus*: see *retiferous*.] A family of De Blainville's cerriobranchiate *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, based on the genus *Patella*; the true limpets. See *Patellidae*.

**retiferous** (rē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. retiferus, < L. rete, a net, + ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] Having a net or retia; reticulate.

**retiform** (rē-ti'fōrm), *a.* [*< OF. retiforme, F. retiforme = Pg. It. retiforme, < NL. retiformis, < L. rete, a net, + forma, shape*.] 1. In anat. and zool. retial; like a network or rete in form or appearance; reticular; as, the *retiform coat* of the eyeball.—2. In bot., net-like; reticulate.—Retiform connective tissue. See *adventitious*, under "tissue".

**retina** (ret'i-nā), *n.* [= *OF. retine, rectine, F. rétine* = *Sp. Pg. It. retina, < NL. retina, retina*: so called because resembling a net-work, < *L. rete, a net*: see *retib*.] The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the posterior part of the eyeball, between the choroid coat and the vitreous humor. It extends from the entrance into the eyeball of the optic nerve toward the crystalline lens, terminating in the ora serrata. A modified division of the retinal structure is, however, continued forward as the pars ciliaris retinae. The retina consists of a delicate and complex expansion and modification of the optic nerve, supported by a network of connective tissue. It may be divided into ten layers: (1) internally, next the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor, the internal limiting membrane, formed of the expanded bases of the fibers of Müller; (2) the fibers of the optic nerve; (3) layer of ganglion-cells; (4) internal molecular or granular layer; (5) inner nuclear layer; (6) external molecular or granular layer; (7) external nuclear layer; (8) external limiting membrane, which is connected with the ends of Müller's fibers; (9) layer of rods and cones, or bacillary layer; (10) pigmentary layer. In the center of the back part of the retina, near the line of the optic axis, is the macula lutea, the most sensitive part of the retina; and in the center of the macula is a depression, the fovea centralis, in which the rods are absent. The color of the macula is due to a yellow pigment. About one-tenth of an inch internally to the fovea is the point of entrance of the optic nerve with its central artery; the retina is incomplete at this point, and constitutes the "blind spot." The nerve-fibers have been estimated to number 400,000 broad and as many narrow fibers, and for each fiber there are 7 cones, 100 rods, and 1 pigment-cell. The retina serves the purpose of vision in being the organ through which vibrations of luminiferous ether excite the optic nerve to its appropriate activity. See *eye*.

—Central artery and vein of retina. See *central*.—Coarctate retina, a funnel-shaped condition of the retina, due to the accumulation of fluid between the retina and the choroid.—Epilepsy of the retina. See *epilepsy*.—Pigmentary layer of the retina. See *pigmentary*.—Rod-and-cone layer of the retina, a layer composed of minute elongated cylindrical and flask-shaped elements arranged vertically to the pigmentary layer of the retina, and parallel to one another. Also called *columnar layer*, *bacillary layer*, *stratum bacillosum*, *stratum cylindricum*, *Jacob's membrane*, *Jacobian membrane*.

**retinaculum** (ret-i-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *retinacula* (-lū). [= *F. retinacle, < L. retinaculum, a band, tether, halter, tie, < retinere, hold back*: see *retin*.] 1. In bot.: (a) A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast. (b) The persistent and indurated hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Aranthaceae*. *A. Gray*.—2. In anat., a restraining band; a bridle or frenum: applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind down the tendons of muscles; also to the bridle of the ileocecal valve.—3. In entom., specifically, a small scale or plate which in some insects checks undue protrusion of the sting.—4. In surg., an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, etc.—Retinacula of Morgagni, or retinacula of the ileocecal valve, the membranous ridge formed by the coalescence of the valvular segments at each end of the opening between the ileum and the colon. Also called *frena*.—Retinaculum peroneorum, a fibrous band which holds in place the tendons of the peroneal muscles as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calcaneum.—Retinaculum tendineum, a transverse band of fibrous tissue which in the region of joints passes over the tendons, and serves to hold them close to the bone, as the annular ligaments of the wrist and the ankle.

**retinal** (ret'i-nal), *a.* [*< retina + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the retina; as, *retinal structure*; *retinal expansion*; *retinal images*.



Diagrammatic View of a Section of the Nervous Elements of the Retina, showing various layers and structures labeled with letters a through i.

Surely if form and length were originally retinal sensations, retinal rectangles ought not to become acute or obtuse, and lines ought not to alter their relative lengths as they do. *W. James, Mind, XII, 527.*

**Retinal apoplexy**, hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina.—Retinal horizon, Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball.—Retinal image, the image of external objects formed on the retina.—Retinal ischemia, partial or complete anemia of the retina, caused by contraction of one or more branches of the arteria centralis retinae.—Retinal purple. Same as *rhodopsin*.

**retinalite** (rē-tin'a-lit), *n.* [*Prop. < rhethinolite, < Gr. ῥήτιν, resin (see resin), + λίθος, stone*.] A green translucent variety of serpentine, from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

**retinerved** (rē-ti-nērvd), *a.* [*< L. rete, net, + nervus, nerve, + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] In bot., mottled-veined; reticulate.

**retinite** (ret'i-nit), *n.* [= *F. rétinite, < Gr. ῥήτιν, resin (see resin), + -itis<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. Highgate resin.—2. One of the French names for pitch-stone or obsidian, occasionally used in this sense by writers in English, especially in translating from the French. See *ent* under *fluidal*.

**retinitis** (ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [*NL., < retina + -itis*.] Inflammation of the retina.—Albuminuric retinitis, retinitis caused by Bright's disease.—Diabetic retinitis, retinitis occurring in diabetes.—Nephritic retinitis. See *nephritic*.—Retinitis pigmentosa, a chronic interstitial connective-tissue proliferation of all the layers of the eye, with development of pigment due to a proliferation of the pigment-layer, and with final atrophy of the optic nerve.

**retinochoroiditis** (ret'i-nō-kō-roi-ūi'tis), *n.* [*NL., < retina + choroid + -itis*.] In *pathol.*, same as *chorioretinitis*.

**retinogen** (ret'i-nō-jon), *n.* [*< NL. retina, retina + -gen, producing*: see *retin*.] The outer one of two layers into which the ectoderm of the embryonic eye of an arthropod may be differentiated: distinguished from *gangliogen*.

**retinoid** (ret'i-noid), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥήτιν, resin, + εἶδος, form*.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin.

**retinophora** (ret-i-nof'ō-rē), *n.*; pl. *retinophorae* (-rē). [*NL., < retina, retina, + Gr. φῶρος, φέρειν = E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] One of those cells of the embryonic eye of arthropods which secrete the chitinous crystalline cone on that surface which is toward the axis of the ommatidium. Also called *vitrella*.

**retinoscopy** (ret'i-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< NL. retina + Gr. σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view*.] 1. *Skiascopy*.—2. Examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope.

**retinoskiagraphy**, *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

**Retinospora** (ret-i-nos'pō-rē), *n.* [*NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < Gr. ῥήτιν, resin, + σπόρα, seed*.] A former genus of coniferous trees, now united to *Chamaecyparis*, from which it has been distinguished by the conspicuous resin-ducts in the seed-coat. Several species are often cultivated in America under the name *retinospora*. They are also known as *Japanese cypresses*—*C. (R.) obtusa* as the *Japanese tree-of-the-sun*, *C. (R.) pisifera* as *sawara*. They are in use for lawn-decoration, and for hedges, especially the golden *retinospora*, consisting of cultivated varieties (var. *aurea*) of both these species, with yellowish foliage.

**retinue** (ret'i-nū, formerly rē-tin'ū), *n.* [*< ME. retinue, < OF. retinue, a retinue, F. retinue, reserve, modesty (= Pr. retinuda; ML. reflex retenta), fem. of retenu, pp. of retinere, < L. retinere, retain*: see *retain*.] 1. A body of retainers; a suite, as of a prince or other great personage; a train of persons; a cortege; a procession.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,  
But other of your insolent retinue  
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak., Lear, i. 4. 221.*

To horse we got, and so  
Went forth in long retinue following up  
The river as it narrow'd to the hills.  
*Tennyson, Princess, iii.*

2. An accompaniment; a concomitant. [Rare.]  
The long retinue of a prosperous reign,  
A series of successful years.  
*Dryden, Thucydides Augustalis, l. 507.*

To have at one's retinue, to have retained by one.  
He hadde eek wenches at his retinue.  
*Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 55.*

**retinula** (rē-tin'ū-lū), *n.*; pl. *retinulae* (-lē). [*NL., dim. of retina, retina: see retina*.] In entom., a group of combined retinal cells, bearing a rhabdom. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.*

**retinular** (rē-tin'ū-lār), *a.* [*< retinula + -ar<sup>3</sup>*.] Of or pertaining to a retinula.

**retiped** (rē-ti'pēd), *a.* [*< L. rete, a net, + pes (ped-) = E. foot*.] Having reticulate tarsi, as a bird.

**retiracy** (rē-tir'ē-si), *n.* [*Irrog. < retire + -acy, appar. after the analogy of privacy*.] Retirement; seclusion. [Recent.]

The two windows were draped with sheets, . . . the female mind cherishing a prejudice in favor of *retiracy* during the night-capped periods of existence.  
*L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 61.*

He . . . in explanation of his motive for such remorseless *retiracy*, says: "I am engaged in a business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known I had written a novel."  
*The Critic, March 1, 1884, p. 97.*

**retirade** (ret-i-rād'), *n.* [*< F. retirade (= Sp. Pg. (milit.) retirada = It. ritirata), < ritirer, retire*: see *retire*. Cf. *tirade*.] In fort., a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle.

**retiral** (rē-tir'al), *n.* [*< retire + -al*.] The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due: as, the *retiral* of a bill. *Cotgrave. (Imp. Dict.)*

**retire** (rē-tir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retired*, ppr. *retiring*. [*< OF. retirer, F. retirer (= Pr. Sp. Pg. retirar = It. ritirare), retire, withdraw, < re-, back, + tirer, draw*: see *tire<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *active*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw back; take or lead back; cause to move backward or retreat.

He, our hope, might have retired his power,  
And driven into despair an enemy's hope.  
*Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 46.*

The locks between her chamber and his will,  
Each one, by him enforced, retire his ward.  
*Shak., Lucrece, l. 303.*

2. To take away; withdraw; remove.  
Where the sun is present all the year,  
And never doth retire his golden ray.  
*Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, Ded.*

I will retire my favorable presence from them.  
*Leighton, Works (ed. Carter), p. 366.*

3. To lead apart from others; bring into retirement; remove as from a company or a frequented place into seclusion: generally with a reflexive pronoun.

Beseech you, give me leave to retire myself.  
*Shak., Cor., i. 3. 30.*

Good Dioclesian,  
Weary of pomp and state, retires himself,  
With a small train, to a most private range  
In Lombardy.  
*Fletcher (and another?), Prothetess, v. (cho.).*

4. To withdraw; separate; abstract.  
Let us suppose . . . the soul of Castor, while he is sleeping, retired from his body.  
*Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 12.*

So soon as you wake, retire your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things.  
*Penn, Advice to Children, ii.*

5. Specifically, to remove from active service; place on the retired list, as of the army or navy.—6. To recover; redeem; regain by the payment of a sum of money; hence, specifically, to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying: as, to *retire* the bonds of a railway company; to *retire* a bill.

If he be furnished with supplies for the retiring of his old wardrobe from pawn.  
*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.*

Many of these [State banks] were in being before the enactment of the national banking law, declined reorganization under its terms, and were obliged to retire their circulation.  
*Harper's Mag., LXXX. 459.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw back; go back; return.

He'll say in Troy, when he retires,  
The Grecian dames are sunburnt, and not worth  
The splinter of a lance. *Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 281.*

At his command the uprooted hills retired  
Each to his place. *Milton, P. L., vi. 781.*

2. To draw back; fall back; retreat; as from battle or danger.

The winter coming on, and sickness growing  
Upon our soldiers, we will retire to Calais.  
*Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 56.*

Here Nature first begins  
Her farthest verge, and Chaos to retire  
As from her utmost works, a broken foe.  
*Milton, P. L., ii. 1038.*

At me you smiled, but unbeguiled  
I saw the snare, and I retired.  
*Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.*

3. To withdraw; go away or apart; depart; especially, to betake one's self, as from a company or a frequented place, into privacy; go into retirement or seclusion; in the army or navy, to go voluntarily on the retired list.

If you be pleased, retire into my cell  
And there repose. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 161.*

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,  
And to herself she gladly doth retire.  
*Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, Int.*

Q. Mary dying a little after, and he [Phillip] retiring, there could be nothing done. *Howell, Letters, i. vi. 3.*

Banish'd therefore by his kindred, he retires into Greece.  
*Milton, Hist. Eng., i.*

How oft we saw the sun retire,  
And burn the threshold of the night.  
*Tennyson, The Voyage.*

4. To withdraw from business or active life.  
— 5. Specifically, to go to bed.

Satisfied that his wife had not been from home that evening, . . . he fell into raptures with her. . . . They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they retired all in the most perfect good humour.  
*Fielding, Amelia*, x. 3.

Our landlady's daughter said, the other evening, that she was going to retire; whereupon . . . the schoolmistress [said] . . . in good plain English that it was her bed-time.  
*O. W. Holmes, Autocrat*, ix.

6. To slope back; recede; retreat.  
The grounds which on the right aspire,  
In dimness from the view retire.  
*T. Parrell, Night-Piece on Death.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. To depart, recede. See *retreat*.  
**retire** (rē-tīr'), *n.* [= *It. ritiro*; from the verb: see *retire*, *v.*] 1. The act of retiring; withdrawal. Specifically — (a) Return; removal to a former place or position.

She conjures him by high almighty Jove . . .  
That to his borrow'd bed he make retire.  
*Shak., Lucius*, i. 673.

- (b) Retreat, especially in war.  
From off our towers we might behold,  
From first to last, the onset and retire  
Of both your armies.  
*Shak., K. John*, ii. 1. 326.

But chasing the enemy so far for our reconnoitre as powder and arrows wanted, the Spaniards perceiving this returned and in our mens retire they slew six of them.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, quoted in R. Eden's *First Books on America* (ed. Arber), p. xx.

- (c) Retirement; withdrawal into privacy or seclusion; hence, a state of retirement.

Ever . . . with audible lament  
Discover'd soon the place of her retire.  
*Milton, P. L.*, xi. 267.

By some freakful chance he made retire  
From his companions, and set forth to walk.  
*Keats, Lamia*, i.

- 2†. A place of retirement or withdrawal.  
This worlds gay shows, which we admire,  
Be but vaine shadows to this safe retire  
Of life, which here in lowliness ye lead.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, vi. iv. 27.

And unto Calais (to his strong retire)  
With speed betakes him  
*Daniel, Civil Wars*, vii. 18.

- 3†. Repair; resort.  
All his behaviours did make their retire  
To the court of his eye, peeping thorough desire.  
*Shak., L. L. L.*, ii. 1. 231.

**retired** (rē-tīrd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retire*, *v.*] 1. Secluded from society or from public notice; apart from public view.

Since the exile of Posthumus, most retired  
Hath her life been.  
*Shak., Cymbeline*, iii. 5. 36.

And add to these retired leisure,  
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.  
*Milton, Il Penseroso*, l. 49.

2. Withdrawn from public comprehension or knowledge; private; secret.

Language most shows a man: Speak, that I may see thee. It springs out of the most retired and inmost parts of us.  
*B. Jonson, Discoveries, Oratio Imago Anim.*

Those deeper and retired thoughts which, with every man Christianity instructed, ought to be most frequent.  
*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, i.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a retired merchant.

Roanne seem'd to me one of the pleasantest and most agreeable places imaginable for a retired person.  
 *Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 26, 1644.

The English lord is a retired shopkeeper, and has the prejudices and tinnities of that profession.  
*Emerson, W. I. Emancipation*.

4. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement; also, characteristic of a retired life.

There was one old lady of retired habits, but who had been much in Italy.  
*DuRoi, My Nov.*, x. 2.

**Retired flank**, in *fort*, a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of the work. — **Retired list**, in the army and navy, a list on which the names of officers disabled for active service are placed. In the United States navy, all officers between the grades of vice-admiral and lieutenant-commander must be retired at the age of sixty-two, and any officer may be retired on application after forty years of service; in the United States army, any officer is retired on application after forty years of service, and any officer after forty-five years of service, or at the age of sixty-two, may be retired at the discretion of the President. Officers on the retired list can be ordered on duty only in case of war.

**retiredly** (rē-tīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy. *Imp. Dict.*

**retiredness** (rē-tīr'ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being retired; seclusion; privacy; reserve.

This king, with a toad-like retiredness of mind, had suffered, and well remembered what he had suffered, from the war in Thessalia.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, ii.

I am glad you make this right use of this sweetness,  
This sweet retirement.  
*Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess*, v. 3.

**retirement** (rē-tīr'ment), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) retirement = Sp. retiro = Pg. retiro*] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing from action, service, use, sight, public notice, or company; withdrawal: as, the retirement of an army from battle; the retirement of bonds; the retirement of invalid soldiers from service; retirement into the country.

I beseech your majesty, make up,  
Lest your retirement do amaze your friends.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, v. 4. 6.

With the retirement of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army.  
*Lincoln, in Raymond*, p. 178.

2. The state of being retired from society or public life; seclusion; a private manner of life.

His addiction was to courses vain, . . .  
And never noted in him any study,  
Any retirement, any sequestration  
From open haunts and popularity.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. V.*, i. 1. 68.

Men of such a disposition generally affect retirement, and absence from public affairs.  
*Bacon, Moral Fables*, iii, Expl.

Few that court Retirement are aware  
Of half the toils they must encounter there.  
*Couper, Retirement*, i. 609.

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, have so many hours' thoughts, and yet never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation or reflection.  
*Locke, Human Understanding*, II. i. § 17.

4. A retired or sequestered place; a place to which one withdraws for privacy or freedom from public or social cares.

The King, sir, . . .  
Is in his retirement marvellous distempered.  
*Shak., Hamlet*, iii. 2. 312.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whose spirit is confined, and apt to sit still, and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 251.

- 5†. Recovery; retrieval.

There be a sort of muddle, hot-brain'd, and always unedify'd consciences, apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past retirement.  
*Milton, Likonoklastes*, xxviii.

=Syn. 2. Seclusion, loneliness, etc. See *solitude*.  
**retirer** (rē-tīr'ēr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

**retiring** (rē-tīr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *retire*, *v.*] 1. Departing; retreating; going out of sight or notice.

There are few men so wise that they can look even at the back of a retiring sorrow with composure.  
*Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 65.

2. Fond of retirement; disposed to seclusion; shrinking from society or publicity; reserved.

Louis seemed naturally rather a grave, still, retiring man.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, xxiii.

He [the rhinoceros] developed a nimbleness of limb and ferocity of temper that might hardly have been expected of so bulky and retiring an individual.  
*P. Robinson, Under the Sun*, p. 172.

3. Unobtrusive; modest; quiet; subdued: as, a person of retiring manners.

She seemed flattered, too, by the circumstance of entering a strange house; for it appeared her habits were most retiring and secluded.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, xii.

In general, colours which are most used for the expression of . . . shade have been called retiring.  
*Field's Chromatography*, p. 46.

4. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Binnle had his retiring pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India.  
*Thackeray, Newcomes*, viii.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Coy, bashful, diffident, shy.

**Retitelæ** (ret-i-tē-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. rete*, a net, + *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders which spin webs whose threads cross irregularly in all directions. They are known as *line-weavers*. *Walcenaer*.

**Retitelariæ** (ret-i-tē-lā-rī-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Retitelæ* + *-ariæ*.] Same as *Retitelæ*.

**retitelarian** (ret-i-tē-lā-rī-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Retitelariæ*.

2. *n.* A retitelarian spider; a retinary.

**retorian**, *a. and n.* See *retorian*.

**retorquet**, *v. t.* [*< OF. retorquer, < L. retorquere*, turn back: see *retort*.] To turn back; cause to revert. [Rare.]

Shall we, in this detested guise,  
With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay,  
Gripping our bowels with retorted thoughts.  
*Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great*, v. 1. 237.

**retorsion** (rē-tōr'shon), *n.* [= *F. rétorsion = Sp. retorsion = Pg. retorsão, < ML. retorsio(n-), < L. retortio(n-)*, a twisting or bending back, *< L. retorquere*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*.] The act of retorting; retaliation; specifically, in international law, the adoption toward another nation or its subjects of a line of treatment in accordance with the course pursued by itself or them in the like circumstances. It implies peaceful retaliation. Also written *retortion*.

Reprisals differ from retorsion in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while retorsion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him. *Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 114.

**retort**<sup>1</sup> (rē-tōrt'), *v.* [*< ME. retorten, retourten, retort, return, < OF. retort (< L. retortus), < F. retordre, also < retorquer*, twist back, = *Sp. Pg. retorcer = It. ritorcere, < L. retorquere*, twist back, turn back, east back (*argumentum retorquere*, retort an argument), *< re-*, back, + *torquere*, twist: see *tor*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To twist back; bend back by twisting or curving; turn back.

It would be tried, how . . . the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were sinuous.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 132.

- 2†. To throw back; specifically, to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others,  
Heat them, and they retort that heat again  
To the first giver.  
*Shak., T. and C.*, iii. 3. 161.

Dear sir, retort me naked to the world  
Rather than lay those burdens on me, which  
Will stifle me.  
*Brome, Jovial Crew*, i.

He pass'd  
Long way through hostile scorn, . . .  
And, with retorted scorn, his back he turn'd.  
*Milton, P. L.*, v. 906.

- 3†. To cast back; reject; refuse to accept or grant.

The duke's unjust  
Thus to retort your manifest appeal.  
*Shak., M. for M.*, v. 1. 303.

4. To return; turn back or repel, as an argument, accusation, manner of treatment, etc., upon the originator; retaliate: rarely applied to the return of kindness or civility.

We shall retort these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit.  
*B. Jonson, Case is Altered*, i. 2.

He . . . discovered the errors of the Roman church, retorted the arguments, stated the questions.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 76.

He was eminently calculated to exercise that moral pride which enables a poet to defy contemporary criticism, to retort contemporary scorn. *Whipple, Lss. and Rev.*, I. 234.

5. To reply resentfully.

What if thy son  
Prove disobedient, and reproved, retort  
Wherefore didst thou beget me? I sought it not.  
*Milton, P. L.*, x. 761.

- II. *intrans.* 1†. To curve, twist, or coil back.

Her hairs as Gorgon's foul retorting snakes.  
*Greene, Ditty*.

This line, thus curve and thus orbicular,  
Render direct and perpendicular;  
But so direct, that in no sort  
It ever may in Rings retort.  
*Congreve, An Impossible Thing*.

2. To retaliate; turn back an argument, accusation, or manner of treatment upon the originator; especially, to make a resentful reply; respond in a spirit of retaliation.

He took a joke without retorting by an impertinence.  
*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 43.

Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, retorted with great acrimony when it was concluded.  
*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 1.

- 3†. To return.

gilt they retourne agen by Jerusalem.  
*Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 24. (*Hallivell*.)

**retort**<sup>1</sup> (rē-tōrt'), *n.* [*< retort*, *v.*] The act of retorting; the repelling of an argument, accusation, or incivility; hence, that which is retorted; a retaliatory act or remark; especially, a sharp or witty rejoinder; a repartee.

He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort Cou-teous*.  
*Shak., As you Like it*, v. 4. 76.

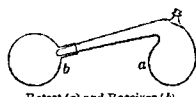
The license of wit, the lash of criticism, and the retort of the libel suit, testified to the officiousness, as well as the usefulness, of the . . . "knights of the quill."  
*The Century*, XL. 314.

=Syn. See *repartee*.

**retort**<sup>2</sup> (rē-tōrt'), *n.* [*< OF. retorte = Sp. Pg. retorta, < ML. retorta, a retort, lit. 'a thing bent or twisted,' being in form identical with OF. reorte, riorte = It. ritorta, a band, tie, < ML. retorta, a band, tie (of a vine); < L. retorta,*

retort

fem. of *retortus*, pp. of *retorque*, twist back: see *retort<sup>1</sup>*.] In *chem.* and the *arts*, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, etc., employed for the purpose of distilling or reflecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask, and heat is applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to permit the introduction of liquids without soiling the neck. The name is also generally given to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, or bones, are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and in shape.



Retort (a) and Receiver (b).

**retort<sup>2</sup>** (rē-tōrt'), v. t. [*< retort<sup>1</sup>, n.*] In *metall.*, to separate by means of a retort, as gold from an amalgam. Gold is always obtained in the form of an amalgam in stamping quartz-rock, and frequently, also, in washing auriferous detritus with the sluice. The amalgam is placed in an iron retort, and then heated, when the mercury passes off in vapor and is condensed in a suitable receiver—the gold, always more or less alloyed with silver, remaining behind. See *gold*.

**retorted** (rē-tōrt'ed), v. a. [*Pp. of retort<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. Twisted back; bent back; turned back.

He flies indeed, but threatens as he flies,  
With heart indignant and revolted eyes.  
Pope, *Iliad*, xvii. 129.

2. In *her.*, fretted or interlaced: said especially of serpents so arranged as to form a heraldic knot.

**retorter** (rē-tōrt'ēr), n. One who retorts.  
**retort-holder** (rē-tōrt'hōl'ēr), n. A device for holding flasks or retorts in applying heat to them, or for convenience at other times, or for holding a funnel, etc.

**retort-house** (rē-tōrt'hous), n. That part of a gas-works in which the retorts are situated.

**retortion** (rē-tōrt'shən), n. [*< ML. retortio(n)-, retorsio(n)-, a twisting or bending back, < L. retorque, pp. retortus, twist back: see retort<sup>1</sup>, and cf. reforsion.*] 1. The act of turning or bending back.

Our Sea, whose divers-branched retortions  
Divide the World in three unequal Portions.  
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.  
As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy retortion to pierce and wound itself.  
J. Spencer, *Prodigies*, p. 253. (Latham.)

2. The act of giving back or retaliating anything, as an accusation or an indignity; a retort.

Complaints and retortions are the common refuge of causes that want better arguments.  
Lively Oracles (1678), p. 24. (Latham.)

**retortive** (rē-tōrt'iv), a. [*< retort<sup>1</sup> + -ive.*] Retorting; turning backward; retrospective. [Rare.]

From all his gulleit plots the veil they drew,  
With eye retortive look'd creation thro'.  
J. Barlow, *The Columbiad*, v. 466.

**retort-scaler** (rē-tōrt'skāl'ēr), n. An instrument for removing mechanically the incrustation from the interior of coal-gas retorts. The scale is sometimes removed by combustion.

**retoss** (rē-tōs'), v. t. [*< re- + toss.*] To toss back or again.

Along the skies,  
Tost and retost, the ball incessant flies.  
Pope, *Odyssey*, vi. 112.

**retouch** (rē-tuch'), v. t. [*< OF. (and F.) retoucher = Sp. Pg. retocar = It. ritoccare; as re- + touch.*] To touch or touch up again; improve by new touches; revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore or strengthen a faded part, make additions, or remove blemishes, for its general improvement.

He sighs, departs, and leaves th' accomplish'd plan,  
That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day  
Labor'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams.  
Couper, *Task*, iii. 786.

That piece  
By Pietro of Cortona—probably  
His scholar Ciro Ferri may have retouched.  
Brownings, *Illeg and Book*, l. 216.

These (frescos) are in very bad preservation—much faded and retouched.  
The Century, XXXVII. 513.

**retouch** (rē-tuch'), n. [*< F. retouche = Sp. Pg. retoque = It. ritocco; from the verb: see retouch, v.*] A repeated touch; an additional touch given in revision; specifically, in the *fine arts*, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.

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So many Touches and Retouches, when the Face is finished.  
Steele, *Tender Husband*, iv. 1.  
To write con amore, . . . with perpetual touches and retouches, . . . and an unwearying pursuit of unattainable perfection, was, I think, no part of his character.  
Johnson, *Dryden*.

**retoucher** (rē-tuch'ēr), n. One who retouches; specifically, in *photog.*, an operative employed to correct defects in both negatives and prints, whether such defects come from the process, or from spots, imperfections, etc., on the subject represented.

A first-class retoucher is a good artist.  
The Engineer, LXVI. 280.

**retouching** (rē-tuch'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *retouch, v.*] 1. The act of adding touches, as to a work of art, after its approximate completion.

Its almost invariable desire of retouching . . . at times amounted to repainting. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 154.  
Afterthoughts, retouchings, finish, will be of profit only so far as they too really serve to bring out the original, initiative, germinating sense in them.  
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 742.

Specifically—2. In *photog.*, the art and process of finishing and correcting negatives or positives, with the object of increasing the beauty of the picture or of obliterating defects of the sensitive film. The work is performed, according to the necessities of the case, by applying a pigment to the front or back of the negative, by shading with lead-pencils, by stippling with brushes, or by means of a mechanical sprayer, on the film, especially to stop out hard lines in the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to obtain dark lines or spots in the finished print, the film of the negative is sometimes carefully scraped away with a knife at the desired places. The retouching of the print or positive is done in water-colors or India ink.

**retouching-desk** (rē-tuch'ing-desk), n. Same as *retouching-frame*.

**retouching-easel** (rē-tuch'ing-ē-səl), n. In *photog.*, same as *retouching-frame*.

**retouching-frame** (rē-tuch'ing-frām), n. In *photog.*, a desk formed of fine ground glass set in a frame, adjustable in angle, used for retouching negatives. The negative is laid on the ground glass, a support being provided to hold it at a convenient height. A mirror under the desk reflects light upward through the ground glass and the negative, and the operator is often further aided by a hood over the desk to shade his eyes and prevent the interference of rays from above with the light reflected through the negative. Also called *retouching-cased* and *retouching-table*. Compare *retouching-table*.

**retouching-table** (rē-tuch'ing-tā-bl), n. In *photog.*, a retouching-frame fixed on a stand with legs, so that it needs no independent support.

**retouchment** (rē-tuch'ment), n. [*< retouch + -ment.*] The act or process of retouching, or the state of being retouched.

The Death of Breuse sans Pitié—as it now appears, at any rate, after its retouchment—is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.  
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 155.

**retour** (re-tōr'), n. [*< F. retour, OF. retor, retur, retour, a return: see return<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. A returning.

ing.—2. In *Scots law*, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

**retoured** (rē-tōrd'), a. [*< retour + -ed.*] In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a retour.

—Retoured duty, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

**retourn**, v. An obsolete form of *return<sup>1</sup>*.

**retrace** (rē-trās'), v. t. [*< OF. (and F.) retracer = Pr. retrassar = Sp. retrasar = Pg. retragar; as re- + trace<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. To trace or track backward; go over again in the reverse direction: as, to retrace one's steps.

He retraced  
His pathway homeward sadly and in haste.  
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, ii.

2. To trace back to an original source; trace out by investigation or consideration.

Then, if the line of Turnus you retrace,  
He springs from Inachus of Argive race.  
Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 520.

The orthography of others eminent for their learning was as remarkable, and sometimes more crudely whimsical, either in the attempt to retrace the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.  
I. D'Iraelli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 22.

3. To trace again; renew the lines of: as, to retrace the defaced outline of a drawing.

This letter, traced in pencil-characters,  
Guido as easily got retraced in ink  
By his wife's pen, guided from end to end.  
Brownings, *King and Book*, l. 122.

4. To rehearse; repeat.

He regales his list'ning wife  
With all th' adventures of his early life, . . .  
Retracing thus his follies.  
Couper, *Tirocinium*, l. 332.

**retraceable** (rē-trā'sq-bl), a. [*< retrace + -able.*] Capable of being retraced. *Imp. Dict.*

retraction

**retract** (rē-trakt'), v. [*< OF. retracter, F. rétracter = Sp. Pg. retractar = It. ritrarre, < L. retractare, retract, freq. of retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back, < re-, back, + trahere, draw: see tract<sup>1</sup>. Cf. retray, retrail, retreat<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. *trans.* To draw back; draw in: sometimes opposed to *protract* or *protrude*: as, a cat retracts her claws.

The seas into themselves retract their flows.

Drayton, *Of his Lady's not Coming to London*.

From under the adductor a pair of delicate muscles runs to the basal edge of the labrum, so as to retract the whole mouth.  
Darwin, *Cirripedia*, p. 29.

The platform when retracted is adapted to pass over the floor proper, leaving, when extended, a surface over which things may be easily and safely moved.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

2. To withdraw; remove.

Such admirable parts in all I spy,

From none of them I can retract my eye.

Heywood, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 249).

The excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was retracted and cut off.

Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

3. To take back; undo; recall; recant: as, to retract an assertion or an accusation.

Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,

Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 2. 141.

If thou pleasest to show me an error of mine, . . . I shall readily both acknowledge and retract it.

Life of Thomas Ellwood (ed. Howells), p. 360.

She began, therefore, to retract her false step as fast as she could.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxvi.

4. To contract; lessen in length; shorten.—*Syn.* 3. Recant, Renounce, etc. (see *renounce*), disown, withdraw. See list under *abjure*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw or shrink back; draw in; recede.

The cut end of the bowel, muscular coat and mucous coat together, was seized with pressure forceps in the manner already described. It was thus held in position, was prevented from retracting, and all bleeding points were secured at once.

Lancet, No. 3470, p. 451.

2. To undo or unsay what has been done or said before; recall or take back a declaration or a concession; recant.

She will, and she will not: she grants, denies,  
Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies.  
Granville, *To Myra*.

**retract** (rē-trakt'), n. [*< LL. retractus, a drawing back, ML. retirement, retreat, < L. retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract, v.*] 1. A falling back; a retreat.

They erected forts and houses in the open plains, turning the Natives into the woods and places of fastness, whence they made eruptions and retracts at pleasure.

Howell, *Vocal Forest*, p. 33.

2. A retraction; recantation.

Salvete Augustyne . . . wrytte also at the lengthe a Booke of retractes, in which he correcteth his owne errors. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 19).

3. In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe, requiring the nail to be withdrawn.

**retractability** (rē-trak-tā-bil'i-ti), n. [*< retractable + -ity* (see *-ibility*).] The property of being retractable; capacity for being retracted. Also *retractibility*.

Tannin, which acts on the retractability of the mucous membrane, . . . might be useful in dilation of the stomach.

Medical News, LIII. 159.

**retractable** (rē-trak'tā-bl), a. [*< retract + -able. Cf. retractible.*] Capable of being retracted; retractile. Also *retractible*.

Its [a cuttlefish's] arms instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons. . . . retractable into a sheath of skin, from which they might be thrust at pleasure.

Cook, *First Voyage*, l. 7.

**retractate** (rē-trak'tāt), v. t. [*< L. retractare, pp. retractatus, draw back: see retract.*] To retract; recant.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him.

The Translators of the Bible, To the Reader.

**retraction** (rē-trak'tā-shən), n. [*< OF. retraction, F. rétraction = Pr. retraccião = Sp. retracción = Pg. retracção = It. ritrattazione, < L. retractatio(n)-, a retouching, reconsideration, hesitation, refusal, < retractare, touch again, reconsider, draw back, retract: see retract, v.*] The act of retracting or withdrawing; especially, the recall or withdrawal of an assertion, a claim, or a declared belief; a recantation.

The Dutch government writes to our government. . . . professing all good neighborhood to all the rest of the colonies, with some kind of retraction of his former claim to New Haven.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 281.

Prævius, at one time, signed a retraction of his heresy, which retraction was in the hands of the Catholics.

Patey, *Etrencon*, p. 76.

There are perhaps no contracts or engagements, except those that relate to money or money's worth, of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of retraction. *J. S. Mill, On Liberty, v.*

**retract** (rē-trak'ted), *v. a.* 1. In *her.*, coupled by a line diagonal to their main direction: said of ordinaries or subordinates: thus, three bars or pales are *retracted* when cut off bendwise or bendwise sinister.—2. In *entom.*, permanently received or contained in a hollow of another part.—3. In *bot.*, drawn back, as (sometimes) the radicle between the cotyledons; bent back. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Retracted abdomen**, an abdomen nearly hidden in the thorax or cephalothorax, as in the harvest-spiders.—**Retracted head**, a head, concealed in the thorax as far as the front, which cannot be protruded at will.—**Retracted mouth**, a mouth in which the trophi cannot be extended, as in most beetles: correlated with *retractile mouth*. = *Syn.* See *retractile*.

**retractibility** (rē-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< retractile + -ity (see -ility).*] Same as *retractability*. **retractible** (rē-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [*< F. rétractible; as retract + -ible. Cf. retractile.*] Same as *retractable*.

**retractile** (rē-trak'til), *a.* [= *F. rétractile; as retract + -ile.*] 1. Retractable; capable of being retracted, drawn back, or drawn in after protraction or protrusion: correlated with *protractile* or *protrusile*, of which it is the opposite; as, the *retractile* claws of felines: the *retractile* head of a tortoise; the *retractile* horns or feelers of a snail: especially applied in entomology to parts, as legs or antennæ, which fold down or back into other parts which are hollowed to receive them.

*Asterias*, sea-star, covered with a coriaceous coat, furnished with five or more rays and numerous *retractile* tentacula. *Pennant, British Zool. (ed. 1777), IV. 60.*

The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other. *Kirby and Spence, Entomology, I. 151. (Dares.)*

## 2. Retractive.

Cranmer himself published his Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament: a long treatise, with a characteristically *retractile* title.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.*

**Retractile cancer**, mammary cancer with retraction of the nipple. = *Syn.* 1. *Retracted, retractile.* A *retracted* part is permanently drawn in or back, and fixed in such position that it cannot be protruded or protruded. A *retractile* part is also protractile or protrusile, and capable of retraction when it has been protracted.

**retractility** (rē-trak-ti-l'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. rétractilité, as retractile + -ity.*] The quality of being retractile; susceptibility of retraction.

**retraction** (rē-trak'shon), *n.* [*< OF. retraction, F. rétraction = Sp. retracción = Pg. retracção = It. retrazione, < L. retraction(u), a drawing back, diminishing, < retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract.*] 1. The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted or drawn back: as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws.—2. A falling back; retreat.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such counter-marches and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. The act of undoing or unsaying something previously done or said; the act of rescinding or recanting, as previous measures or opinions.

As soon as you shall do me the favour to make public a better notion of certainty than mine, I will by a public *retraction* call in mine. *Locke, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester (Works, IV. 341).*

= *Syn.* 3. See *renounce*.

**retractive** (rē-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. rétractif = It. ritrattivo; as retract + -ive.*] I. *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

II. *n.* That which draws back or restrains.

The *retractions* of bashfulness and a natural modesty . . . might have hindered his progression.

*Sir R. Newton, Fragmenta Regalia, Lord Mountjoy.*

We could make this use of it to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins.

*Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 139.*

**retractively** (rē-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction. *Imp. Dict.*

**retractor** (rē-trak'tor), *n.*: pl. *retractors* or, as New Latin, *retractores* (rē-trak-tō'rēz). [= *F. rétracteur, < NL. retractor, < L. retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract.*] One who or that which retracts or draws back. Specifically—(a) In *anat.* and *zool.*, a muscle which draws an organ backward, or withdraws a protruded part, as that of the eye or ear of various animals, of the foot of a mollusk, etc.: the opposite of *protractor*. See *retrahens*. (b) In *surg.*: (1) A piece of cloth used in amputation for drawing back the divided muscles, etc., in order to keep them out of the way of the saw. (2) An instrument used to hold back some portion of tissue during an operation or examination. (c) In firearms, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.—**Retractor bulbi**, or **retractor oculi**, the retractor muscle of the eyeball of various animals. See *chaonoideus*.

—**Retractores uteri**, small bundles of non-striped muscle passing from the uterus to the sacrum within the retro-uterine folds.

**retrad** (rē-trad), *adv.* [*< L. retro, backward (see retro-), + -ad.*] In *anat.*, backward; posteriorly; retrorsely; caudad: opposite of *prorsad*. **retrahens** (rē-trā-henz), *n.*: pl. *retrahentes* (rē-trā-hen'tēz). [*NL., se. musculus, a muscle: see retrahent.*] In *anat.*, a muscle which draws or tends to draw the human ear backward; one or two fleshy slips arising from the mastoid and inserted into the auricle: the opposite of *atrahens*; more fully called *retrahens aurem, retrahens auris, or retrahens auriculam*. See *cut* under *muscle*.—**Retrahentes costarum**, an extensive series of small oblique costovertebral muscles in lizards, etc., which draw the ribs backward.

**retrahent** (rē-trā-hent), *a.* [*< L. retrahen(t)-s, pp. of retrahere, draw back: see retract.*] Drawing backward; retracting; having the function of a retrahens, as a muscle.

**retrahentes**, *n.* Plural of *retrahens*.

**retracti**, *n.* See *retract*.

**retrait**, *n.* [*ML., < OF. retraire, draw back: see retray.*] Retreat; withdrawal.

At Montsarrant bide is my hole plesance,  
Ther become hermitte with-out any retrayr,  
To Goddis honour and service repair.

*Rom. of Parthenay (E. T. S.), I. 5149.*

**retrait**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *retract*<sup>1</sup>.

**retrait**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* [*< OF. retrait, < L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, draw back: see retract, retract.*] Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte* as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out.

*Harsnett's Decl. of Popish Impostures, sig. 1. 3. (Nares.)*

**retrait**<sup>2</sup> (rē-trāt'), *n.* [Also *retrate*; < *Sp. Pg. retrato = It. retratto, a picture, effigy, < ML. \*retractum, a picture, portrait, neut. of L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, draw back (ML. draw, portray): see retract, retray. Cf. retrait<sup>1</sup> and portrait.*] A drawing; picture; portrait; hence, countenance; aspect.

Shee is the mighty Queene of Tuery

Whose faire *retrait* I in my shield doe beare.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 1.*

More to let you know

How pleasing this *retrait* of peace doth seem,

I'll I return from Palestine again,

No you joint gov'ners of this my realm.

*Webster and Dekker (?)*, Weakest Goeth to the Wall. I. 1.

**retral** (rē-trāl), *a.* [*< L. retro, backward, + -al.*] Back; hind or hinder; retrorse; posterior; caudal: the opposite of *prorsal*.

The furrows between the *retral* processes of the next segment. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros, § 457.*

**retranché** (rē-trōn-shā'), *a.* [*F., pp. of retrancher, cut off: see retrench.*] In *her.*, divided bendwise twice or into three parts: said of the field. Compare *tranché*.

**retransfer** (rē-trāns-fēr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + transfer.*] 1. To transfer back to a former place or condition.—2. To transfer a second time.

**retransfer** (rē-trāns-fēr'), *n.* [*< retransfer, v.*] 1. A transfer back to a previous place or condition.

It is by no means clear that at the next election there will not be a *retransfer* of such votes as did go over, and, in addition, such a number of Conservative abstentions as will give Mr. Gladstone a large majority. *Contemporary Rev., LIII. 147.*

2. A second transfer.

If the *retransfer* has been perfectly done, the attachment of the print to the paper will be so strong that they cannot be separated (unless wet) without the face of the paper tearing. *Silver Sunbeam, p. 312.*

**retransform** (rē-trāns-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + transform.*] 1. To transform or change back to a previous state.

A certain quantity of heat may be changed into a definite quantity of work; this quantity of work can also be *retransformed* into heat, and, indeed, into exactly the same quantity of heat as that from which it originated.

*Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lects. (tr. by Atkinson), p. 349.*

2. To transform anew.

**retransformation** (rē-trāns-fōr-mā'shon), *n.* [*< retransform + -ation.*] The act of retransforming; transformation back again or anew.

**retranslate** (rē-trāns-lāt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + translate.*] 1. To translate back into the original form or language.

The "silver-tongued" Mansfield not only translated all of Cicero's orations into English, but also *retranslated* the English orations into Latin.

*W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 226.*

2. To translate anew or again.

**retranslation** (rē-trāns-lā'shon), *n.* [*< retranslate + -ion.*] The act or process of retranslating; also, what is retranslated.

The final result of this sympathetic communication is the *retranslation* of the emotion felt by one into similar emotions in the others. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 824.*

The critical student of Ecclesiasticus can only in occasional passages expect much help from the projected *retranslations*. *The Academy, July 19, 1890, p. 51.*

**retransmission** (rē-trāns-mish'on), *n.* [*< re- + transmission.*] The act of retransmitting; a repeated or returned transmission.

The transmission and *retransmission* of electric power.

*Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. v. 6.*

**retransmit** (rē-trāns-mit'), *v. t.* [*< re- + transmit.*] To transmit back or again.

Will . . . [a single] embossing point, upon being passed over the record thus made [by indentation], follow it with such fidelity as to *retransmit* to the disk the same variety of movement? *N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 528.*

**retrate**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *retract*<sup>1</sup>.

**retrate**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *retrait*<sup>2</sup>.

**retraverse** (rē-trav'ers), *v. t.* [*< re- + traverse.*] To traverse again.

But, not to *retraverse* once-trodden ground, shall we laugh or groan at the new proof of the Kantian doctrine of the ideality of time? *Athenæum, No. 3203, p. 339.*

Sir Henry Layard declines to *retraverse* the ground thus covered. *Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 88.*

**retraxit** (rē-trak'sit), *n.* [*< L. retraxit, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of retrahere, withdraw: see retract, retract.*] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone.*

**retray**, *v. i.* [*ME. retrayen, < OF. retraire, < L. retrahere, draw back, withdraw: see retract, and cf. retrait<sup>1</sup>, retrait<sup>2</sup>.*] For the form, cf. *cray*, *portray*.] To withdraw; retire.

Then every man *retray* home.

*English Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 422.*

**retreat**<sup>1</sup> (rē-trēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *retheit, retrail, retraict, retrate*; < *ME. reetre, reuret (= Sp. reetre, a closet, retrata, retreat or tattoo, = Pg. reetre, a closet, retreat), < OF. reetre, re-traitte, retraiete, f., retreat, a retreat, a place of refuge, F. retraite, retreat, a retreat, recess, etc. (OF. also retraist, retraict, m., a retreat, retired place, also, in law, redemption, withdrawal, F. retrait, in law, redemption, withdrawal, also shrinkage), = It. ritratta, a retreat, < ML. retracta, a retreat, recess (L. retractus, a drawing back, ML. retreat, recess, etc.), < L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, draw back, withdraw: see retract and retray.*] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing; withdrawal; departure.

Into a chambre ther made he *retrēt*,

III unshitt entreng, the doie after drew.

*Rom. of Parthenay (E. T. S.), I. 3944.*

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable *retreat*. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 170.*

Wisdom's triumph is well-timed *retreat*,

As hard a science to the fair as great!

*Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 225.*

2. Specifically, the retirement, either forced or strategical, of an army before an enemy; an orderly withdrawal from action or position: distinguished from a *flight*, which lacks system or plan.

They . . . now

To final battel drew, disdaining flight

Or faint *retreat*.

*Milton, P. L., vi. 799.*

3. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from action; also, the order or disposition of ships declining an engagement.—4. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise, parade, or action.

Here sound *retreat*, and cease our hot pursuit.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 3.*

5. Retirement; privacy; a state of seclusion from society or public life.

I saw many pleasant and delectable Palaces and banqueting houses, which serve for houses of *retraite* for the gentlemen of Venice, . . . wherein they solace themselves in sommer. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 152.*

The *retreat*, therefore, which I am speaking of is not that of monks and hermits, but of men living in the world, and going out of it for a time, in order to return into it; it is a temporary, not a total *retreat*.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.*

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of *retreat*,

To peep at such a world; to see the stir

Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.

*Cowper, Task, iv. 88.*

6. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of security or peace.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retreat* from all the world.

*Goldsmith.*

Here shall the shepherd make his seat,

To weave his crown of flow'rs;

Or find a sheltering safe *retreat*.

From prone descending snow'rs.

*Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.*

Ah, for some *retreat*

Deep in yonder shining Orient.

*Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*



# retreat

7. A period of retirement for religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer. =Syn. 5. Seclusion, solitude, privacy.—6. Shelter, haunt, den.

retreat<sup>1</sup> (rē-trēt'), v. [*retreat*, n.] I. *intrans.*  
1. To retire; move backward; go back.

The rapid currents drive  
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide.  
Milton, P. L., xi. 551.

2. Specifically, to retire from military action or from an enemy; give way; fall back, as from a dangerous position.

Ask why from Britain Caesar would retreat;  
Caesar himself might whisper he was beat.  
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 129.

3. In fencing, to move backward in order to avoid the point of the adversary's sword: specifically expressing a quick movement of the left foot a few inches to the rear, followed by the right foot, the whole being so executed that the fencer keeps his equilibrium and is ready to lunge and parry at will.—4. To recede; withdraw from an asserted claim or pretension, or from a course of action previously undertaken.

As industrialism has progressed, the state has retreated from the greater part of those regulative actions it once undertook.  
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 580.

5. To withdraw to a retreat; go into retirement; retire for shelter, rest, or quiet.

Others, more mild,  
Retreat'd in a silent valley, sing,  
With notes angelical, to many a harp.  
Milton, P. L., ii. 517.

But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat,  
The lowing herds to murmuring brooks retreat.

When weary they retreat  
To enjoy cool nature in a country seat.  
Cowper, Hope, l. 211.

6. To slope backward; have a receding outline or direction: as, a retreating forehead or chin. =Syn. To give way, fall back. All verbs of motion compounded with re- tend to express the idea of failure or defeat; but *retreat* is the only one that necessarily or emphatically expresses it.

II. *trans.* To retreat; retreat.

His dreadful voice . . .  
Compelled Jordan to retreat his course.  
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

retreat<sup>2</sup> (rē-trēt'), v. I. [*retreat*, n.] OF. *retreuer*, < L. *retractare*, *retractare*, handle anew, reconsider: see *retract*.] To reconsider; examine anew.

He . . . retreateth deep like things bygn byform.  
Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 3.

retreater (rē-trēt'er), n. One who retreats or falls back.

He stooped and drew the retreaters up into a body, and made a stand for an hour or with them.  
Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' quarters at Postcombe (and Chancer, p. 2. (Davies).

retreatful (rē-trēt'fūl), a. [*retreat* + *-ful*.] Furnishing or serving as a retreat. Chapman.

retreatment (rē-trēt'mēt), n. [*retreat* + *-ment*.] Retreat. [Rare.]

Our Prophet's great retreatment we  
From Mecca to Medina see.  
D'Urfey, Hymn of Impertinence. (Davies.)

retree (rē-trē'), n. [*Prob.* < F. *retrait*, shrinkage: see *retract*.] In paper-making, broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper: often marked XX on the bundle or in the invoice.

The Fourdrinier machine may be relied on to give an evenly made sheet, with a freedom from hairs and irregularities of all kinds; also a small proportion of retree, quite unapproachable by hand making.  
Art. Jge, III. 122.

retrench (rē-trench'), v. [*OF.* *retrencher*, *retrencher*, *retrencher*, F. *retrencher* (= Pr. *retrencher* = It. *ritroncare*), cut off, diminish, < re-, back, + *trencher*, cut: see *trench*.] I. *trans.*  
1. To cut off; pare away; prune.

The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench  
Thy heat and thy exultant parts retrench.  
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, III.

2. To deprive by cutting off; mutilate.

Some hundreds on the place  
Were slain outright, and many a face  
Retrenched of nose, and eyes, and beard.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ll. 23.

3. To cut down; reduce in size, number, extent, or amount; curtail; diminish; lessen.

As though they [the Faction] had said we appear only in behalf of the Fundamental Liberties of the people, both Civil and Spiritual; we only seek to retrench the exorbitances of power.  
Stillington, Sermons, I. vii.

I must desire that you will not think of enlarging your expenses, . . . but rather retrench them.  
Swift, Letter, June 23, 1725.

He [Louis XIV.] gradually retrenched all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed.  
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. To cut short; abridge.

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He told us flatly that he was born in the Low Countreys at Delft. This retrenched all farther examination of him; for thereby he was intelligible.

Sir H. Walton, Reliquiæ, p. 571.

5. To limit; restrict.

These figures, ought they then to receive a retrenched interpretation?  
Taylor.

6. *Milit.*: (a) To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments. (b) To intrench.

That Evening he [Gustavus] appear'd in sight of the Place, and immediately retrench'd himself near the Chapel of St. Olaus, with all the Care and Diligence of a Man that is afraid of being attacked.

J. Mitech, tr. of Vortol's Hist. Rev. in Sweden, p. 139.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a reduction in quantity, amount, or extent; especially, to curtail expenses; economize.

Can I retrench? Yes, mighty well,  
Shrink back to my paternal cell.  
And there I'll die, nor worse nor better.  
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vii. 75.

2. To trench; encroach; make inroads.

He was forced to retrench deeply on his Japanese revenues.  
Sir H. Account of the Court and Empire of Japan.

retrenchment (rē-trench'mēt), n. [*OF.* (and F.) *retrenchment*; as *retrench* + *-ment*.]

1. The act of retrenching, lopping off, or pruning; the act of removing what is superfluous: as, retrenchment of words in a writing.—2. The act of curtailing, reducing, or lessening; diminution; particularly, the reduction of outlay or expenses; economy.

The retrenchment of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can.

H. Walpole. (Webster.)

Retrenchment was exactly that form of amendment to which the Dandy was most averse.

Wright, White Rose, II. xvi.

There is also a fresh crop of difficulties caused for us by retrenchment.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 2.

3. *Milit.*: (a) An interior rampart or defensible line, comprising ditch and parapet, which cuts off a part of a fortress from the rest, and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense, when the enemy has gained partial possession of the place. Also applied to a traverse or defense against flanking fire in a covered way or other part of a work liable to be outflanked. A retrenchment is thrown across the gorge of a redan or bastion when there is danger that the salient angle will fall into the hands of the besiegers. (b) An intrenchment.

Numerous remains of Roman retrenchments, constructed to cover the country.

D'Anville (trans.). (Webster.)

retial (rē-trī'al), n. [*< re- + trial*.] A second trial: repetition of trial: as, the case was sent back for retial.

Both [departments] hear appeals on points of law only, and do not reopen cases, but simply confirm or lay aside previous decisions, in the latter event sending them down for retial.  
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 925.

retributory (rē-trib'yū-tō-ri), a. [*< retribute + -ary*.] Retributive.

The great wars of retributory conquest in the land of Naharim.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIX. 183.

retributer (rē-trib'yū-tēr), n. [*< L. retribuere* (> It. *ritribuire*, *retribuere* = Sp. Pg. *retribuir* = F. *retribuer*), give back, restore, repay, < re-, back, + *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute*. Cf. *tribute*, *contribute*.] I. *trans.* To restore; pay back; return; give in requital.

I came to tender you the man you have made,  
And, like a thankful stream, to retribute  
All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with.  
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 2.

In the state of nature, "one man comes by a power over another," but yet no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal according to the passionate heat or boundless extravagance of his own will; but only to retribute to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression.

Locke, Civil Government, II. § 3.

II. *intrans.* To make compensation or requital, as for some past action, whether good or bad.

The gifts of mean persons are taken but as tributes of duty; it is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to retribute.  
Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 52.

retributer (rē-trib'yū-tēr), n. [*< retribute + -er*.] Cf. *retributor*. Same as *retributor*. Imp. Dict.

retribution (rē-trī-bū'shōn), n. [*< OF.* *retribution*, *retribucion*, F. *rétribution* = Pr. *retribuicio* = Sp. *retribucion* = Pg. *retribuição* = It. *retribuzione*, < L. *retributio*(n-), recompense, repayment, < *tribuere*, pp. *tributus*, restore, repay: see *tribute*.] 1. The act of retributing or paying back for past good or evil; hence, that which is given in return; requital according to merits or deserts, in present use generally restricted to the requital of evil, or punishment; retaliation.

# retrieve

And lov'd to do good, more for goodness' sake  
Than any retribution man could make.

Webster, Monuments of Honour.

The retributions of their obedience must be proportionable to their crimes.

Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 396.

If vice receiv'd her retribution due  
When we were visited, what hope for you?  
Cowper, Exposition, l. 217.

2. In theol., the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits  
Of painful superstition and blind zeal,  
Naught seeking but the praise of men, here find  
Fit retribution, empty as their deeds.

Milton, P. L., III. 451.

Oh, happy retribution!  
Short toil, eternal rest;  
For mortals and for sinners  
A mansion with the blest!

J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Clugny.  
Retribution theory, the theory that the condition of the soul after death depends upon a judicial award of rewards and punishments based upon the conduct pursued and the character developed in this life. It is distinguished from the theory that the future life is (a) simply a continuance of the present (continuance theory); (b) a life of gradual development by means of discipline (purgatory), or future redemptive influences (future probation).

On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier continuance theory and the retribution theory.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 84.

=Syn. *vengeance*, *retaliation*, etc. (see *revenge*), *recompense*, *reparation*.

retributive (rē-trib'yū-tiv), a. [*< retribute + -ive*.] Making or bringing retribution or requital; paying back; conferring reward or punishment according to desert; retaliative.

I wait,  
Enduring thus, the retributive hour.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, I. I.

retributor (rē-trib'yū-tōr), n. [= F. *retributeur* = Pg. *retribuidor* = It. *retributore*, *retributore*, < LL. *retributor*, recompenser, requiter, < L. *retribuere*, recompense: see *retribute*.] One who dispenses retribution; one who requites according to merit or demerit.

God is a just judge, a retributor of every man his own.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 196.

They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the retributor.

Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 160.

retributory (rē-trib'yū-tō-ri), a. [*< retribute + -ory*.] Serving as a requital or retribution.

A price, not countervailing to what he seeks, but retributory to him of whom he seeks.

Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 49.

God's design in constituting them was not that they should sin, and suffer either the natural or the retributory consequences of so doing.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVI. 455.

retrieft, n. See *retrive*.

retrievable (rē-trē'vā-bl), a. [*< retrieve + -able*. Cf. It. *ritrovabile*.] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

Still is sweet sleep retrievable; and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit, and recover itself of these blows.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 15.  
I . . . wish somebody may accept it [the Laureateship] that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be retrievable.

Gray, To Mr. Mason, Dec. 19, 1757.

retrievableness (rē-trē'vā-bl-nes), n. The quality of being retrievable; susceptibility of being retrieved.

Bayley, 1727.

retrievably (rē-trē'vā-bl), adv. With a possibility of retrieval or recovery.

retrieval (rē-trē'vāl), n. [*< retrieve + -al*.] The act or process of retrieving; recovery; restoration.

Our continued coinage of standard silver dollars can accomplish nothing of itself for the retrieval of the metal's credit.

The American, XII. 359.

retrieve (rē-trēv'), v.; pret. and pp. *retrieved*, ppr. *retrieving*. [Early mod. E. also *retrive*, *retrive*; < OF. *retrouver*, also *retrouer*, *retrouver*, F. *retrouver* (= It. *ritrovare*), find again, recover, meet again, recognize, < re-, again, + *trouver*, find: see *trouer*. Cf. *contrive*.] I. *trans.*  
1. To find again; discover again; recover; regain.

Fire, Water, and Fame went to travel together (as you are going now); they consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be retrieved and meet again.

Houell, Letters, II. 11.

I am sorry the original [of a letter] was not retrieved from him.

Eclyon, To Pepps.

To retrieve ourselves from this vain, uncertain, roving, distracted way of thinking and living, it is requisite to retire frequently, and to converse much with . . . ourselves.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

## retrieve

I'll . . . gloriously *retrieve*  
My youth from its enforced calamity.  
*Browning, In a Balcony.*  
That which was lost might quickly be *retrieved*.  
*Crabbe, Works, VIII. 82.*

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to search for and fetch: as, a dog *retrieves* killed or wounded birds or other game to the sportsman.—3. To bring back to a state of well-being, prosperity, or success; restore; reestablish: as, to *retrieve* one's credit.

Just Published. The Old and True Way of Manning the Fleet, Or how to *Retrieve* the Glory of the English Arms by Sea, as it is done by Land; and to have Seamen always in readiness, without Pressing.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [II. 209.]

Not only had the poor orphan *retrieved* the fallen fortunes of his line. Not only had he repurchased the old lands, and rebuilt the old dwelling. He had preserved and extended an empire. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

Melendez, who desired an opportunity to *retrieve* his honor, was constituted hereditary governor of a territory of almost unlimited extent. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 57.*

4. To make amends for; repair; better; ameliorate.

What ill news can come . . . which doth not relate to the badness of our circumstances? and those, I thank heaven, we have now a fair prospect of *retrieving*.

*Fielding, Amella, iv. 6.*

II. *intrans.* To find, recover, or restore anything; specifically, in *sporting*, to seek and bring killed or wounded game: as, the dog *retrieves* well.

Virtue becomes a sort of *retrieving*, which the thus improved human animal practices by a perfected and inherited habit, regardless of self gratification.

*Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 149.*

**retrieve** (rē-trēv'), *n.* [Also *retrief*; < *retrieve*, *v.*] A seeking again; a discovery; a recovery; specifically, in *hunting*, the recovery of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Bond,  
And hard but we'll bring Wax to the *retriever*.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.*

Divers of these sermons did presume on the help of your noble wing, when they first ventured to fly abroad. In their *retrief*, or second flight, being now sprung up again in greater number, they humbly beg the same favour.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. xiii.*

**retrievement** (rē-trēv'ment), *n.* [*retrieve* + *-ment*.] The act of retrieving, or the state of being retrieved, recovered, or restored; retrieval.

Whether the seeds of all sciences, knowledge, and reason were inherent in pre-existence, which are now excited and stirred up to act by the suggestion, ministry, and *retrievement* of the senses.

*Evelyn, True Religion, I. 239.*

**retriever** (rē-trēv'vēr), *n.* 1. One who retrieves or recovers.

Machiavel, the sole *retriever* of this antient prudence, is to his solid reason a beardless boy that has newly read *Livy*.

*J. Harrington, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 49.*

2. Specifically, a dog trained to seek and bring to hand game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier. Almost any dog can be trained to retrieve; most setters and pointers are so trained, and the term is not the name of any particular breed.

Retrieving is certainly in some degree inherited by *retrievers*.

*Encyc. Brit., XIII. 159.*

**retriment** (ret'ri-ment), *n.* [*L. retrimentum*, refuse, dregs, sediment of pressed olives, < *re-*, again, + *terere* (pret. *tri-ri*, pp. *tritrus*), rub; see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Refuse; dregs. *Imp. Diet.*

**retro-** (rē-trō or ret'rō). [= *F. retro-* = *Sp. Pg. It. retro-*, < *L. retro-*, *retro*, backward, back, behind, formerly, < *re-* or *red-*, back (see *re-*), + *-tro*, abl. of a compar. suffix (as in *ultra*, *citro*, *intro*, etc.), = *E. -ther* in *nether*, etc. Hence ult. *rear*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'back' or 'backward,' 'behind': equivalent to *post-*, and the opposite of *ante-* (also of *pre-* or *pro-*) with reference to place or position, rarely to time; sometimes also equivalent to *re-* and opposed to *pre-* or *pro-*. It corresponds to *opistho-* in words from the Greek.

**retroact** (rē-trō-akt'), *v. t.* [*L. retroactus*, pp. of *retroagere*, drive, turn back (> *F. retroagir*), < *retro*, backward, + *agere*, do: see *act*.] To act backward; have a backward action or influence; hence, to act upon or affect what is past. *Imp. Diet.*

**retroaction** (rē-trō-ak'shon), *n.* [= *F. retroaction* = *Sp. retroaccion* = *Pg. retroacção* = *It. retroazione*; as *retroact* + *-ion*.] Action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action; retrospective reference.

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**retroactive** (rē-trō-ak'tiv), *a.* [= *F. rétroactif* = *Sp. Pg. retroactivo* = *It. retroattivo*; as *retroact* + *-ive*.] Retroacting; having a reversed or retrospective action; operative with respect to past circumstances; holding good for preceding cases.

If Congress had voted an increase of salary for its successor, it was said, the act would have been seemly; but to vote an increase for itself, and to make it *retroactive*, was sheer shameless robbery.

*Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 148.*

**Retroactive law** or statute, a law or statute which operates, or if enforced would operate, to make criminal or punishable or otherwise affect acts done prior to the passing of the law; a retrospective law. Compare *ex post facto*.

**retroactively** (rē-trō-ak'tiv-li), *a.* In a retroactive manner; with reversed or retrospective action.

**retrobulbar** (rē-trō-bul'bār), *a.* [*L. retro*, behind, + *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*.] Being behind the eyeball; retroocular.—**Retrobulbar neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.—**Retrobulbar perineuritis**, inflammation of the sheath of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.

**retrocede** (rē-trō-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retroceded*, pp. *retroceding*. [*F. retroceder* = *Sp. Pg. retroceder* = *It. retrocedere*, < *L. retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go back, < *retro*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] I. *intrans.* To go back; recede; retire; give place. *Blount, Glossographia.*

II. *trans.* To cede or grant back; restore to the former possession or control: as, to *retrocede* territory. [Rare.]

Jackson . . . always believed . . . that Texas was not properly *retroceded* to Spain by the Florida treaty.

*The Century, XXVIII. 503.*

**retrocedent** (rē-trō-sē'dent), *a.* [= *F. retrocedant*, < *L. retrocedent* (-s), pp. of *retrocedere*, go back: see *retrocede*.] Relapsing; going back.

**retrocession** (rē-trō-sesh'on), *n.* [*F. retrocession* = *Sp. retrocesion* = *Pg. retrocessão* = *It. retrocessione*, < *LL. retrocessio* (-n), < *L. retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go backward: see *retrocede*.] 1. A going back or inward; relapse.

These transient and involuntary excursions and *retrocessions* of invention, having some appearance of deviation from the common train of nature, are eagerly caught by the lovers of a wonder.

*Johnson, Milton.*

2. In *med.*, the disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, an eruption, etc., from the surface of the body inward. *Dunghison*.—3. A sloping backward; a backward inclination or progression; a retreating outline, form, or position.

The eye resumed its climbing, going next to the Gentiles' Court, then to the Israelites' Court, then to the Women's Court. . . . each a pillared tier of white marble, one above the other in terraced *retrocession*.

*L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, vi. 3.*

4. The act of retroceding or giving back; in *Scots law*, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back to the assignor, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.—5. In *geom.*, inflection.—**Retrocession of the equinoxes**. Same as *precession of the equinoxes* (which see, under *precession*).

**retrocessional** (rē-trō-sesh'on-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*retrocession* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or involving retrocession; recessional: as, *retrocessional* motion; a *retrocessional* hymn.

II. *n.* Same as *recessional*.

**retrochoir** (rē-trō-kwīr), *n.* [*retro-* + *choir*, after *ML. retrochorus*, < *L. retro*, back, behind, + *chorus*, choir: see *choir*.] In *arch.*, that part of the interior of a church or cathedral which is behind or beyond the choir, or between the choir and the lady-chapel.

The statue of his successor, Nicholas IV. (1288-1292), who was buried in the Lateran, may be seen in the *retrochoir*.

*C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.*

**retroclulsion** (rē-trō-klū'zhon), *n.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *-clūsio* (-n), in comp., < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, in comp. -*clūsus*, close: see *close*.] A method of acupressure in which the pin is passed into the tissue, over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

**retrocollic** (rē-trō-kol'ik), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] Pertaining to the back of the neck.—**Retrocollic spasm**, spasm of the muscles on the back of the neck, tonic or clonic.

**retrocopulant** (rē-trō-kop'ū-lant), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *copulan* (-t)s, pp. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] Copulating backward or from behind.

**retrocopulate** (rē-trō-kop'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] To copulate from behind or aversely and without ascension, as va-

## retrograde

rious quadrupeds the male of which faces in the opposite direction from the female during the act.

**retrocopulation** (rē-trō-kop'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*retrocopulate* + *-ion*.] The act of copulating from behind or aversely.

Now, from the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*, which also promoteth the conceit [that hares are hermaphrodite]: for some observing them to couple without ascension, have not been able to judge of male or female, or to determine the proper sex in either.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.*

**retrocurved** (rē-trō-kērvd), *a.* [*retro-* + *curve* + *-ed*.] Same as *recurved*.

**retrodate** (rē-trō-dāt), *v. t.* [*retro-* + *date*.] To date back, as a book; affix or assign a date earlier than that of actual occurrence, appearance, or publication. Questions of retrodating have arisen in regard to scientific publications when priority of discovery, etc., has been concerned.

**retrodeviation** (rē-trō-dē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. retro*, backward, + *ML. deviatio* (-n), deviation: see *deviation*.] A displacement backward, especially of the uterus, as a retroflexion or a retroversion.

**retroduct** (rē-trō-duk't), *v. t.* [*L. retroductus*, pp. of *retrodúcere*, bring back: see *retroduction*.] To lead, bring, or draw back; retract; withdraw.

**retroduction** (rē-trō-duk'shon), *n.* [*L. retroducere*, pp. *retroductus*, bring or draw back, < *retro*, back, + *dúcere*, lead: see *duct*.] The act of retroducting, drawing back, or retracting.

**retroflexed** (rē-trō-flek-ted), *a.* [*L. retroflectere*, bend back (see *retroflex*), + *-ed*.] Same as *reflexed*.

**retroflexion, retroflexion** (rē-trō-flek'shon), *n.* [= *F. réflexion*; as *retroflex* + *-ion*.] A bending backward: especially applied in gynecology to the bending of the body of the uterus backward, the vaginal portion being but little or not at all changed in position.

**retroflex** (rē-trō-fleks), *a.* [*L. retroflectus*, pp. of *retroflectere*, bend back, < *retro*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*.] Same as *reflexed*.

**retroflexed** (rē-trō-flekst), *a.* [*retroflex* + *-ed*.] Bent backward; exhibiting retroflexion.

**retrofract** (rē-trō-frakt), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, + *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break: see *fragile*, *fraction*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

**retrofracted** (rē-trō-frak-ted), *a.* [*retrofract* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

**retrogenative** (rē-trō-jen'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [*retro-* + *generative*.] Same as *retrocopulant*.

**Retrogradæ** (rē-trō-grā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Sundevall, 1823)*, < *L. retrogradus*, go backward: see *retrograde*, *v.*] A group of spiders: same as *Laterigradæ*.

**retrogradation** (ret'rō- or rē-trō-grā-dā'shon), *n.* [*OF. retrogradation*, *F. rétrogradation* = *Pr. retrogradacio* = *Sp. retrogradacion* = *Pg. retrogradação* = *It. retrogradazione*, < *LL. retrogradatio* (-n), a going back, < *retrogradare*, pp. *retrogradatus*, a later form of *L. retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] 1. The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.*, the act of moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars, or contrary to the order of the signs and the usual direction of planetary motion: applied to the apparent motion of the planets. Also *retrogression*.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations*, as well as their direct motion.

*Cudworth, Sermons, p. 58. (Latham.)*

2. The act of going backward or losing ground; hence, a decline in strength or excellence; deterioration.

**retrograde** (ret'rō- or rē-trō-grād), *v.* [*OF. retrograder*, recoil, *F. rétrograder* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. retrogradar* = *It. retrogradare*, < *LL. retrogradare*, later form of *L. retrogradi*, go backward, < *retro*, backward, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To go backward; move backward.

Sir William Fraser says that the duke engaged a horse from Ducrow's Amphitheatre, which was taught to *retrograde* with proper dignity. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 254.*

2. To fall back or away; lose ground; decline; deteriorate; degenerate.

After his death, our literature *retrograded*: and a century was necessary to bring it back to the point at which he left it.

*Macaulay, Dryden.*

Every thing *retrograded* with him [Dunover] towards the verge of the miry Slough of Despond, which yawns for insolvent debtors.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.*

3. In *astron.*, to move westward relatively to the fixed stars.—4. In *biol.*, to undergo retrogression, as a plant or an animal; be retro-

retrograde

grade or retrogressive; develop a less from a more complex organization; degenerate.

Of all existing species of animals, if we include parasites, the greater number have retrograded from a structure to which their remote ancestors had once advanced.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 50.*

**II. trans.** To cause to go backward; turn back.

The Firmament shall retrograde his course,  
Swift Euphrates goes high him in his source.  
*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.*

**retrograde** (ret'grō- or rē'trō-grād), *a.* [*ME. retrograd, < OF. retrograde, F. rétrograde = Sp. Pg. It. retrogrado, < L. retrogradus, going backward (used of a planet), < retrogradi, go backward, retrograde: see retrograde, v.*] 1. Moving backward; having a backward motion or direction; retreating.

A little above we entered the City at the gate of S. Stephen, where on each side a Lion retrograde doth stand.  
*Sandys, Travels, p. 140.*

Now, Sir, when he had read this act of American revenue, and a little recovered from his astonishment, I suppose he made one step retrograde (it is but one), and looked at the act which stands just before in the statute-book.  
*Darke, Amer. Taxation.*

2. Specifically, in *astron.*, moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct*. The epithet does not apply to the diurnal motion, since this is not relative to the fixed stars.

I would have sworn some retrograde planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine.  
*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III, 23.*

3. In *biol.*, characterized by or exhibiting degeneration or deterioration, as an organism or any of its parts which passes or has passed from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler structure or composition; noting such change of organization: as, *retrograde metamorphosis* or development; a *retrograde theory*.—4. In *zool.*, habitually walking or swimming backward, as many animals: correlated with *laterigrade, grarigrade, saltigrade*, etc.—5. In *bot.*: (a) Going backward in the order of specialization, from a more to a less highly developed form: referring either to reversions of type or to individual monsters. (b) Formerly used of hairs, in the sense of *retorse*.—6. Losing ground; deteriorating; declining in strength or excellence.

It is good for princes, if they use ambitious men, to handle it so as they be still progressive and not retrograde.  
*Dacon, Ambition.*

**\*7f.** Contrary; opposed; opposite.

For your intent  
In going back to school to Wittenberg,  
It is most retrograde to our desire.  
*Shak., Hamlet, I, 2, 114.*  
From instrumental causes proud to draw  
Conclusions retrograde, and mad mistake.  
*Couper, Task, III, 239.*

**Retrograde cancer**, a cancer which has become firmer and smaller, and so remains.—**Retrograde development or metamorphosis**, in *biol.*: (a) Degradation of the form or structure of an organism; reduction of morphological character to one less specialized or more generalized, as in parasites. See *parasitism*. (b) Change of tissue or substance from the more complex to the simpler composition; catabolism. See *metamorphosis*.—**Retrograde imitation or inversion**, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation in which the subject or theme is repeated backward: usually marked *rete e retro*. Compare *cruceians*.—**Reversed retrograde imitation**. See *reversed*.

**retrogradingly** (ret'grō- or rē'trō-grā-ding-li), *adv.* By retrograde movement. *Imp. Dict.*

**retrogress** (rē'trō-gres), *v.* [*L. retrogressus, a retrogression (of the sun), < retrogradi, pp. retrogressus, go backward: see retrograde.*] 1. Retrogradation; falling off; decline. [Rare.]

Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves retrogress in fertility; and progress in fertility involves retrogress in bulk, complexity, or activity.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 327.*

**retrogression** (rē'trō-gresh'ōn), *n.* [= *F. rétrogression, as if < L. retrogressio(n)-, < retrogradi, pp. retrogressus, go backward: see retrograde.*] 1. The act of going backward; retrogradation.

In the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of retrogression, that alone would constitute decay.  
*J. S. Mill, Logic, V, v, § 6.*

2. In *astron.*, same as *retrogradation*.—3. In *biol.*, backward development; degeneration; retrograde metamorphosis. When a plant, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known relationships, it is said to undergo *retrogression*.

**retrogressional** (rē'trō-gresh'ōn-əl), *a.* [*< retrogression + -al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

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Some of these [manipulations in glass-making], from a technical point of view, seem *retrogressional*.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV, 23.*

**retrogressive** (rē'trō-gres'iv), *a.* [*< retrogress + -ive.*] Going backward; retrograde; declining in strength or excellence; degenerating.

We must have discovery, and that by licensing the fashions of successive times, most of them defective, many *retrogressive*, a few on the path to higher use and beauty.  
*The Century, XXIX, 503.*

With regard to parasites, naturalists have long recognized what is called *retrogressive metamorphosis*; and parasitic animals are as a rule admitted to be instances of Degeneration.  
*E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.*

**retrogressively** (rē'trō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a retrogressive manner; with retrogression or degeneration.

**retroinsular** (rē'trō-in'sū-lār), *a.* [*< L. retro, behind, + insula, an island: see insular.*] 5.] Situated behind the insula.—**Retroinsular convolutions**, two or three convolutions behind the insula, and wholly within the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporoparietal convolutions*.

**retrojection** (rē'trō-jek'shōn), *n.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + jectio(n)-, in comp., < jacere, throw: see jet.*] In *med.*, the washing out of a cavity or canal from within outward.

**retrolingual** (rē'trō-ling'gwāl), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + lingua, tongue: see lingual.*] Serving to retract the tongue.

The muscular and elastic elements of the *retrolingual* membrane of the frog.  
*Nature, XLI, 470.*

**retrolocation** (rē'trō-lō-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. retro, back, + locatio(n)-, location.*] Same as *retroposition*.

**retromammary** (rē'trō-mam'a-ri), *a.* [*< L. retro, behind, + mamma, the breast: see mammary.*] Situated behind the mammary gland: as, a *retromammary abscess*.

**retromingency** (rē'trō-min'jen-si), *n.* [*< retromingent + -cy.*] Backward urination; the habit of being retromingent, or the conformation of body which necessitates this mode of urinating.

The last foundation [for the belief that hares are hermaphrodite] was *retromingency*.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 17.*

**retromingent** (rē'trō-min'jent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + mingent(-t)-, ppr. of mingere, urinate: see micturition.*] 1. *a.* Urinating backward; characterized by or exhibiting *retromingency*.

The long penis has a mushroom-shaped glans, and the animal [rhinoceros] is *retromingent*.  
*Luxley, Anat. Vert., p. 302.*

II. *n.* A retromingent animal.

Except it be in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 17.*

**retromingently** (rē'trō-min'jent-li), *adv.* So as to urinate backward; in a retromingent manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**retromorphosed** (rē'trō-mōr'fōzd), *a.* [*< retromorphosis + -ed.*] Characterized by or exhibiting *retromorphosis*; affected by retrograde metamorphosis.

**retromorphosis** (rē'trō-mōr'fō-sis), *n.* [*NL., < L. retro, backward, + morphosis, q. v.*] Retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

**retroocular** (rē'trō-ok'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + oculus, eye.*] Situated behind the eyeball; retrobulbar.

**retrooperative** (rē'trō-op'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + L. operativus, operative.*] Retroactive; retrospective in effect: as, a *retrooperative decree*. *Kinglake.*

**retroperitoneal** (rē'trō-per'i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, behind, + peritoneum, peritoneum.*] Situated or occurring behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal hernia**, hernia of the intestine into the iliac fossa behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal space**, the space behind the peritoneum along the spine, occupied by the aorta, vena cava, and other structures, with loose connective tissue.

**retropharyngeal** (rē'trō-fā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + NL. pharynx, pharynx: see pharynx, pharyngeal.*] Situated behind the pharynx.—**Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx.

**Retropinna** (rē'trō-pin'ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. retro, back, + pinna, a feather: see pinna.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of *Argentinidae*. *R. richardsoni* is known as the *New Zealand smelt*.

**retroposition** (rē'trō-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* [*< L. retro, back, + positio(n)-, position.*] Displacement backward, but without flexion or version: said of the uterus.

**retropulsion** (rē'trō-pul'shōn), *n.* [*< L. retro, back, + LL. pulsio(n)-, a beating (pushing): see pulsion.*] 1. A disorder of locomotion, seen

retrospective

sometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the patient is impelled to run backward as if in the endeavor to recover his balance.—2. A pushing or forcing of the fetal head backward in labor.

**retropulsive** (rē'trō-pul'siv), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + pulsus, pp. of pellere, drive, push, + -ive. Cf. pulsive.*] Driving back; repelling. *Smart.*

**retorse** (rē'trōrs'), *a.* [*< L. retrorsus, contracted form of retroversus, bent or turned backward, < retro, backward, + versus, pp. of vertere, turn: see verse.*] 1. In *bot.* and *zool.*, turned back; directed backward; retral.—2. In *ornith.*, turned in a direction the opposite of the usual one, without reference to any other line or plane; antorse. See the quotation.

Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called *retorse*: here used in the sense of an opposite direction from the lay of the general plumage; but they should properly be called *antorse*.  
*Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 103.*

**retorsely** (rē'trōrs'li), *adv.* So as to be retorse; in a backward direction; retral.

**retoserrate** (rē'trō-ser'āt), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + serratus, saw-shaped: see serrate.*] In *entom.*, armed with retorse teeth; barbed, as the sting of a bee.

**retoserrulate** (rē'trō-ser'ō-lāt), *a.* [*< L. retro, back, + NL. serrulatus, < serrula, a little saw: see serrulate.*] In *entom.*, finely retoserrate; armed with minute retorse teeth, as the stings of some hymenoptera.

**Retrosiphonata** (rē'trō-si-fō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of retrosiphonatus: see retrosiphonate.*] A primary group of ammonitoid cephalopods whose partitions around the siphon were inclined backward, including the *Goniatitidae*.

**Retrosiphonatae** (rē'trō-si-fō-nā'tō), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of retrosiphonatus: see retrosiphonate.*] A subdivision of belemnitoid cephalopods whose phragmaeone had the siphon and partitions around it directed backward, including *Belemnites* and most other genera of the family *Belemnitidae*.

**retrosiphonate** (rē'trō-si-fō-nāt), *a.* [*< NL. retrosiphonatus, < L. retro, back, + siphon(u)-, a siphon: see siphonate.*] In *conch.*, having the siphon and surrounding partitions directed backward, as in *Goniatitidae* and most *Belemnitidae*.

**retrospect** (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *v. t.* [*< L. retrospectus, pp. (not used) of retrospectere, look back, < retro, backward, + specere, look: see spectate.*] To look back upon; consider retrospectively. [Rare.]

I will not sully the whiteness of it [my life] (pardon my vanity, I presume to call it so), on *retrospect*, by regarding my intentions only, by giving way to an act of justice.  
*Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III, lxxviii.*

**retrospect** (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *n.* [= *Fr. retrospecto, < L. as if < retrospectus, < retrospicere, pp. retrospectus (not used), look back: see retrospect, v.*] 1. The act of looking backward; contemplation or consideration of the past; hence, a review or survey of past events.

Most of us take occasion to sit still and throw away the time in our possession by *retrospect* on what is past.  
*Steele Spectator, No. 374.*

He reviewed that grand and melancholy story he gave them to see through that pictured *retrospect* how it had been appointed to them to act in the final extremity of Greece.  
*R. Chateau, Addresses and Orations, p. 155.*

Hence—2. That to which one looks back; the past; a past event or consideration.

This Instrument is executed by you, your Son, and my Niece, which discharges me of all *Retrospects*.  
*Steele, Tender Husband, I, 1.*

"Know you no song of your own land," she said,  
"Not such as means about the *retrospect*,  
But deals with the other distance and the hues  
Of promise; not a death's-head at the wine."  
*Tennyson, Princess, IV.*

**retrospection** (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spek'shōn), *n.* [*< L. retrospectus, pp. (not used) of retrospectere, look back: see retrospect.*] 1. The act of looking back on things past; reflection on the past.

Drooping she bends o'er pensive Pancy's urn,  
To trace the hours which never can return;  
Yet with the *retrospection* loves to dwell,  
And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell!  
*Byron, Childish Recollections.*

2. The faculty of looking back on the past; recollection.

Canst thou take delight in viewing  
This poor Isle's approaching ruin;  
When thy *retrospection* vast  
Sees the glorious ages past?  
*Swift.*

**retrospective** (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [= *F. retrospectif = Pg. retrospectivo; as retro-*

*spect + -ire.*] 1. Looking backward; considering the past.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye.

Would from the apparent what conclude the why.  
*Pope, Moral Essays, l. 99.*

2. In *law*, retroactive; affecting matters which occurred before it was adopted: as, a *retrospective* act, law, or statute. In general, a penal statute, though expressed absolutely, is construed as applying only to offenses committed after it is passed. See *ex post facto*.

To annul by a *retrospective* statute patents which in Westminster Hall were held to be legally valid would have been simply robbery. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.*

Every statute which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation, imposes a new duty, or attaches a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past, must be deemed *retrospective*. *Story.*

3. Capable of being looked back to; occurring in the past; bygone.

I have sometimes wondered whether, as the faith of men in a future existence grew less confident, they might not be seeking some equivalent in the feeling of a *retrospective* duration, if not their own, at least that of their race.  
*Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.*

**retrospectively** (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In retrospect; with reference to or with reflection upon the past; in *law*, *ex post facto*.

The law may have been meant to act *retrospectively*, to prevent a question being raised on the interpellations of Bibulus. *Froude, Caesar, p. 210.*

**retrosternal** (rē-trō-stēr'nāl), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *NL. sternum*, sternum.] Being behind the sternum.

**retrotarsal** (rē-trō-tār'sāl), *a.* [*L. retro*, behind, + *NL. tarsus*, the cartilage at the edges of the eyelids: see *tarsal*.] Being behind the tarsus of the eye.—**Retrotarsal fold**, the fornix of the conjunctiva.

**retrotracheal** (rē-trō-trā'kē-āl), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *NL. trachea*, trachea.] Being at the back of the trachea.

**retroussage** (rē-trō-sāzh'), *n.* [*F., < retrousser*, turn up: see *retrousser*.] In the *printing of cuttings*, a method of producing effective tone, as in foregrounds, skies, or shadows, by skilful manipulation of ink in the parts to be treated, the ink being brought out from the filled lines, after careful wiping of the plate, by "pumping" with a soft cloth.

**retroussé** (rē-tro-sā'), *a.* [*F., pp. of retrousser*, turn up, + *re-* + *trousser*, tuck up, turn up: see *truss*.] Turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

The four examples of Behobuan's princes exhibit a more delicate and refined profile than any other type before us, and one has even a nose slightly *retroussé*.  
*Anthropological Jour., XVII. 239.*

**retro-uterine** (rē-trō-ū'te-rin), *a.* [= *F. rétro-utérin*, *L. retro*, back, behind, + *uterus*, uterus: see *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus.

**retrovaccinate** (rē-trō-vak'si-nāt), *v. t.* [*< retro-* + *vaccinate*.] 1. To vaccinate (a cow) with human virus.—2. To vaccinate with lymph from a cow which has been inoculated with vaccine matter from a human being.

**retrovaccination** (rē-trō-vak-si-nā'shon), *n.* [*< retrovaccinate* + *-ion*.] 1. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.—2. In *med.*, the act of vaccinating with lymph derived from a cow which has previously been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject; the act of passing vaccine matter through a cow.

**retrovaccine** (rē-trō-vak'sin), *n.* [*< L. retro*, back, + *E. vaccine*.] The virus produced by inoculating a cow with vaccine matter from the human subject.

**retroversion** (rē-trō-vēr'shon), *n.* [= *F. rétroversion*, *L. retro*, backward, + *versio* (n-), a turning: see *version*.] A tilting or turning backward: as, *retroversion* of vertebral processes: especially applied in gynecology to an inclination of the uterus backward with the retention of its normal curve: opposed to *anteversion*.

**retrovert** (rē-trō-vért'), *v. t.* [*< L. retro*, backward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn back.

**retrovert** (rē-trō-vért), *n.* [*< retrovert*, *v.*] 1. One who returns to his original creed. [Rare.]

The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, . . . are now, in pious phrase, denominated *retroverts*.  
*F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.*

2. That which undergoes retroversion, as a part or organ of the body.

**retrovision** (rē-trō-vizh'on), *n.* [*< L. retro*, backward, + *visio* (n-), vision: see *vision*.] The

act, process, or power of mentally seeing past events, especially such as have not come within one's personal experience or observation. [Rare.]

Clairvoyance or second sight, including prevision and *retrovision*. *Pope, Sci. Mo., XIII. 337.*

**retrude** (rē-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retruded*, ppr. *retruding*. [*< L. retrudere*, thrust back, + *re-*, back, + *trudere*, thrust: see *threat*. Cf. *de-trude*, *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breadthlesse line;  
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*  
From infinite processes.

*Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 6.*

**retruse** (rē-trōs'), *a.* [*< L. retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*.] Hidden; abstruse.

Let vs enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid than we have authority from the sacred Scriptures.  
*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 50.*

**retrusion** (rē-trō'zhon), *n.* [*< L. retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*. Cf. *trusion*.] The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless re-motion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause. *Coleridge.*

**rettet**, *v. i.* See *ret<sup>1</sup>*, *ret<sup>2</sup>*.

**rettery** (ret'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *retteries* (-iz). [*< ret<sup>3</sup>* + *-ery*.] A place where flax is retted.

**retti** (ret'i), *n. pl.* [*< Hind. ratti, rati*.] The hard smooth seeds of the red-head vine, *Abrus precatorius*, used by East Indian jewelers and druggists for weights, and forming a standard. The weight so named varies in different parts of India from less than 2 to nearly 4 Troy grains. See *Abrus*.

**retting** (ret'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ret<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. The process of steeping flax in open water, or its exposure, in thin layers, to dew, in which the woody part of the stalk is, by action of moisture and air, rendered easily separable from the fiber or harl. The principal change which the stalk undergoes is the conversion of insoluble pectose into soluble pectin, which is measurably removed by the water, and insoluble pectic acid, which is retained. Also called *rotting*.  
2. The place where this operation is carried on; a rettery. *Fre.*

**retund** (rē-tund'), *v. t.* [*< L. retundere*, beat or pound back, blunt, dull (> *It. retundere*, dull, temper, = *Sp. Pg. retundir*, beat back, even up), + *re-*, back, + *tundere*, beat, strike. Cf. *contund*, *contuse*, *intuse*.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon; dull.

This [the skull] is covered with skin and hair, which serve to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon.  
*Ray, Works of Creation.*

**return<sup>1</sup>** (rē-tēr'n'), *v.* [*< ME. returnen*, *retornen*, *retournen*, *< OF. retourner*, *retorner*, *retourner*, *F. retourner* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. retornar* = *It. ritornare*, *< ML. retornare*, turn back, return, *< L. re-*, back, + *turnare*, turn: see *turn*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn back. (a) To restore to a former position by turning.

We seek . . . [the turtles] in the nights, where we find them on shore, we turn them upon their backs, till the next day we fetch them home, for they can never *return* themselves.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 273.*

(b) To fold back; turn or roll over, as a thing upon itself. The attire of masquers was alike in all, . . . the colours azure and silver, but *returned* on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers.

*J. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.*

(c) To reverse the position or direction of; turn backward. Then dead through great affright  
They both nigh were, and each had other fly:  
Both fled at once, no ever backe *retourned* eye.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 10.*

2. To cast back; reflect; reëcho.

In our passage we went by that famous bridge over y<sup>e</sup> Marne, where that renowned echo *retournes* the voice of a good singer 9 or 10 times.  *Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.*

Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound,  
And courts to courts *return* it round and round.  
*Pope, Dunciad, ll. 264.*

3†. To turn over; revolve.

*Retournyng* in his soule ay up and doun  
The wordes of this sodeyn Diomed.

*Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1023.*

4. To send back; cause to go back to a former place.

*Returning* his shynnes towarde the West, he [Columbus] found a more holesome ayre, and (as God would) came at the length to a lande well inhabited.

*R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).*

Say that Marcius  
*Return* me, as Cominius is *return'd*,  
Unheard; what then? *Shak., Cor., v. 1. 42.*

Cyrus, with relenting pity mov'd,  
*Return'd* them happy to the land they lov'd.

*Cowper, Expostulation, l. 76.*

5†. To take with one when going back; bring or carry back.

The commodities which they *returned* backe were Silks, Chamlets, Rubarbe, Malmesies, Muskadels, and other wines.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 96.*

6. To give back; restore.

If she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation.  
*Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 200.*

Restore, restore Eurydice to life;  
Oh take the husband, or *return* the wife!

*Pope, Ode for Music.*

7. To give in repayment, requital, or recompense; make a return of: as, to *return* good for evil.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Ki. ii. 44.*

When, for some trifling present, you have bid me  
*Return* so much, I have shook my head and wept.

*Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 146.*

Thanks,  
The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense  
From them who could *return* him nothing else.  
*Milton, P. R., iii. 129.*

8. To make a return for; repay; requite: as, to *return* kindness by ingratitude; to *return* a loan; to *return* a call.—9. To give back in response; reply.

The Dauphin, whom of succours we entreated,  
*Returns* us that his powers are not yet ready  
To raise so great a siege. *Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 46.*

It was three months after ere hee *returned* vs any answer.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 14.*

All the host of hell  
With deafening shout *return'd* them loud acclaim.

*Milton, P. R., ii. 520.*

But Death *returns* an answer sweet:  
"My sudden frost was sudden gain."

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxii.*

10. To retort.

Even in his throat—unless it be the king—  
That calls me traitor, I *return* the lie.

*Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 57.*

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

11. To bring back and make known; report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord.  
*Ex. xix. 8.*

Let the trumpets sound  
While we *return* these dukes what we decree.

*Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 122.*

12. To report officially; render as an official statement or account: as, to *return* a list of killed and wounded after a battle.

The borough members were often *returned* by the same sealer as the knights of the shire: not that they were chosen by them, but that the return was certified by their authority.  
*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 421.*

13. In *law*, to bring or send back, as a process or other mandate, to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing: as, to *return* an execution non est inventus; to *return* a commission with the depositions taken under it. The return is now usually made by filing the paper in the clerk's office, instead of by presenting it on a general return-day in open court.

14. To send; transmit; convey; remit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

15. To elect as a member of Congress or of Parliament.

Upon the election of a new Parliament . . . Bolingbroke was not *returned*. *Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.*

In fact, only one papist had been *returned* to the Irish Parliament since the Restoration.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

16. To yield; give a return or profit of.

I more then wonder they have not five hundred Saluages to worke for them towards their generall maintenance, and as many more to *returne* some content and satisfaction to the Adventurers.  
*Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 107.*

17. In *card-playing*, to lead back, as a suit previously led; respond to by a similar lead: as, to *return* a lead or a suit.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond or led the club.  
*Dickens, Pickwick, xxxv.*

=*Syn.* *Return*, *Restore* (see *restore*), *render*.

*II. intrans.* 1†. To turn back.

The Salsnes were grete and stronge, and bolde and hardy, and full of grete prowess, and often they *returned* vpon hem that hem pursued. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.*

2. To come back; come or go back to a former place or position: as, to *return* home.

As water that doun renneth ay,  
But never droppe *returne* may.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 384.*

Thursday, the vij Day of May, we *returnyed* by the same wair of Brent to Venice ageyne.

*Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.*

The undiscovered country from whose bourne  
No traveller *returns*. *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 80.*

She was so familiarly receiv'd [in heaven]  
As one *returning*, not as one arriv'd.  
*Dryden, Eleonora, l. 133.*

3. To go or come back to a former state; pass  
back; in general, to come by any process of re-  
-crossion.

The sea *returned* to his strength when the morning ap-  
peared. *Ex. xiv. 27.*

Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander re-  
-turn'd into dust. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 232.*

4. To come again; come a second time or re-  
-peatedly; repeat a visit.

Thou to mankind  
Be good and friendly still, and *return*!  
*Milton, P. L., viii. 651.*

So sweetly she bade me adieu,  
I thought that she bade me *return*.  
*Shenstone, A Pastoral Ballad, l. 5.*

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical  
revolution.

The wind *returneth* again according to his circuits.  
*Eccles. i. 6.*

Thus with the year  
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*  
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.  
*Milton, P. L., iii. 471.*

6. To revert; come back to the original pos-  
sessor; hence, to fall to the share of a person;  
become the possession of either a previous or  
a new owner.

In the year of the jubile the field shall *return* unto him  
of whom it was bought. *Lev. xxvii. 21.*

Had his necessity made use of me,  
I could have put my wealth into donation,  
And the best half should have *return'd* to him  
*Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 91.*

7. To go back in thought or speech; come back  
to a previous subject of consideration; recur.

Now will I *returne* azen, or I procede any farther, for  
to declare you the other weyes, that drawn toward  
Babylonne. *Manderlye, Travels, p. 53.*

But to *return* to the verses: did they please you?  
*Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 150.*

8. To reappear; come back before the mind.

The scenes and forms of death with which he had been  
familiar in Naples *returned* again and again before his  
eyes. *J. H. Shorthous, John Inglesant, xxvi.*

9. To make reply; retort.

A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might  
here perhaps *return* upon me with my own expressions.  
*Scribner's Mag., IV. 126.*

10. To yield a return; give a value or profit.  
[Rare.]

Alowing 25. men and boies to every Barke, they will  
make 5000. persons, whose labours *returne* yearly to  
about 135000. pound sterling.  
*Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 216.*

11. In *fencing*, to give a thrust or cut after  
parrying a sword-thrust.

**return** (*rē-tēr'n*), *n.* [*ME. return*; cf. *OF. re-  
tor, retur, retour*, *F. retour* = *Pr. return* = *Sp. Pg.  
retorno* = *It. ritorno*; from the verb: see *return*<sup>1</sup>,  
*v.*, and cf. *retour*.] 1. The act of sending, bring-  
ing, rendering, or restoring to a former place,  
position, owner, or state; the act of giving back  
in requital, recompense, retort, or response;  
election, as of a member of Congress or of Par-  
liament; also, the state of being returned. See  
*return*<sup>1</sup>, *v. 1.*

I'll pawn my victories, all  
My honours to you, upon his good *returns*.  
*Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 82.*

Once the girl gave me a pair of beaded moccasins, in  
*return*, I suppose, for my bread and cider.  
*S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 4.*

2. The act of going or coming back; resump-  
tion of a former place, position, state, condi-  
tion, or subject of consideration; recurrence,  
reappearance, or reversion. See *return*<sup>1</sup>, *v. 1.*

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come  
up against thee. *1 Ki. xx. 22.*

In our *returns* we visited all our friends, that rejoiced  
much at our Victory against the Manahocks.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 188.*  
To continue us in goodness there must be iterated *re-  
turns* of misery. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.*

The regular *return* of genial months,  
And renovation of a faded world.

*Couper, Task, vi. 123.*

3. That which is returned. (a) That which is given  
in repayment or requital; a recompense; a payment; a  
remittance.

Within these two months, that's a month before  
This bond expires, I do expect *return*.  
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.  
*Shak., M. of V., l. 3. 160.*

They export honour, and make him a *return* in envy.  
*Bacon, Followers and Friends.*

Contempt instead, dishonour, obloquy?

Hard recompense, unsuitable *return*

For so much good, so much beneficence!

*Milton, P. R., iii. 132.*

(b) Profit, as arising from labor, effort, exertion, or use;  
advantage; a profitable result.

The fruit which comes from the many days of recrea-  
tion and vanity is very little; . . . but from the few hours  
we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life the  
*return* is great. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, l., Int.*

Just Gods! shall all things yield *returns* but love?

*Pope, Autumn, l. 76.*

(c) A response; a reply; an answer.

Say, if my father render fair *return*,  
It is against my will. *Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 127.*

They neither appeared, nor sent satisfying reasons for  
their absence; but in stead thereof, many insolent, proud,  
railing, opprobrious *returns*.

*N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 204.*

(d) A report; a formal or official account of an action per-  
formed or a duty discharged, or of facts, statistics, and  
the like, especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated sta-  
tistics prepared for general information: as, agricultural  
*returns*; census *returns*; election *returns*. The *return* of  
members of Parliament is, strictly speaking, the return by  
the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to  
him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.

No note was taken of the falsification of election *returns*,  
or the dangers peculiar to elective governments.

*Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 150.*

Accordingly in some of the earlier *returns* it is possible  
that the sheriff, or the persons who joined with him in  
electing the knights of the shire, elected the borough  
members also. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.*

But a fairly adequate instrument of calculation is sup-  
plied by the Registrar-General's marriage-*returns*.

*Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 50.*

(e) In *fencing*, a thrust or cut given in answer to a sword-  
thrust; a more general term for *riposte*, which has a spe-  
cific meaning, signifying the easiest and quickest return  
stroke available under given circumstances.

4. In *law*: (a) The bringing or sending back  
of a process or other mandate to the tribunal  
whence it issued, with a short statement (usu-  
ally indorsed on the process) by the officer to  
whom it issued, and who returns it, stating  
what he has done under it, or why he has done  
nothing. The return is now usually made by  
filing the process, with indorsed certificate, in  
the clerk's office. (b) The official certificate so  
indorsed. (c) The day on which the terms of  
a process or other mandate require it to be re-  
turned. See *return-day*.

I must sit to bee kild, and stand to kill my selfe! I  
could vary it not so little as thrice over agen; 'tis some  
eight *retournes* like Michelmas Terme!

*Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 1.*

5. *pl.* A light-colored mild-flavored kind of to-  
bacco.—6. In *arch.*, the continuation of a  
molding, projection, etc., in an opposite or dif-



Returned Molding.—From Apse of a Romanesque Church at Agen,  
France.

ferent direction; also, a side or part which falls  
away from the front of any straight work. As  
a feature of a molding, it is usual at the termi-  
nation of the dripstone or hood of a window or  
door.

I understand both these sides to be not only *returns*, but  
parts of the front. *Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).*

7. The air which ascends after having passed  
through the working in a coal-mine.—8. In  
*milit. engin.*, a short branch gallery for the re-  
ception of empty trucks. It enables loaded  
trucks to pass.—9. In *music*, same as *reprise*, 5.

—Clause of *return*, in *Scots law*. See *clause*.—False  
*return*. See *faber*.—Return request, in the postal sys-  
tem of the United States, a request, printed or written on  
the envelop of a letter, that, if not delivered within a cer-  
tain time, it be returned to the writer's address, which is  
given.—Returns of a mine, in *fort.*, the turnings and  
windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—Returns of a  
trench, the various turnings and windings which form the  
lines of a trench.

**return**<sup>2</sup> (*rē-tēr'n*), *v.* [*cf. re- + turn.*] To turn  
again; as, to turn and *return*. Also written  
distinctively *re-turn*.

*Face*. O, you must follow, sir, and threaten him tame:  
He'll turn againe else.

*Kas. I'll re-turn him then. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.*

**returnable** (*rē-tēr-nā-bil'i-ti*), *n.* [*cf. return-  
able + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of be-  
ing returnable.

**returnable** (*rē-tēr'nā-bl*), *a.* [*cf. return*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.]

1. Capable of being returned.

Sins that disceit is ay *returnable*,  
Of very force it is agreeable  
That therewithall be done the recompence.  
*Wyatt, Abused Lover.*

2. In *law*, legally required to be returned, de-  
livered, given, or rendered: as, a writ or pre-  
cept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *re-  
turnable* to the court.

It may be decided in that court where the verdict is  
*returnable*. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng., xii.*

**return-alkali** (*rē-tēr'n'al'kə-li*), *n.* In the  
manufacture of prussiate of potash (see *prus-  
siate*) on a large scale, the salt obtained from  
the residual mother-liquor, which, after the lix-  
ivation of the calcined cake, the second crys-  
tallization, and second concentration, yet con-  
tains about 70 per cent. of potassium carbonate.  
The salts crystallizing out are also called *blue salts*. They  
are utilized by mixing them with the charge for another  
calcining process.

**return-ball** (*rē-tēr'n'bāl*), *n.* A ball used as  
a plaything, held by an elastic string which  
causes it to return to the hand from which it is  
thrown.

**return-head** (*rē-tēr'n'bēd*), *n.* In *arch. and carp.*,  
a double-quirk head following an angle, and  
presenting the same profile on each face of the  
stuff. Also called *head* and *double quirk*. See  
cut under *head*.

**return-bend** (*rē-tēr'n'bend*), *n.* A pipe-coupling  
in the shape of the letter U, used for joining  
the ends of two pipes in making pipe-coils,  
heat-radiators, etc.—Open *return-bend*, a return-  
bend having its branches separated in the form of the  
letter V. It differs from a *closed return-bend* in that the  
latter has its branches in contact.

**return-cargo** (*rē-tēr'n'kär'gō*), *n.* A cargo  
brought back in return for or in place of mer-  
chandise previously sent out.

**return-check** (*rē-tēr'n'chek*), *n.* A ticket for  
readmission given to one of the audience who  
leaves a theater between the acts.

**return-crease** (*rē-tēr'n'krēs*), *n.* See *crease*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**return-day** (*rē-tēr'n'dä*), *n.* In *law*: (a) The  
day fixed by legal process for the defendant to  
appear in court, or for the sheriff to return the  
process and his proceedings, or both. (b) A  
day in a term of court appointed for the return  
of all processes.

**returner** (*rē-tēr'nēr*), *n.* [*cf. return*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.]  
One who or that which returns.

The chapmen that give highest for this [bullion from  
Spain] are . . . those who can make most profit by it;  
and those are the *returners* of our money, by exchange,  
into those countries where our debts . . . make a need  
of it. *Locke, Obs. on Encouraging the Coining of Silver.*

**returning-board** (*rē-tēr'ning-bōrd*), *n.* In  
some of the United States, a board consisting  
of certain designated State officers, who are by  
law empowered to canvass and declare returns  
of elections held within the State.

**returning-officer** (*rē-tēr'ning-of'i-sēr*), *n.* 1.  
The officer whose duty it is to make returns of  
writs, precepts, juries, etc.—2. The presiding  
officer at an election, who returns the persons  
duly elected.

**returnless** (*rē-tēr'n'les*), *a.* [*cf. return*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.]  
Without return; admitting no return. [Rare.]

But I would neuer credit in you both  
Least cause of sorrow, but well knew the troth  
Of this thine owne *returne*; though all thy friends  
I knew, as well should make *returnlesse* ends.

*Chapman, Odyssey, xiii.*

**return-match** (*rē-tēr'n'mach*), *n.* A second  
match or trial played by the same two sets of  
opponents.

For this year the Wellesburn *return-match* and the  
Marylebone match played at Rugby.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.*

**returnment** (*rē-tēr'n'ment*), *n.* [*cf. return*<sup>1</sup> +  
*-ment*.] The act of returning; a return; a going  
back. [Rare.]

Sometimes we yeeld; but, like a ramme,  
That makes *returnment* to redouble strength,  
Then forc'd them yeeld.

*Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874,  
I. 349).*

**return-piece** (*rē-tēr'n'pēs*), *n.* *Theat.*, a piece  
of scenery forming an angle of a building.

**return-shock** (*rē-tēr'n'shok*), *n.* An electric  
shock, due to the action of induction, sometimes  
felt when a sudden discharge of electricity  
takes place in the neighborhood of the observer,  
as in the case of a lightning-flash.

**return-tag** (*rē-tēr'n'tag*), *n.* A tag attached to  
a railway-car, usually by slipping it on to the  
shackle of the seal, serving as evidence of the  
due arrival of the car, or as a direction to what



point the ear is to be returned. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

**return-ticket** (rē-tēr'n'tik'et), *n.* A ticket issued by a railway or steamboat company, coach proprietors, and the like, for a journey to some point and return to the place of starting, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boulogne—fares, half-a-crown; *return-tickets*, four shillings. *Mrs. H. Wood, Mildred Arkell, xx.*

**return-valve** (rē-tēr'n'valv), *n.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions, as in the case of overflow.

**retuse** (rē-tūs'), *a.* [= *F. retus*, < *L. retusus*, blunted, dull, pp. of *retunder*, blunt, dull: see *retund*.] 1. In bot., obtuse at the apex, with a broad and very shallow sinus re-entering: as, a *retuse* leaf.—2. In zool., ending in an obtuse sinus.

**Retzia** (ret-si-ä), *n.* [NL. (King, 1850), named after *Retzius*, a naturalist.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the subfamily *Retziinae*. They flourished in the Paleozoic seas from the Silurian to the Upper Carboniferous.

**Retziinae** (ret-si-i'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retzia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of arthropomatus brachiopods, mostly referred to the family *Spiriferidae*. Externally they much resemble the terobratalids.

**Reuchlinian** (rū-klīn'i-an), *a.* [*< Reuchlin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining or relating to Johann Reuchlin (1455-1522), a celebrated German classical scholar.—**Reuchlinian pronunciation.** See pronunciation.

**reul<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *rule<sup>1</sup>*.

**reul<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* Same as *rule<sup>2</sup>*. *Hallucell.*

**reulet**, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *rule<sup>1</sup>*.

**reulichet**, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruly<sup>1</sup>*.

**reulyt**, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruly<sup>1</sup>*.

**reume<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

**reume<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *rheum<sup>1</sup>*.

**reumour**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rumor*. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 306.

**reune** (rē-ūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reuned*, ppr. *reuning*. [*< OF. reunir*, *F. réunir* = *Sp. Pg. reunir* = *It. riunire*, < *ML. reunire*, make one again, unite again, < *L. re-*, again, + *unire*, unite: see *unite*.] *I. trans.* To reunite; bring into reunion and coherence. [Obsolete or rare.]

It pleased her Majesty to call this Country of Wigan-dacca, Virginia, by which name you are to understand how it was planted, dissolved, reuned, and enlarged. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 85.

**II. intrans.** To be reunited; specifically, to hold a reunion. [American colloquial slang.]

**reunient** (rē-ū-ni-ent), *a.* [*< ML. reunien(t)-s*, ppr. of *reunire*: see *reunire*.] Uniting or connecting; as, the reunient canal of the ear, or canalis reuniens (which see, under *canalis*).

**reunification** (rē-ū-ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< re-* + *unification*.] The act of reunifying, or reducing to unity; a state of reunion or reconciliation.

No scientific progress is possible unless the stimulus of the original unification is strong enough to clasp the discordant facts and establish a reunification. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 610.

**reunify** (rē-ū-ni-fi), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *unify*.] To bring back to a state of unity or union.

**reunion** (rē-ū-ni-on), *n.* [*< OF. reunion*, *F. réunion* = *Sp. reunion* = *Pg. reunião*, < *ML. reunire*, make one again, reunite: see *reunire*. Cf. *union*.] 1. The act of reuniting, or bringing back to unity, juxtaposition, concurrence, or harmony; the state of being reunited.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow;  
She, that had all magnetic force alone  
To draw and fasten sundered parts in one. *Donne, Funeral Elegies, Anatomy of the World.*

"The reunion, in a single voice, of various parcels, every one of which does not amount to \$20, but which in the aggregate exceed that quantity," remains subject to the tax. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 294.

Mere Marchette struggled a moment, as if she could not yield to anything which delayed her reunion with Pierre. *The Century*, XL. 248.

Specifically—2. A meeting, assembly, or social gathering of familiar friends or associates after separation or absence from one another: as, a family reunion; a college reunion.—**Order of the Reunion**, an order founded by Napoleon in 1811 to commemorate the union of Holland with France. The badge was a silver star of twelve points, having the spaces filled with rays of gold, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown bearing the name *Napoleon*.

**reunite** (rē-ū-nīt'), *v.* [*< re-* + *unite*. Cf. *reunire*.] *I. trans.* 1. To unite again; join after separation.

By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great Was re-united to the crown of France.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 85.  
I wander here in vain, and want thy hand  
To guide and re-unite me to my Lord.

*Rowe*, Ambitious Stepmother, v. 2.  
At length, after many eventful years, the associates, so long parted, were reunited in Westminster Abbey.

*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.  
2. To reconcile after variance.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and re-uniting his subjects to himself and to one another. *Bolingbroke*, Of a Patriot King.

**II. intrans.** To be united again; join and cohere again.

Yet not for this were the Britans dismay'd, but reunite-ing the next day fought with such a courage as made it hard to decide which way hung the Victory. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**reunitedly** (rē-ū-nīt'ed-li), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

**reunion** (rē-ū-nish'on), *n.* [*< reunite* + *-ion*.] A second or repeated uniting; reunion. [Rare.]

I believe the resurrection of the body, and its reunion with the soul. *Knatchbull*, On the New Testament Translation, p. 93.

**reunitive** (rē-ū-ni-tiv'), *a.* [*< reunite* + *-ive*.] Causing reunion; tending toward or characterized by reunion. [Rare.]

Noon-time of a Sunday in a New England country town used to be, and even now is, a social and reunitive epoch of no small interest. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

**reurge** (rē-ūrj'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *urge*.] To urge again.

**reus** (rē-ūs), *n.*; pl. *rei* (-ī). [*< L. reus*, m., *rea*, f., orig. a party to an action, plaintiff or defendant, afterward restricted to the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.; also, a debtor (> *It. reo*, wicked, bad, = *Sp. Pg. reo*, a criminal, defendant), < *res*, a cause, action: see *res*.] In law, a defendant.

**reuse** (rē-ūz'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *use*, *v.*] To use again.

It appears that large quantities of domestic distilled spirits are being placed upon the market as imported spirits and under re-used imported spirit stamps. *Report of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. 462.

**reuse** (rē-ūs'), *n.* [*< re-* + *use*, *n.*] Repeated use; use a second time.

The waste liquor is collected, and made up to the first strength for re use. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 31.

**reutilize** (rē-ū-tīl-īz), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *utilize*.] To utilize again; make use of a second time. Also spelled *rentilize*.

After the white cells have lived their life and done their work, portions of their worn out carcasses may be reutilized in the body as nutriment. *Lancet*, No. 3147, p. 555.

**reutter** (rē-ūt'er), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *utter*.] To utter again.

The truth of Man, as by God first spoken,  
Which the actual generations garble,  
Was re-uttered. *Browning*, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 11.

**rev.** An abbreviation of (a) [*cap.*] *Revelation*; (b) *revenue*; (c) *revertend*; (d) *review*; (e) *revolution*; (f) *revised*; (g) *reverse*.

**revalenta** (rev-a-len'ti), *n.* [NL., transposed from *ervalenta*, < NL. *Errum Lens*: see *Errum* and *Lens*.] The commercial name of lentil-meal, introduced as a food for invalids. In full, *revalenta Arabica*. Also *ervalenta*. [Eng.]

**revalencia** (rev-a-len'si-ans), *n.* [*< revalencia* + *-ans*.] The state of being revaloescent. [Rare.]

Would this prove that the patient's revalencia had been independent of the medicines given him? *Cotteridge*.

**revaloescent** (rev-a-len'sent), *a.* [*< L. revaloescent* + *-ans*, ppr. of *revaloescere*, grow well again, < *re-*, again, + *valoescere*, grow well: see *convaloescent*.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.]

**revalence** (rev-a-len'sent), *a.* [*< L. revalence* + *-ans*, ppr. of *revalence*, grow well again, < *re-*, again, + *valence*, grow well: see *convalence*.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.]

**revalent** (rev-a-len't), *a.* [*< L. revalent* + *-ans*, ppr. of *revalent*, grow well again, < *re-*, again, + *valent*, grow well: see *convalent*.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.]

**revaluation** (rē-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*< revalue* + *-ation*.] A repeated valuation.

**revalue** (rē-val'ū), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *value*.] To value again.

**revamp** (rē-vāmp'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *vamp*.] To vamp, mend, or patch up again; rehabilitate; reconstruct.

Thenceforth he [Carlyle] has done nothing but revamp his telling things; but the oddity has become always odder, the paradoxes always more paradoxical. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 140.

The revamping of our own writings . . . after an interval so long that the mental status in which we composed them is forgotten, and cannot be conjured up and revived, is a dangerous experiment. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi. 447.

**reve<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* A Middle English form of *reave*.

**reve<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *reeve<sup>1</sup>*.

**reve<sup>3</sup>** (rēv), *v. t.* [*< F. rêver*, OF. *resver*, dream: see *rave<sup>1</sup>*.] To dream; muse.

I rered all night what could be the meaning of such a message. *Memoirs of Marshall Keith*.

**reveal** (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *revele*, < OF. *réveler*, *F. révéler* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. revelar* = *It. rivelare*, *rivelare*, < *L. revelare*, unveil, draw back a veil, < *re-*, back, + *velare*, veil, < *velum*, a veil: see *veil*.] 1. To discover; expose to sight, recognition, or understanding; disclose; divulge; make known.

I had . . . well played my first act, assuring myself that under that disguise I should find opportunity to reveal myself. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I have not revealed it yet to any Soul breathing, but now I'll tell your Excellency, and so tell a relating the Passage in Flanders. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

While in and out the verses wheel,  
The wind-caught robes trim feet reveal.  
*Lowell*, Dobson's "Old World Idylls."

Specifically—2. To disclose as religious truth; divulge by supernatural means; make known by divine agency.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. *Rom.* i. 18.

No Man or Angel can know how God would be worship't and serv'd unless God reveal it. *Milton*, True Religion.

I call on the souls who have left the light  
To reveal their lot. *Whittier*, My Soul and I.

3. In *metaph.*, to afford an immediate knowledge of.

Such is the fact of perception revealed in consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Edinburgh Rev., Oct., 1830.

=**Syn.** To unveil, uncover, communicate, show, impart. **reveal** (rē-vēl'), *n.* [*< reveal*, *v.*] 1. A revealing; disclosure.

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes, and the shame of their reveal equal. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

2. In *arch.*, one of the vertical faces of a window-opening or a doorway, included between the face of the wall and that of the window- or door-frame, when such frame is present.

**revealable** (rē-vēl'ā-bl), *a.* [*< reveal* + *-able*.] Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not as revealable as heresy? *Sir J. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 108.

**revealableness** (rē-vēl'ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being revealable. *Imp. Dict.*

**revealed** (rē-vēld'), *p. a.* 1. Brought to light; disclosed; specifically, made known by direct divine or supernatural agency.

Scripture teacheth all supernatural revealed truth, without the knowledge whereof salvation cannot be attained. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Undoubtedly the revealed law is of infinitely more authenticity than that moral system which is framed by ethical writers, and denominated the natural law. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 2.

2. In *entom.*, not hidden under other parts.—**Revealed alltrunk**, the posterior part of the thorax or alltrunk when it is not covered by elytra, hemelytra, or tegmina, as in *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, etc.—**Revealed religion**. See religion, and evidences of Christianity (under *Christianity*).

**revealer** (rē-vēl'ēr), *n.* One who reveals or discloses; one who or that which brings to light, shows, or makes known.

A Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets. *Dan.* ii. 47.

He brought a taper; the revealer, light,  
Exposed both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden*.

**revelment** (rē-vēl'mēt), *n.* [*< reveal* + *-ment*.] The act of revealing; revelation. [Rare.]

This is one reason why he permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the revelation of them. *South*, Sermons, VII. xiii.

**revehent** (rē-vēh-ent), *a.* [*< L. revehen(t)-s*, ppr. of *revehere*, carry back, < *re-*, back, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] Carrying forth; taking away; efferent: applied in anatomy to sundry vessels: opposed to *advehent*.

**reveille** (re-vāl'yō, sometimes rev-e-lē'), *n.* [Also written incorrectly *reveillé* and *reveillé*, as if < *F. réveillé*, pp.; < *F. réveil*, OF. *reveil*, *resveil* (= *Pr. resveil*), an awaking, alarm, reveille, a hunt's-up, < *resveiller*, awake, < *re-*, again, + *esveiller*, waken, < *L. ex-*, out, + *vigilare*, watch, wake: see *vigilant*.] Milit. and naval, the beat of a drum, bugle-sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers or sailors to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a reveille, sound, sound,  
The warrior god is come! *Dryden*, Secular Masque, I. 63.

And all the bugle breezes blew  
Reveille to the breaking morn.  
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxviii.

**revel** (rev'el), *n.* [*< ME. revel, revel, revell, < OF. revel (= Pr. revel), pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder, delay, < reveler, rebeller, F. rebeller, rebel, revolt, = Sp. rebelar = Pg. rebellare = It. ribellare, rebellare, < L. rebel-lare, rebel: see rebel, v.* Hence, by contraction, *rule*.] 1. A merrymaking; a feast or festivity characterized by boisterous jollity; a carouse; hence, mirth-making in general; revelry.

When thei com in to the town thei fonde . . . ladies and maydenes caroling and daunsinge, and the most reuel and disport that myght be made.

Merlin (L. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

Reuelle amanges thame was full ryte.  
Thomas of Erseeldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

The brief night goes  
In babbie and revel and wine.

Tennyson, Maud, xvii. 6.

2. Specifically—(a) A kind of dance or choric performance often given in connection with masques or pageants; a dancing procession or entertainment; generally used in the plural.

Our revels now are ended. These our actors,  
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and  
Are melted into air, into thin air.  
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 148.

We use always to have revels; which is indeed dancing, and makes an excellent shew in truth.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

The Revels were dances of a more free and general nature—that is not immediately connected with the story of the piece under representation. In these many of the nobility of both sexes took part, who had previously been spectators. The Revels, it appears from other passages, were usually composed of galliards and corantos.

Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Masque of Lethes.

(b) An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake. Halliwell. —Master of the revels. Same as *lord of misrule* (which see, under *lord*) = *Syn. 1. Debauch, Spree*, etc. See *carousal*.

**revel** (rev'el), *v.*: pret. and pp. *reveled* or *reveled*, ppr. *reveling* or *reveling*. [*< ME. revelen, rerevelen, < OF. reveler, also rebeller, rebel, be riotous: see rebel, n.* The *E. verb* follows the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To hold or take part in revels; join in merrymaking; indulge in boisterous festivities; carouse.

See! Antony, that revels long o' nights,  
Is notwithstanding up. Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 116.

2. To dance; move with a light and dancing step; frolic.

Along the crisped shades and bowers  
Revels the spruce and jocund Spring  
Milton, Comus, l. 985.

3. To act lawlessly; wanton; indulge one's inclination or caprice.

His father revel'd in the heart of France,  
And tamed the king, and made the dauphin stoop.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 159.

The Nabob was *reveling* in fancied security. . . . it had never occurred to him . . . that the English would dare to invade his dominions.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

4. To take great pleasure; feel an ardent and keen enjoyment; delight.

Our kind host so *revelled* in my father's humour that he was incessantly stimulating him to attack him.  
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

II. *trans.* To spend in revelry.

An age of pleasures *revel'd* out comes home  
At last, and ends in sorrow.  
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

**revel** (rev'el), *v. t.* [= *It. revellere*, draw away, < *L. revellere*, pp. *revellus*, pluck or pull back, tear out, off, or away, < *re-*, back, + *vellere*, pluck. Cf. *avell*, *convellere*, *revulsion*.] To draw back or away; remove.

Those who miscarry escape by their flood *revelling* the humours from their lungs.  
Harvey.

**reve-land** (rev'land), *n.* [*ME.*, repr. *AS. ger-land*, tributary land (*sundor-gerf-land*, peculiar tributary land), < *gerfa*, reeve, + *land*, land: see *reeve* and *land*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, such land as, having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

**revelate** (rev'el-lät), *v. t.* [*< L. revelatus*, pp. of *revelare*, reveal, disclose: see *reveal*.] To reveal. *Imp. Dict.*

**revelation** (rev'el-lä'shon), *n.* [*< ME. revelacioun*, < *OF. revelacion*, *revelacion*, *F. révélation* = *Pr. revelacio* = *Sp. revelacion* = *Pg. revelação* = *It. rivelazione*, revelation, < *LL. revelatio(n)-*, an uncovering, a revealing, < *L. revelare*, pp. *revelatus*, reveal: see *reveal*.] 1. The act of revealing. (a) The disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them.

It was nothing short of a new revelation, when Scott turned back men's eyes on their own past history and

national life, and showed them there a field of human interest and poetic creation which long had lain neglected.  
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 104.

(b) The act of revealing or communicating religious truth, especially by divine or supernatural means.

The book of quintis essencijs . . . Hermys . . . hadde by revelacioun of an aungel of God to him sende.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

By revelation he made known unto me the mystery.  
Eph. iii. 3.

A very faithful brother,  
A botcher, and a man by revelation,  
That hath a competent knowledge of the truth.  
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; in *theol.*, that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his creatures.

When God declares any truth to us, this is a revelation.  
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 2.

More specifically—3. Such disclosure, communicated by supernatural means, of truths which could not be ascertained by natural means; hence, as containing such revelation, the Bible. Divine revelation may be afforded by any one of four media—(a) nature, (b) history, (c) consciousness, or (d) supernatural and direct communications. In theological writings the term, when properly used, signifies exclusively the last form of revelation. Revelation differs from inspiration, the latter being an exaltation of the natural faculties, the former a communication to or through them of truth not otherwise ascertainable, or at least not otherwise known.

The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass  
Rev. i. 1.

'Tis Revelation satisfies all doubts,  
Explains all mysteries except her own,  
And so illuminates the path of life.  
Copeper, Task, ii. 527.

4. In *metaph.*, immediate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal.—*Book of Revelation*, or *The Revelation of St. John the Divine*, the last book of the New Testament, also called the *Apocalypse*. It is generally attributed by the church to the apostle John, and the date of its composition is often put near the end of the first century. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the interpretation and significance of this book. The schools of interpretation are of three principal kinds. The first school, that of the preterists, embraces those who hold that the whole or by far the greater part of the prophecy of this book has been fulfilled; the second is that of the historical interpreters, who hold that the prophecy embraces the whole history of the church and its foes, from the first century to the end of the world; the third view is that of the futurists, who maintain that the prophecy, with perhaps the exception of the first three chapters, relates entirely to events which are to take place at or near to the second coming of the Lord. Abbreviated *Rev.*

**revelational** (rev'el-lä'shon-äl), *a.* [*< revelation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving revelation; admitting supernatural disclosure.

It seems, however, unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different *Revelational* Codes to Utilitarianism.  
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 467.

**revelationist** (rev'el-lä'shon-ist), *n.* [*< revelation* + *-ist*.] One who believes in supernatural revelation. [Rare.]

Gruppe's great work on Greek mythology . . . is likely in the immediate future to furnish matter for contention between evolutionists and revelationists.

Athenaeum, No. 3149, p. 272.

**revelator** (rev'el-lä-tör), *n.* [= *F. révélateur* = *Sp. Pg. revelador* = *It. rivelatore, revelatore*, < *LL. revelator*, < *L. revelare*, reveal: see *reveal*.] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare and objectionable.]

The forms of civil government were only to carry out the will of the Church, and this soon came to mean the will of Brigham Young, who from year to year was re-elected and installed "prophet, seer, and revelator."

New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

**revelatory** (rev'el-lä-tör-i), *a.* [*< LL. revelatorius*, of or belonging to revelation, < *L. revelare*, reveal: see *reveal*.] Having the nature or character of a revelation. *Imp. Dict.*

**revel-coilt**, *n.* [*< revel* + *coil*, prob. originating as a sophisticated form of *level-coilt*.] Loud and boisterous revelry; a wild revel; a carouse or debauch.

They all had leave to leave their endless toyles,  
To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe revel-coyles.  
John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

**revel-dasht**, *n.* Same as *revel-coilt*.

Have a flurt and a crash,  
Now play reveldash.  
Greene, Dram. Works, I. 175.

**reveler, reveller** (rev'el-er), *n.* [*< ME. revelour, reveloure*, < *OF. \*revelour, revelour*, < *reveler, revel*: see *revel*, *v.*] One who revels. (a) One who takes part in merrymakings, feasts, or carousals; hence, one who leads a disorderly or licentious life.

My fourth the housholder was a revelour —  
This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour.  
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 453.

None a stranger there  
So merry and so gamesome; he is call'd  
The Briton reveler. Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 61.

In the ears of the brutalized and drunken revelers there arose the sound of the clanking of British cavalry.

H. Kingsley, Stretton, liii.

Specifically—(b) One who dances in a revel; one who takes part in a choric entertainment.

It is no disgrace, no more than for your adventurous reveler to fall by some inauspicious chance in his gallant d.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

**reveling**, *n.* Same as *reveling*.  
**revelent** (rê-vel'ent), *a.* [= *Pg. It. revellente*, < *L. revellen(t)-s*, ppr. of *revellere*, pluck or tear back, off, away, or out: see *revel*.] Causing revulsion.

**reveller**, *n.* See *reveler*.

**revel-master** (rev'el-mäs'tër), *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas; the lord of misrule.

**revelment** (rev'el-ment), *n.* [*< revel* + *-ment*.] The act of reveling.

**revelour**, *n.* An obsolete form of *reveler*.

**revelous**, *a.* [*< ME. revelous*, < *OF. reveleux*, full of revelry or jest, riotous, < *revel*, riot, revel: see *revel*, *n.* Cf. *rebellious*.] Inclined to festivity and merrymaking.

A wyf he hadde of excellent beutes,  
And compaignable and revelous was she.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 4.

**revel-rout**, *n.* 1. A troop of revelers; hence, any riotous throng; a mob; a rabble.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,  
Reply'd the revel-rout;  
We'll teach you for to fix a bell  
On any woman's snout.  
The Fryar and the Boy, ii. (Nares.)

2. A lawless, uproarious revel; wild revelry; noisy merriment.

Then made they *revel route* and goodly glee.  
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 558.

The Sorcerers and Sorceresses make great lights, and incense all this visited house. . . . laughing, singing, dancing in honour of that God. After all this *revel-rout* they demand againe of the Demoniacke if the God be appeased.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A dancing entertainment.

Wilt thou forsake us, Jeffrey? then who shall daunce  
The hobby horse at our next *Revel rout*?  
Brome, Queens Exchange, ii. 2.

To play *revel-rout*, to revel furiously; carouse; act the bacchanalian.

They chose a notable swaggering rogue called Puffing Dicke to reneil over them, who *plaid revel-rout* with them indeede.

Routlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 582.

**revelry** (rev'el-ri), *n.* [*< ME. revelrie*; as *revel* + *-ry*.] The act of reveling; merrymaking; especially, boisterous festivity or jollity.

The sweetness of her melody  
Made all myn herte in *revelrye* (var. *revelrye*).  
Rom. of the Rose, l. 720.

Meantime, forget this new-fall'n dignity,  
And fall into our rustic revelry.—  
Play, music! Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 183.

= *Syn.* See *carousal*.

**revelst**, *n.* Same as *revel*.

The huntress and queen of these groves, Diana, . . . hath . . . proclaimed a solemn *revel*.  
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

**revenant** (rev'è-nant), *n.* [*< F. revenant*, ppr. of *revenir*, come back, < *re-*, back, again, + *venir*, < *L. venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *revenue*.]

1. One who returns; especially, one who returns after a long period of absence or after death; a ghost; a specter; specifically, in *mod. spiritualism*, an apparition; a materialization. [Rare.]

The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy *revenant* from the tomb.  
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxiii.

2. In *math.*, a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants.  
**revendicate** (rê-ven'di-kät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revendicated*, ppr. *revendicating*. Same as *revindicate*. *Imp. Dict.*

**revendication** (rê-ven-di-kä'shon), *n.* Same as *revindication*. *Imp. Dict.*—Action of *revendication*, in civil law, an action brought to assert a title to or some real right inherent in or directly attached to property.

**revenge** (rê-venj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revenged*, ppr. *revenging*. [*< OF. revenger, revenger, F. revancher*, *F. dial. revanger*, revenge, = *Sp. revindicar*, claim, = *Pg. revindicar*, claim, refl. be revenged, = *It. revindicare*, revenge, refl. be revenged, < *ML. \*revindicare*, revenge, lit. vindicate again, < *L. re-*, again, + *vincicare* (> *OF. vengier, venger*), arrogate, lay claim to: see *vindicate*, *venge*, *avenge*. Cf. *revindicate*.]

**I. trans.** 1. To take vengeance on account of; inflict punishment because of; exact retribution for; obtain or seek to obtain satisfaction for, especially with the idea of gratifying a sense of injury or vindictiveness: as, to *revenge* an insult.

These injuries the king now bears will be *revenged* home.  
*Shak., Lear*, iii. 3. 13.

I hope you are bred to more humanity  
Than to *revenge* my father's wrong on me.  
*Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure*, ii. 2.

2. To satisfy by taking vengeance; secure atonement or expiation to, as for an injury; avenge the real or fancied wrongs of; especially, to gratify the vindictive spirit of: as, to *revenge* one's self for rude treatment.

You do more for the obedience of your Lord the Emperor, than to be *revenged* of the French King.  
*Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors.  
*Jer.* xv. 15.

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come,  
*Revenge* yourselves alone on Cassius.  
*Shak., J. C.*, iv. 3. 94.

=**Syn.** *Avenge, Revenge.* See *avenge*.

**II. intrans.** To take vengeance.

I will *revenge* (quoth she),  
For here I shake off shame.

*Gascoigne Philomene* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 100).

The Lord *revenge*th, and is furious.  
*Nahum* i. 2.

**revenge** (rē-venj'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revenge*, < OF. *revanche*, *revanche*, F. *revanche*, *revengue*, F. dial. *revanche*, *revanche*; from the verb.] 1. The act of revenging; the execution of vengeance; retaliation for wrongs real or fancied; hence, the gratification of vindictive feeling.

*Revenge* is a kind of wild justice  
Though now his mighty soul its grief contains;  
He meditates *revenge* who least complains.  
*Dryden, Abs. and Achit.*, i. 446.

Sweet is *revenge*—especially to women.  
*Byron, Don Juan*, i. 24.

2. That which is done by way of vengeance; a revengeful or vindictive act; a retaliatory measure; a means of revenging one's self.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood . . . from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.  
*Deut.* xxxii. 42.

And thus the whillogig of time brings in his *revenges*.  
*Shak., T. N.*, v. 1. 355.

3. The desire to be revenged; the emotion which is aroused by an injury or affront, and which leads to retaliation; vindictiveness of mind.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find  
*Revenge* less sweet than a forgiving mind  
*Dryden, Astrea Redux*, i. 261.

The term *Revenge* expresses the angry passion carried to the full length of retaliation.

*A. Bain, Emotions and Will*, p. 136.

To give one his *revenge*, to play a return-match in any game with a defeated opponent; give a defeated opponent a chance to gain an equal score or standing.

*Lady Smart.* Well, miss, you'll have a sad husband, you have such good luck at cards.

*Miss.* Well, my lady Smart I'll give you *revenge* whenever you please  
*Sir, Polite Conversation*, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution, Retaliation, and Reprisal* agree in expressing the visiting of evil upon others in return for their misdeeds. *Revenge* is the carrying out of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self or to those who seem a part of one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. It generally has reference to one's equals or superiors, and the malignant feeling is all the more bitter when it cannot be gratified. *Vengeance* has an earlier and a later use. In its earlier use it may arise from no personal feeling, but may be visited upon a person for another's wrong as well as for his own. In the scripture it means retribution with indignation, as in Rom. xii. 19 "Vengeance is mine: I will repay, saith the Lord," where it is a reservation for Jehovah of the offices of distributive and retributive justice. In its later use it involves the idea of wrathful retribution, whether just, unjust, or excessive; it is often a furious revenge, hence there is a general tendency to turn to other words to express just retribution, especially as an act of God. *Retribution* bears more in mind the amount of the wrong done viewing it as a sort of loan whose equivalent is in some way paid back. Any evil result befalling the perpetrator of a bad deed in consequence of that deed is said to be a *retribution*, whether occurring by human intention or not; personal agency is not prominent in the idea of *retribution*. *Retaliation* combines the notion of equivalent return, which is found in *retribution*, with a distinctly personal agency and intention; sometimes, unlike the preceding words, it has a light sense for good-humored teasing or banter. *Reprisal* is an act of retaliation in war, its essential point being the capture of something in return or as indemnification for pecuniary damage from the other side. The word has also a looser figurative meaning, amounting essentially to retaliation of any sort. See *avenge, requital*, and the definition of *retorsion*.

**revengeable** (rē-venj'g-bl). *a.* [*Revenge* + *-able*.] Capable of or suitable for being revenged. [Rare.]

The buzzard, for he doted more  
And dared less than reason,  
Through blind base love enduring wrong  
*Revengeable* in season.  
*Warner, Albion's England*, vii. 342.

**revengance** (rē-venj'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revengance*; < *revenge* + *-ance*. Cf. *revengance*.] *Revenge; vengeance.*

Hee would not neglecte to take *revengance* of so foule an act.  
*J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius*, fol. 136.

**revengeful** (rē-venj'fūl), *a.* [*Revenge* + *-ful*.]

1. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury or pain for wrong received; harboring feelings of revenge; vindictive; resentful.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,  
Lo, here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword.  
*Shak., Rich. III.*, i. 2. 174.

2. Avenging; executing revenge; instrumental to revenge.

'Tis a meritorious fair design  
To chase injustice with *revengeful* arms.  
*Shak., Lucerne*, i. 1693.

=**Syn.** 1. *Unforgiving, implacable.* See *revenge, n.*, and *avenge*.

**revengefully** (rē-venj'fūl-i), *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

He smiled *revengefully*, and leapt  
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,  
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance.  
*Dryden and Lee, Oedipus*, v. 1.

**revengfulness** (rē-venj'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness. *Bailey*, 1727.

**revengeless** (rē-venj'les), *a.* [*Revenge* + *-less*.] Without revenge; unrevenged. [Rare.]

We, full of hearty tears  
For our good father's losse, . . .  
Cannot so lightly over-jump his death  
As leave his woes *revengelesse*.  
*Marston, Malcontent*, iv. 3.

**revengement** (rē-venj'ment), *n.* [*Revenge* + *-ment*.] *Revenge; retaliation for an injury.* [Rare.]

Things of honour are so delicate that the same day that any confesseth to have received an injury, from that day he bindeth himself to take *revengement*.  
*Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 218.

Murther . . . hath more shapes than Proteus, and will shift himself, upon any occasion of *revengement*, into a man's dish, his drink, his apparel, his rings, his stirrups, his nosegay.  
*Nashe, Pierce Penilesse*, p. 34.

**revenger** (rē-venj'jēr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck; and now  
Pleased fortune does of Marcus Crassus' death  
Make me *revenger*.  
*Shak., A. and C.*, iii. 1. 3.

**revengingly** (rē-venj'jīng-li), *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

I have belied a lady,  
The princess of this country, and the air on't  
*Revengingly* enfeebles me.  
*Shak., Cymbeline*, v. 2. 1.

**revensual** (rev'g-nū-ā), *a.* [*Revenue* + *-al*.] Pertaining to revenue: as, *revensual* expenditure. [Recent and rare.]

Admitting the restraint exercised to be due to a necessary caution in dealing with public funds, . . . the advantages of a more rapid advance might be secured without in the least involving *revensual* risks.  
*The Engineer*, LXVI. 224.

**revenue** (rev'g-nū), formerly *rē-ven'ū*, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *revenue*; < OF. *revenu*, *m.*, also *revenue*, *f.*, F. *revenu*, *m.* (ML. reflex *reventu*, *f.*, *reventum*, *n.*, also *revenue*, *f.*, also in pure L. form *reventus* and *reventio*), *revenue*, *rent*, < *revenu*, *pp.* of *revenir*, come back, return: see *reventant*. Cf. *avenue, parvenu*.] 1. The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any kind of property, real or personal; income.

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,  
And in her heart she scorns our poverty.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, i. 3. 83.

One that had more skill how to quaff a can  
Then manage his *revenues*.  
*Times Whistle* (L. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I call it [a monastery of the Benedictine monks] . . . rich, because their yearly *revenue* amounteth to one hundred thousand Crowns.  
*Coryat, Crudities*, i. 177.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. [This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.]

The common charity,  
Good people's alms and prayers of the gentle,  
Is the *revenue* must support my state.  
*Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, v. 1.

A complete power, therefore, to procure a regular and adequate supply of *revenue*, as far as the resources of the community will permit, may be regarded as an indispensable ingredient in every constitution.

*A. Hamilton, The Federalist*, No. 30.

3. Return; reward.

Neither doe I know any thing wherein a man may more improve the *revenues* of his learning, or make greater shew with a little, . . . than in this matter of the Creation.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 6.

**Inland revenue**, in Great Britain and Ireland, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, and other taxes. The Board of Internal Revenue consists of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and three commissioners.

**Internal revenue**, that part of the revenue or income of a country which is derived from duties on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.; all the revenue of a country except that collected from export or import duties. In the United States the principal receipts are from spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors. During the period of the civil war taxes were imposed on many other manufactures, but they were removed in great part in 1868.—**Revenue cadet**, or cadet of the revenue-cutter service, an officer of the junior grade in the United States revenue marine, undergoing instruction preparatory to examination for the position of third lieutenant. The appointment is made after a competitive examination, to which young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible, by the Secretary of the Treasury. A term of two years' service aboard a practice-vessel is required, which is followed by the examination for promotion.—**Revenue cutter**. See *cutter*.—**Revenue-cutter school-ship**, a vessel used for the purpose of instructing cadets in the revenue-cutter service in the duties of their profession, previous to commissioning them as third lieutenants.—**Revenue-cutter service**. See *revenue marine*.—**Revenue ensign**, a distinctive flag, authorized March, 1798, for revenue cutters, to distinguish them from other armed vessels of the United States. Previous to that date, the revenue cutters sailed under the same flag as other United States vessels. The revenue flag is also used over custom-houses. It consists of sixteen vertical stripes of red and white alternately, with a white union in which is a blue eagle carrying in his beak the motto "E pluribus unum," a shield with red and white stripes on his breast, and in his talons a bundle of arrows and a branch of olive, the whole surrounded by a semicircle of thirteen blue stars.—**Revenue law**. See *law*.—**Revenue marine**, or revenue-cutter service, a corps organized in 1790, by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of guarding the coast and estuaries of the United States for the protection of the customs revenue. During the period of its existence, the duties of the service have necessarily undergone many changes. The corps, combining both civil and military features, is employed in assisting to maintain law and order throughout United States territory.—**Revenue pennant**, a pennant used on revenue vessels in commission, and in the bow of boats when carrying an officer on duty. It is made up of alternate vertical red and white stripes, and has a white field carrying thirteen blue stars.

**Revenue tariff**. See *tariff*.—To defraud the revenue. See *defraud*. = **Syn.** *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

**revenue** (rev'g-nū), formerly *rē-ven'ū*, *a.* [*Revenue* + *-ed*.] Endowed with a revenue or income.

Pray resolve me  
Why, being a Gentleman of fortunes, meanes,  
And well *revenue*, will you adventure thus  
A doubtful voyage.

*Heywood, Fair Maid of the West* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 265).

**revenue-officer** (rev'g-nū-of'f-i-sēr), *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

**revert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *reaver*.

**reverable** (rē-vēr'g-bl), *a.* [*Revere* + *-able*.] Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reverable*, the highest of all characters. *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 167.

**reverber** (rē-vēr'b'), *v. t.* [Erroneously abbr. from *reverberate*: see *reverberate*.] To reverberate. [Rare.]

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound  
Reverbs no hollowness.  
*Shak., Lear*, i. 1. 150.

**reverberant** (rē-vēr'bēr-ant), *a.* [*L. reverberant* (*t*)-s, *pp.* of *reverberare*, *repl*: see *reverberate*.] Reverberating; causing reverberation; especially, returning sound; resounding.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance,  
Over the watery floor, and beneath the reverberant branches.  
*Longfellow, Evangeline*, li. 2.

**reverberate** (rē-vēr'bēr-āt), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *reverberated*, *pp.* *reverberating*. [*L. reverberatus*, *pp.* of *reverberare* (> *It. riverberare* = *Sp. Pg. reverberar* = OF. *reverberer*, F. *réverbérer*), beat back, < *re*, back, + *verberare*, beat: see *verberate*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To beat back; repel; repulse.

This banke . . . serveth in steed of a strong wall to repulse and *reverberate* the violence of the furious waves of the Sea.  
*Coryat, Crudities*, i. 169.

2. To return, as sound; echo.

Who, like an arch, *reverberates*  
The voice again.  
*Shak., T. and C.*, iii. 3. 120.

3. To turn back; drive back; bend back; reflect: as, to *reverberate* rays of light or heat.—

4. Specifically, to deflect (flame or heat) as in a reverberatory furnace.—5. To reduce by reverberated heat; fuse.

Some of our chymicks facetiously affirm that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and *reverberated* into glass.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, i. 50.

6. To beat upon; fall upon.

The Sunne . . . goeth continually rounde about in circuit: so that his beames, *reverberating* heaven, repre-

septe suche a maner of lyght as we haue in Sommer two houres before the Sunne ryse.

*R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlii.).  
How still your voice with prudent discipline  
My Prentice ear doth oft *reverberate*.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy-Crafts.

**II. intrans.** 1. To be driven back or reflected, as light or heat.

For the perpendicular beames reflect and *reverberate* in themselves, so that the heat is doubled, every beame striking twice.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 49.

2. To echo; reëcho; resound.

And even at hand a drum is ready braced,  
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 2. 170.

E'en for a demi-groat this opened soul . . .  
*Reverberates* quick, and sends the tuneful tongue  
To lavish music on the rugged walls  
Of some dark dungeon.  
*Shenstone*, *Economy*, I.

Echoes die off, scarcely *reverberate*  
Forever—why should I keep echoing ill,  
And never let our ears have done with noise?  
*Browning*, *King and Book*, II. 27.

3. To apply reverberated heat; use reverberatory agency, as in the fusing of metals.

*Sub.* Out of that cask I have won the salt of mercury.  
*Mam.* By pouring on your rectified water?  
*Sub.* Yes, and *reverberating* in Athanor.

*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, II. 1.  
= *Syn.* *Recoil*, etc. See *rebound*.

**reverberate** (rē-vēr'bēr-āt), *a.* [*< L. reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare*, east back, repel: see the verb.] 1. Reverberated; east back; returned; reflected.

The lofty hills . . .  
Sent forth such echoing shouts (which, every way so shrill,  
With the *reverberate* sound the spacious air did fill),  
That they were casly heard through the Vergilian main.  
*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, ix. 58.

2. Reverberant; causing reverberation.

Halloo your name to the *reverberate* hills.  
*Shak.*, *T. N.*, I. 5. 291.

I was that bright face,  
Reflected by the lake in which thy race  
Read mystic lines, which skill Pythagoras  
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.  
*B. Jonson*, *Masque of Blackness*.

**reverberation** (rē-vēr-bēr-ā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. reverberacioun*, *< OF. reverberation*, *F. réverbération* = *Pr. reverberatio* = *Sp. reverberación* = *Pg. reverberação* = *It. reverberazione*, *riverberazione*, *< L. reverberare*, pp. *reverberatus*, beat back: see *reverberate*.] 1. The act of reverberating, or of driving or turning back; particularly, the reflection of sound, light, or heat: now chiefly of sound.

Every soun  
Nis but of eir *reverberacioun*.  
*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, I. 526.

Also another maner of fier: sette goure vessel forscild to the strong *reverberacioun* of the sunne in somer tyme, and lete it stonde there nyght and day.

*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.  
The days are then very longe in that clime, and hot by reason of continual *reverberation* of the beames of the sonne, and shorte nightes.  
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Cubot (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 287).

In these straights we frequently alighted, now freezing in the snow, and anon frying by the *reverberation* of the sun against the cliffs as we descend lower.

*Teclyn*, *Diary*, March 23, 1646.  
My tub, which holds fifty-fold thy wisdom, would crack at the *reverberation* of thy voice.

*Landor*, *Dionenes and Plato*.  
2. Resonance; sympathetic vibration.—3. That which is reverberated; reverberated light, heat, or sound: now chiefly sound.

Then through those realms of shade, in multiplied *reverberations*,  
Heard he that cry of pain. *Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, II. 5.

A . . . shed, . . . in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red *reverberation*, as from furnace doors.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, *The Dynamiter*, p. 56.

4. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its deflection toward the hearth of the furnace, as in the reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).

First go moste the right blak erthe of oon hilde nature (of vnkinde nature, Harl. 853), in the furnes of glas mon (made, Harl. 853), or ellis *reverberacioun*, xxj. dayes calcyne.  
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

The evolved heat (in a rotative furnace) is . . . transmitted by *reverberation* and conduction to the mixture of ore, fluxes, and coal.  
*Ure*, *Dict.*, II. 945.

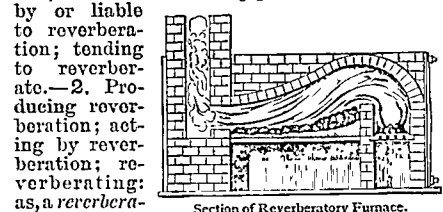
**reverberative** (rē-vēr'bēr-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< reverberate* + *-ive*.] Tending to reverberate; reflecting; reverberant.

This *reverberative* influence is what we have intended above as the influence of the mass upon its centres.  
*I. Taylor*.

**reverberator** (rē-vēr'bēr-ā-tor), *n.* [*< reverberate* + *-or*.] That which reverberates; espe-

cially, that which reflects light; a reflecting lamp.

**reverberatory** (rē-vēr'bēr-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. réverbératoire* = *Pg. reverberatorio* = *It. riverberatorio*; as *reverberate* + *-ory*.] 1. Characterized by or liable to reverberation; tending to reverberate.—2. Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating: as, a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln. See *reverberation*, 4, and *furnace*, and *out under puddling-furnace*.



Section of Reverberatory Furnace.

**Reverdin's operation.** See *operation*.  
**reverdure** (rē-vēr'dūr), *r. t.* [*< re- + verdure*.] To cover again with verdure. [Rare.]

The swete tyme of Marche was come, and the wyndes were apesed, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reverdured*.  
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clix.

**revere**<sup>1</sup> (rē-vēr'), *r. t.*; *prot.* and *pp. revered*, *ppr. revering*. [*< OF. revere*, *F. révé* = *It. riverire*, *riverire*, *< L. rivereri*, *revere*, fear, *< re-*, again, + *riveri*, fear, regard, feel awe of, akin to *E. war*.] To regard with deepest respect and awe; venerate; reverence; hold in great honor or high esteem.

Whose word is truth, as sacred and *revered*  
As Heaven's own oracles from altars heard.  
*Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, II. i. 27.

I see men of advanced life, whom from infancy I have been taught to *revere*.  
*D. Webster*, *Speech at Concord*, Sept. 30, 1834.

The war-god of the Mexicans (originally a conqueror), the most *revered* of all their gods, had his idol fed with human flesh.  
*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 259.

= *Syn.* *Worship*, *Reverence*, etc. See *adore*<sup>1</sup>.

**revere**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*<sup>2</sup>.  
**reverence** (rev'e-rēns), *n.* [*< ME. reverence*, *< OF. reverence*, *F. révérence* = *Pr. reverencia*, *reverencia* = *Sp. Pg. reverencia* = *It. reverenza*, *riverenza*, *< L. reverentia*, *reverence*, *< reveren(t)-s*, reverent: see *reverent*.] 1. A feeling of mingled awe, respect, and admiration; veneration; esteem heightened by awe, as of a superior; reverent regard; especially, such a feeling toward deity.

They have in more *reverence* the triumphs of Petrarche than the Genesis of Moses.  
*Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 82.

With what authority did he [Jesus] both speak and live, such as commanded a *reverence*, where it did not beget a love!  
*Stillington*, *Sermons*, I. vi.

With all *reverence* I would say,  
Let God do his work, we will see to ours.  
*Waltier*, *Abraham Davenport*.

*Reverence* we may define as the feeling which accompanies the recognition of Superiority or Worth in others.  
*H. Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 225.

2. The outward manifestation of reverent feeling; respect, esteem, or honor, as shown by conduct. See *to do reverence*, below.

They give him the *reverence* of a master,  
*Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 52.

Honour due and *reverence* none neglects.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, III. 738.

3. An act or token of reverence. Specifically—(a) A bow; a courtesy; an obeisance.

The lamentation was so great that was made through out Spaine for the death of this good King Alonso that from thence forward every time that any named his name, if he were a man he put off his cap, and if a woman she made a *reverence*.

*Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 230.  
With a low submissive *reverence*  
Say, "What is it your honour will command?"  
*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, Ind., I. 53.

(b) The use of a phrase indicating respect. See *save your reverence*, below.

Not to be pronounced  
In any lady's presence without a *reverence*.  
*B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, I. 4.

4. Reverend character; worthiness of respect and esteem.

With him are the Lord Aumerle, Lord Salisbury,  
Sir Stephen Scroop, besides a clergyman  
Of holy *reverence*.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, III. 3. 29.

Hence—5. With a possessive personal pronoun, a title of respect, applied particularly to a clergyman.

Will Ayrice and Concupiscence give place,  
Charm'd by the sounds—Your *Reverence*, or Your Grace?  
*Cowper*, *Progress of Error*, I. 105.

Quoth I, "Your *reverence*, I believe you're safe."  
*Crabbe*, *Works*, I. 134.

6†. Precedence; preëminence.

And some knyght is wedded to a lady of royal blode; she shal kepe the estate that she was before. And a lady of lower degree shal kepe the estate of her lordes blode, & therefore the royall blode shall haue the *reverence*, as I haue shewed you here before.

*Babees Book* (D. E. T. S.), p. 285.  
At the *reverence* off, out of respect or regard for.

But I praye yow at the *reverence* of God that ye hem now departe.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 492.

And, my Lord, hyt were to grete a thyng, and hyte laye yn my power, but y wold do at the *reverens* of your Lordschyp, yn las than hyt schold hurt me to gretly, wyche y wote wel your Lordschyp wol nevyr desyr.

*Paston Letters*, I. 75.

Save or saving your *reverence*, with all due respect to you: a phrase used to excuse an offensive expression or statement: sometimes contracted to *sir-reverence*.

To run away from the Jew, I should be ruled by the fiend, who, *saving your reverence*, is the devil himself.  
*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 2. 27.

This Natatite Beet . . . grows in wet, stinking Places, and thrives no where so well as in Mud, or a Dunghill, *saving your Reverence*.

*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 148.

To do *reverence*, to make reverence; show respect; do honor; specifically, to do homage; make a bow or obeisance.

Ech of hem doth al his diligence  
To doon unto the feste *reverence*.  
*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, I. 140.

"Apparaille the propriety," quod Pride, . . .  
"Do no *reverence* to foole ne wise."  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

But yesterday the word of Cesar might  
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,  
And none so poor to do him *reverence*.  
*Shak.*, *J. C.*, III. 2. 125.

To make *reverencet*, to perform an act of worship; worship.

Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and made *reverence* to his Creatour, that he saughe not.  
*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 94.

= *Syn.* 1. *Awe*, *Veneration*, *Reverence*. *Reverence* is nearly equivalent to *eneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe* in that it is not akin to the feeling of fear, dread, or terror, while also implying a certain amount of love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant.

**reverence** (rev'e-rēns), *r. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. revered*, *ppr. reverencing*. [*< ME. reverence*, *< OF. reverencer*, *reverencier* = *Sp. Pg. reverenciar* = *It. riverenziare*, *reverence*, make a reverence: from the noun.] 1. To regard with reverence; look upon with awe and esteem; respect deeply; venerate.

Those that I *reverence* those I fear, the wise.  
*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, IV. 2. 65.

They too late *reverence* their advisers, as deep, foreseeing, and faithful prophets.  
*Bacon*, *Moral Fables*, v., Expl.

The laws became ineffectual to restrain men who no longer *reverenced* justice.  
*C. E. Norton*, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 164.

2. To do reverence to; treat with respect; pay respect to; specifically, to salute with a reverence, bow, or obeisance.

Ich a-roos vp ryght with that and *reverencede* hym fayre,  
And yf hus wil were he wolde hus name telle.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 248.

*Reverence* thi felawis; bigynne with hem no striff;  
To thi power kepe pees al thi lif.  
*Babees Book* (D. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Nor wanted at his end  
The dark retinue *reverencing* death  
At golden thresholds.  
*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Worship*, *Revere*, etc. See *adore*<sup>1</sup>.

**reverencer** (rev'e-rēn-sēr), *n.* [*< reverence* + *-er*.] One who feels or displays reverence.

The Athenians . . . quite sunk in their affairs, . . . were becoming great *reverencers* of crowned heads.  
*Swift*, *Nobles and Commons*, II.

**reverend** (rev'e-rēnd), *a.* [= *OF. reverent*, *F. révérend* = *Pr. reverent* = *Sp. Pg. It. reverendo*, *< L. reverendus*, gerundive of *revereri*, *revere*: see *reverent*.] 1. Worthy to be revered; worthy of reverence; entitled to veneration, esteem, or respect, by reason of one's character or sacred office, as a minister of religion; especially, deserving of respect or consideration on account of age; venerable.

If ancient sorrow be most *reverend*,  
Give mine the benefit of senility.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, IV. 4. 35.

He is withn, with two right *reverend* fathers,  
Divinely bent to meditation  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 7. 61.

His [Prodicus's] statue is made in free stone, . . . having a long *reverend* beard. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 185.

At length a *reverend* sire among them came.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 719.

The Duchess marked his weary pace,  
His timid mien, and *reverend* face.  
*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, Int.

I past beside the *reverend* walls  
In which of old I wore the gown.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.*

2. Specifically, a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics: as, *Reverend* (or the *Reverend*) John Smith. In the Anglican Church deans are styled *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops (also the Bishop of Meath) *most reverend*. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of the religious orders are also styled *reverend*, the superiors being styled *reverend fathers* or *reverend mothers*, as the case may be. In Scotland the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*. Abbreviated *Rev.* (also, *the Rev.*) when used with the name of an individual.

The *reverend* gentleman was equipped in a buzzwig, upon the top of which was an equilateral cocked hat.  
*Scott, Antiquary, xvii.*

3. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastics, or to the clerical office or profession.

Carlisle, this is your doom:  
Choose out some secret place, some *reverend* room,  
More than thou hast, and with it joy thy life.  
*Shak., Rich. II., v. 6. 25.*

With all his humour and high spirits he [Sydney Smith] had always, as he said himself, fashioned his manners and conversation so as not to bring discredit on his *reverend* profession.  
*Encyc. Brit., XXII. 178.*

4†. Reverent. [A misuse formerly common.]

With a joy  
As *reverend* as religion can make man's,  
I will embrace this blessing.  
*Middleton, The Witch, iv. 2.*

Where'er you walk'd Trees were as *reverend* made  
As when of old Gods dwelt in ev'ry shade.  
*Conley, The Mistress, Spring.*

There are, I find, to be in it [the drama] all the *reverend* of life (such as regard to parents, husbands, and honourable lovers), preserved with the utmost care.  
*Steele, Tatler, No. 182.*

*reverendly*† (rev'-e-rend-li), *adv.* [*< reverend + -ly*².] Reverently.

Others ther be  
Which doe indeed esteeme more *reverendly*  
Of the Lords Supper.  
*Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 18.*

I am not the first ass, sir,  
Ifas borne good office, and perform'd it *reverendly*.  
*Pletcher (and another?), Prophets, i. 3.*

*reverent* (rev'-e-rent), *a.* [*< ME. reverent, < OF. reverent = Sp. Pg. reverente = It. riverente, reverente, < L. reverent(-is), pp. of revereri, reverere; see rever(-)*]. 1. Feeling or displaying reverence; impressed with veneration or deep respect; standing in awe with admiration, as before superior age, worth, capacity, power, or achievement.

Lowly *reverent*  
Towards either throne they bow.  
*Milton, P. L., III. 319.*

The most awful, living, *reverent* frame I ever felt or beheld, I must say, was his [George I.] in prayer.  
*Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.*

O sacred weapon! lift for Truth's defence,  
*Reverent* I touch thee, but with honest zeal.  
*Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 216.*

I have known  
Wise and grave men, who . . .  
Were *reverent* learners in the solemn school  
Of Nature  
*Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.*

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of reverence: expressive of veneration or profound respect and awe: as, *reverent* conduct; a *reverent* attitude toward religious questions.

The *reverent* care I bear unto my lord  
Made me collect these dangers in the duke  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 34.*

3†. Reverend. [A misuse formerly common: compare *reverend*, 4.]

And I beseech your [mastership] that this symphil skrowe may recomand me to your *reverent* and worshipful maiesties your moder.  
*Paston Letters, I. 55.*

A very *reverent* body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, "sir-reverence"  
*Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 91.*

Yet, with good honest cut throat usury,  
I fear he li must unto *reverent* dignity.  
*Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 67.*

4. Strong; undiluted; noting liquors. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.* [Local, U. S.]

*reverential* (rev'-e-ren'-shul), *a.* [*< OF. reverential, F. révérenciel = Sp. Pg. reverencial = It. reverenziale, reverenziale, < ML. reverentialis, reverential, < L. reverentia, reverentia; see reverent(-)*]. Characterized by or expressive of reverence; humbly respectful; reverent.

Their *reverential* heads did all incline,  
And render meek obedience unto mine.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 91.*

All, all look up, with *reverential* awe,  
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law  
*Pope Epil. to Satires, i. 167.*

Rapt in *reverential* awe,  
I sate obedient, in the fiery prison  
Of youth, self-govern'd, at the feet of Law.  
*M. Arnold, Mycorinus.*

*reverentially* (rev'-e-ren'-shul-i), *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence.

*reverently* (rev'-e-rent-li), *adv.* [*< ME. \*reverently, reverentliche; < reverent + -ly*².] In a reverent manner; with reverence; with awe and deep respect.

Thauh he be here thyn vnderling, in heuene, paraunter,  
He worth rather receyued and *reverentliker* sette.  
*Piers Plowman (C), ix. 44.*

Read the same diligently and *reverently* with prayer.  
*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.*

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 37.*

*revere* (rē-vēr'-ōr), *n.* [*< revere¹ + -er¹*]. One who reveres or venerates.

The Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them [the divine revelations] that it was the business of the Masorites to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

*reverence* (rē-vēr'-jens), *n.* [*< LL. revergen(-t)s, pp. of revergere, incline toward, < L. re-, back, + vergere, bend, incline; see verge*]. A tending toward a certain character. [Rare.]

The eventful *reverence* of this subdivision is observable also in Parnellia perforata.  
*E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 22.*

*reverie*, *revery* (rev'-e-ri or -rō), *n.*; pl. *reveries* (-riz). [Formerly also *resvery*; *< OF. resverie, F. rêverie, delirium, raving, dream, day-dream, < resver, revery, also raver, F. dial. raver, < E. rare: see rare¹. Cf. ravery*]. 1. A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on consciousness, so that the period of reverie is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or imperfect perception of external objects.

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *reverie*; our language has scarce a name for it.  
*Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.*

Dream-forger, I refill thy cup  
With *reverie's* wasteful pittance up.  
*Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.*

In *reverie*, and even in understanding the communications of others, we are comparatively passive spectators of ideational movements, non-voluntarily determined.  
*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 76.*

2. A waking dream; a brown study; an imaginative, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,  
From *reveries* so airy, from the toll  
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,  
And growing old in drawing nothing up!  
*Cowper, Task, iii. 188.*

3. The object or product of reverie or idle fancy; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the like; a dream.

The principle of asceticism seems originally to have been the *reverie* of certain hasty speculators, who . . . took occasion to quarrel with every thing that offered itself under the name of pleasure.  
*Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, II. 9.*

4. In *music*, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.

*reverist* (rev'-e-ris-t), *n.* [*< reverie + -ist*]. One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Their religion consisted in a kind of sleepy, vaporious ascension of the thoughts into the ideal. They were *reverists*, idealists.  
*H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 483.*

*revers¹*, *a.* An obsolete form of *reverse*.

*revers²* (rē-vēr'-, commonly rē-vēr'-), *n.* [*F.: see reverse¹*]. In *dressmaking, tailoring*, etc.: (a) That part of a garment which is turned back so as to show what would otherwise be the inner surface, as the lapel of a waistcoat or the cuff of a sleeve. (b) The stuff used to cover or face such a turned-over surface, as a part of the lining exposed to view.

*reversability* (rē-vēr'-sā-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [*< reversable + -ity (see -bility)*]. Same as *reversibility*.

*reversible* (rē-vēr'-sā-bl), *a.* [*< reverse + -able*]. Same as *reversible*.

*reversal* (rē-vēr'-sūl), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. réversal; as reverse + -al*]. 1. The act of reversing, or of altering a position, direction, action, condition, or state to its opposite or contrary; also, the state of being reversed.

Time gives his hour-glass  
Its due *reversal*;  
Their hour is gone.  
*M. Arnold, Consolation.*

It is assumed as possible that the astronomical conditions might be reversed without a *reversal* of the physical conditions.  
*J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 105.*

2. In *physics*, specifically, the changing of a bright line in a spectrum, produced by an incandescent vapor, into a dark line (by absorption), and the reverse. The reversal of lines in the solar spectrum has been observed at the time of a total eclipse, when certain of the dark absorption-lines have suddenly become bright lines as the light from the body of the sun has been cut off. See *spectrum*.

3. The act of repealing, revoking, or annulling; a change or overthrowing: as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is erroneous and rendered void or terminated; the *reversal* of an attainder or of an outlawry.

She [Elizabeth] began her reign, of course, by a *reversal* of her sister's legislation; but she did not restore the Edwardian system. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 323.*

4. In *biol.*, reversion.—Method of reversal. See *method*.

II.† *a.* Causing, intending, or implying reverse action; reversing.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers.  
*Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Charles II.*

*reversatile* (rē-vēr'-sā-til), *a.* [*< LL. reversatus, pp. of reversare, reverse, + -ile*]. Reversible; capable of being reversed.

*reverse* (rē-vēr'-s), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reversed*, pp. *reversing*. [*< ME. reversen, < OF. reverser, F. reverser, reverse, = Pr. reversar = Sp. reversar, reversar, revazar, vomit, = Pg. reversar, alternare, = It. riversare, upset, pour out, < LL. reversare, turn about, turn back, freq. of L. revertere, turn back, revert: see revert¹*]. 1. *trans.* 1. To turn about, around, or upside down; put in an opposite or contrary position; turn in an opposite direction, or through 180°; invert.

In her the stream of mild  
Maternal nature had *revers'd* its course.  
*Cowper, Task, iii. 436.*

*Revers'd* that spear, redoubtable in war.  
*Burns, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.*

2. In *mach.*, to cause to revolve or act in a contrary direction; give an exactly opposite motion or action to, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.—

3. In general, to alter to the opposite; change diametrically the state, relations, or bearings of.

With what tyranny custom governs men! It makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil.  
*Dr. J. Rogers.*

He that seem'd our counterpart at first  
Soon shows the strong similitude *revers'd*.  
*Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 443.*

4. To overturn; upset; throw into confusion.

Puzzling contraries confound the whole;  
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul.  
*Pope, Moral Essays, l. 66.*

5. To overthrow; set aside; make void; annul; repeal; revoke: as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

If the process be erroneous, let it *reverse* it.  
*Paston Letters, I. 125.*

Is Clarence dead? The order was *reversed*.  
*Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 86.*

When judgment pronounced upon conviction is falsified or *reversed*, all former proceedings are absolutely set aside, and the party stands as if he had never been at all accused.  
*Blackstone, Com., IV. xxx.*

6†. To turn back; drive away; banish.

That old Dame said many an idle verse,  
Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to *reverse*.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.*

7†. To cause to return; bring back; recall.

Well knowing trew all that he did rehearse,  
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*  
The ugly rev of his deformed crimes.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.*

*Reversing counter-shaft*. See *counter-shaft*.—*Reversing engine*, an engine provided with reversing valve-gear, by which it may be made to turn in either direction. Such engines are used on railways, for marine propulsion, in rolling-mills, and for other purposes. Compare *reversing-gear*.—*Reversing key*. See *telegaph*.—To *reverse* a battery or current, to turn the current in direction, as by means of a commutator or pole-changer.—*Syn. 1.* To invert.—5. To rescind, countermand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To change position, direction, motion, or action to the opposite; specifically, in round dances, to turn or revolve in a direction contrary to that previously taken: as, to *reverse* in waltzing.—2†. To be overturned; fall over.

The kyng presid fast away certayn,  
Generides helde still the reane away;  
And so, betwix the striving of them twayn,  
The horse *reversid* bak, and ther he lay.  
*Generides (L. E. T. S.), l. 3476.*

And happed that Boydas and Braundalis mette hym bothe attouns, and smote hym so on the shelde that he *reversed* on his horse croupe. *Merlin (L. E. T. S.), iii. 551.*

3†. To turn back; return; come back.



Beene they all dead, and laide in dolefull herse,  
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall againe reverse?  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 1.

**reverse** (rē-věrs'), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *reverse*, *revers*, < *OF.* *revers*, reverse, cross (as a noun *revers*, a back blow), = *Pr. revers* = *Sp. Pg. reverso* = *It. riverso*, < *L. reversus*, turned back, reversed, pp. of *revertere*, turn back, reverse: see *revert*.] *I. a.* 1. Turned backward; opposite or contrary in position or direction; reversed: as, the reverse end of a lance; reverse curves; reverse motion.

The sword  
Of Michael, . . . with swift wheel reverse, deep entering,  
clashed  
All his rich side.  
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 326.

Two points are said to be reverse of each other, with reference to two fixed origins and two fixed axes, when the line through the first origin and the first point meets the first axis at the point where the line through the second origin and the second point meets the same axis, while the line through the first origin and the second point meets the second axis at the same point where the line through the second origin and the first point meets the same axis.

2. Contrary or opposite in nature, effects, or relations: as, a reverse order or method.

A vice reverse unto this.  
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, II.

He was troubled with a disease reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula, and would run dog-mad at the noise of music.  
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, xi.

3. Overturned; overthrown.

When the khyne that was called le roy de Cent Chianlers saugh the khyne Tradelynant reverse to the erthe, he was right wroth, for he hym loved with grete love.  
Merlin (*L. E. T. S.*), II. 157.

4. Upset; tossed about; thrown into confusion.

He found the sea diuerse,  
With many a windy storme reverse.  
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, vi.

5. In *conch.*, same as *reversed*, 5.—Reverse artillery fire. See *fire*, 13.—Reverse aspect or view, in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect or any part of it when the posterior extremity is toward the observer.—Reverse battery, current, fault. See the nouns.—Reverse bearing, in *surv.*, the bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backward.—Reverse curve, in *rail.*, a double curve formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.—Reverse imitation, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation by inversion. See *inversion* (c), and *imitation*, 3.—Reverse jaw chuck. See *chuck*, 4.—Reverse motion, in *music*, same as *contrary motion* (which see, under *motion*, 14 (b)).—Reverse proof, in *engraving*, a counter-proof.—Reverse shell, in *conch.*, a univalve shell which has the aperture opening on the left side when placed point upward in front of the spectator, or which has its volutions the reverse way of the common screw; a sinistral shell. The cut shows the reverse shell of *Chryso-domus antiqua*, variety *contrarius*.—Reverse valve. See *valve*.



Reverse Shell

II. *n.* 1. Reversal; a change to an opposite form, state, or condition; a complete alteration. This pleasant and speedy reverse of the former word helps all the matter againe.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 231.  
Base passion! said I, turning myself about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden reverse of sentiment.  
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 17.

2. A complete change or turn of affairs; a vicissitude; a change of fortune, particularly for the worse; hence, adverse fortune; a misfortune; a calamity or blow; a defeat.

Violence, unless it escapes the reverses and changes of things by untimely death, is commonly unprosperous in the issue.  
Bacon, *Moral Fables*, vii., Expi.

My belief of this induces me to hope . . . that the same goodness will still be exercised toward me, in continuing . . . happiness, or enabling me to bear a fatal reverse.  
B. Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 4.

3. In *fencing*, a back-handed stroke; a blow from a direction contrary to that usually taken; a thrust from left to right. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant.  
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II. 3. 27.

4. That which is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, etc., is reversed, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position.

Any knight proposing to combat might . . . select a special antagonist from among the challengers, by touching his shield. If he did so with the reverse of his lance, the trial of skill was made with . . . the arms of courtesy.  
Scott, *Ivanhoe*, viii.

5. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite; generally with the.

"Out of wo in-to wele goure wyrdes shul chaunge."  
Ac who so redeth of the riche the reverse he may fynde.  
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 210.

He . . . then mistook reverse of wrong for right.  
Pope, *Moral Essays*, III. 103.

They are called the Constituent Assembly. Never was a name less appropriate. They were not constituent, but the very reverse of constituent.  
Macaulay, *Mirabeau*.

6. In *numis.*, the back or inferior side of a coin or medal, as opposed to the *obverse*, the face or principal side. The reverse generally displays a design or an inscription; the obverse, a head. Usually abbreviated *Rev.* or *R.*. See cuts under *numismatics*, *picb*, and *pistole*.

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a reverse.  
Addison, *Ancient Medals*, i.

7. In *her.*, the exact contrary of what has been described just before as an escutcheon or a quartering. An early form of heraldic difference is the giving to a younger branch the reverse of the arms of the elder branch: thus, if the original escutcheon is argent a chevron gules, a younger son takes the reverse, namely gules a chevron argent.

reversed (rē-věrs'), *p. a.* 1. Turned in a contrary or opposite position, direction, order, or state to that which is normal or usual; reverse; upside down; inside out; hind part before.

In all superstition wise men follow fools; and arguments are fitted to practice in a reversed order.  
Bacon, *Superstition*.

And on the gibbet tree reversed  
His foeman's scutcheon tied.  
Scott, *Marmion*, i. 12.

2. Made void; overthrown or annulled: as, a reversed judgment or decree.—3. In *geol.*, noting strata which have been so completely overturned by crust-movements that older beds overlie those more recent, or occupy a reversed position.—4. In *bot.*, of flowers, resupinate (*Biglow*); of leaves, having the lower surface turned upward (*Imp. Dict.*).—5. In *conch.*, sinistral, sinistrorse, or sinistrorsal; turning to the left; reverse; heterostrophic. See cut under *reverse*.—6. In *her.*, facing in a position the contrary of its usual position: said of any bearing which has a well-defined position on the escutcheon; thus, a chevron reversed is one which issues from the top of the escutcheon, and has its point downward. Also *reverse*, *reversie*.

—Gutted reversed. See *gutted*.—Regardant reversed. See *regardant*.—Reversed arch. See *arch*.—Reversed motion, in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14 (b).—Reversed ogee. See *ogee*.—Reversed retrograde imitation, in *contrapuntal music*, retrograde imitation by inversion, the subject or theme being repeated both backward and in contrary motion.—Reversed wings, in *entom.*, wings which are deflexed in repose, the upper wings lying closer to the body than the lower ones, which project beyond their anterior margins, as in certain *Lepidoptera*.

reversedly (rē-věrs'ed-li), *adv.* Same as *reversely*. *Ap. Louth*, *Life of Wykeham*, ix.

reverseless (rē-věrs'less), *a.* [*reverse* + *-less*.] Not to be reversed; unalterable.

'E'en now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence Fate  
Throws her pale edicts in reverseless doom!  
A. Seaward, *To the Hon. T. Erskine*.

reverse-lever (rē-věrs'lev'ěr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the action of the steam.

reversely (rē-věrs'li), *adv.* 1. In a reverse position, direction, or order.

Laurens . . . began to shape beechen bark first into figures of letters, by which, *reversely* impressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines to serve as an example.  
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 689.

2. On the other hand; on the contrary.

That is properly credible which is not . . . certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect; and yet . . . hath the attestation of a truth.  
Ap. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, i.

reverser (rē-věrs'ěr), *n.* 1. One who reverses; that which causes reversal; specifically, a device for reversing or changing the direction of an electric current or the sign of an electrostatic charge.—2. In *law*, a reversioner.—3. In *Scots law*, a mortgagor of land.

reversi (rē-věrs'i), *n.* [*OF.* and *F.*: see *reversis*.] 1. Same as *reversis*.—2. A modern game played by two persons with sixty-four counters, differently colored on opposite sides, on a board of sixty-four squares. A player, on placing a counter on a vacant square, "reverses" (that is, turns over, and thus appropriate) all his opponent's pieces lying in unbroken line in any direction between the piece thus placed and any other of his own pieces already on the board. A counter cannot be removed from its square, but may be reversed again and again.

reversibility (rē-věrs-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réversibilité* = *It. riversibilità*; as *reversible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. Also *reversability*.

Reversibility is the sole test of perfection; so that all heat-engines, whatever be the working substance, provided only they are reversible, convert into work (under given circumstances) the same fraction of the heat supplied to them.  
P. G. Thäl, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 284.

reversible (rē-věrs'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. réversible* = *Sp. reversible* = *Pg. reversível* = *It.*

*reversibile*; as *reverse* + *-ible*.] *I. a.* Capable of being reversed. Specifically—(a) Admitting, as a process, of change so that all the successive positions shall be reached in the contrary order and in the same intervals of time; thus, if the first process converts heat into work the second converts work into heat, and the like will be true of any other transformation of energy, form, state of aggregation, etc. See *reversible process*, below.

Although work can be transformed into heat with the greatest ease, there is no process known by which all the heat can be changed back again into work; . . . in fact, the process is not a reversible one.

W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature* (1st ed.), p. 66.

(b) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law reversible by writ of error. *Sir M. Hale*, *Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, xxvi.

(c) Capable of being reversed, or of being used or shown with either side exposed: as, reversible cloth. Also *reversible*.—Doubly reversible polyhedron. See *polyhedron*.—Reversible compressor, filter, lock. See the nouns.

—Reversible engine. See *Carnot's cycle*, under *cycle*.—Reversible factors, commutable or interchangeable factors, as those of ordinary multiplication.—Reversible pedal, plow, etc. See the nouns.—Reversible pendulum. See *pendulum*, 2.—Reversible process, in *dyn.*, a motion which might, under the influence of the same forces, take place in either of two opposite directions, the different bodies running over precisely the same paths, with the same velocities, the directions only being reversed.

II. *n.* A textile fabric having two faces, either of which may be exposed; a reversible fabric. Reversibles usually have the two faces unlike, one of them being often striped or plaided while the other is plain.

reversibly (rē-věrs'i-bl), *adv.* In a reversible manner.

reversie (rē-věrs'i), *a.* [*OF.* *reverse*, pp. of *reverser*, reverse: see *reverser*.] In *her.*, same as *reversed*, 6.

reversing-cylinder (rē-věrs'ing-sil'in-dēr), *n.* The cylinder of a small auxiliary steam-engine used to move the link or other reversing-gear of a large steam-engine, when the latter is too large to be quickly and easily operated by the hand: now much used in marine engines.

reversing-gear (rē-věrs'ing-gēr), *n.* Those parts of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive or marine engine, by which the direction of the motion is changed: a general term covering all such parts of the machine, including the reversing-lever, eccentrics, link-motion, and valves of the cylinders. The most widely used reversing-gear is that employing the link-motion. There are, however, many other forms in use. See *valve-gear*, *steam-engine*, and *locomotive*.

reversing-layer (rē-věrs'ing-lā'ēr), *n.* A hypothetical thin stratum of the solar atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is shown by the dark lines of the solar spectrum, and supposed to be the seat of the absorption which produces the dark lines.

The spectrum of this stratum, if it exists, must be one of bright lines—the negative of the ordinary solar spectrum—and should be seen at the moment when a solar eclipse becomes total. The observation of such a bright-line spectrum, first made by Professor C. A. Young in 1870, and since repeated more or less completely by several eclipse observers, led to the hypothesis. It still remains doubtful, however, whether all the Fraunhofer lines originate in such a thin stratum, or whether different regions of the solar atmosphere cooperate in their formation.

reversing-lever (rē-věrs'ing-lev'ěr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever which operates the slide-valve so as to reverse the action of the steam and thus change the direction of motion.

reversing-machine (rē-věrs'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *foundry*, a molding-machine in which the flask is carried on trunnions, so that it can be reversed and the sand rammed from either side.

reversing-motion (rē-věrs'ing-mō'shōn'), *n.* Any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine or a machine. A common device of this nature for a steam-engine is a rock-shaft to operate the valves, having, on opposite sides, two levers to either of which may be connected the rod from an eccentric on the main shaft. The most usual form of reversing-motion for a locomotive is the link-motion.

reversing-shaft (rē-věrs'ing-shāft'), *n.* A shaft connected with the valves of a steam-engine in such a manner as to permit a reversal of the order of steam-passage through the ports.

reversing-valve (rē-věrs'ing-valv'), *n.* The valve of a reversing-cylinder. It is often a plain slide-valve, but in some forms of steam reversing-gear piston-valves have been used. See *reversing cylinder*.

reversion (rē-věrs'hōn'), *n.* [Formerly also *revertion*; < *OF.* *reversion*, *F. réversion* = *Pr. reversio* = *Sp. reversion* = *Pg. reversão* = *It. riverzione*, < *L. reversio* (n-), < *revertere*, turn back: see *revert*, *reverse*.] 1. The act of reverting or returning to a former position, state, frame of mind, subject, etc.; return; recurrence.

After his reversion home [he] was spoiled also of all that he brought with him.  
Foxe, *Acts*, etc., p. 152.

2. In *biol.*: (a) Return to some ancestral type or plan; exhibition of ancestral characters;

atavism; specifically, in botany, the conversion of organs proper to the summit or center of the floral axis into those which belong lower down, as stamens into petals, etc. Also *reversal*.

The simple brain of a microcephalous idiot, in as far as it resembles that of an ape, may in this sense be said to offer a case of *reversion*. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 117.

(b) Return to the wild or feral state after domestication; exhibition of feral or natural characters after these have been artificially modified or lost.—3. In *law*: (a) The returning of property to the grantor or his heirs, after the granted estate or term therein is ended.

The rights of Guy devolved upon his brother; or rather Cyprus, for the *reversion* of which no arrangements had been made, fell to the lot of the possessor.

*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

Hence—(b) The estate which remains in the grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself. (*Digby*.) (See *estate*, 5, and *remainder*.) The term is also frequently, though improperly, used to include future estates in remainder. (c) In Scots law, a right of redeeming landed property which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case the reversion is called *conventional*, in the latter case it is called *legal*. See *legal*.—4. A right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; succession.

As were our England in *reversion* his,  
And he our subjects' next degree in hope.  
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 4. 35.

P. sen. My maid shall eat the relics.  
*Lick*. When you and your dogs have dined! a sweet *reversion*.  
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

To London, concerning the office of Latine Secretary to his Majesty, a place of more honour and dignity than profit, the *reversion* of which he had promised me.  
*Evelyn*, Diary, May 5, 1670.

He knows . . . who got his pension rug,  
Or quickened a *reversion* by a drug.  
*Pope*, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

54. That which reverts or returns; the remainder.

The small *reversion* of this great army which came home might be looked on by religious eyes as relics. *Fuller*.

6. In *annuities*, a reversionary or deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—7. In *music*, same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *retrograde*).—8. In *chem.*, a change by which phosphates (notably such as are associated with oxid of iron and alumina) which have been made soluble in water by means of oil of vitriol, become again insoluble.—Method of *reversion*, a method of studying the properties of curves, especially conics, by means of points the reverse of one another.—Principle of *reversion*, the principle that, when any material system in which the forces acting depend only on the positions of the particles is in motion, if at any instant the velocities of the particles are reversed, the previous motion will be repeated in a reverse order.—*Reversion of series*, the process of passing from an infinite series expressing the value of one variable quantity in ascending powers of another to a second infinite series expressing the value of the second quantity in ascending powers of the first.

**reversionary** (rē-vēr'shən-ā-ri), *a.* [*< reversion + -ary*.] 1. Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

These money transactions—these speculations in life and death—these silent battles for *reversionary* spoil—make brothers very loving towards each other in Vanity Fair.  
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi.

2. In *biol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting reversion; tending to revert; reversionary; atavistic; as, *reversionary* characters; a *reversionary* process.—*Reversionary annuity*. See *annuity*.

**reversioner** (rē-vēr'shən-ēr), *n.* [*< reversion + -er*.] One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determined: loosely applied in a general sense to any person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

Another statute of the same antiquity . . . protected estates for years from being destroyed by the *reversioner*.  
*Blackstone*, Com., IV. xxiii.

**reversis** (rē-vēr'sis), *n.* [*< OF. reversis*, "revers", a kind of trump (played backward, and full of sport) which the duke of Savoy brought some ten years ago into France" (Cotgrave), *< reverser*, reverse: see *reverse*.] An old French card game in which the player wins who takes the fewest tricks.

**reversive** (rē-vēr'siv), *a.* [*< reverse + -ive*.] 1. Causing or tending to cause reversal. [Rare.]

It was rather hard on humanity, and rather *reversive* of Providence, that all this care and pains should be lavished on cats and dogs, while little morsels of flesh and blood, ragged, hungry, and immortal, wandered up and down the streets.  
*R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 47.

2. Reverting; tending toward reversion; specifically, in *biol.*, returning or tending to return to an ancestral or original type; reversionary; atavistic.

There is considerable evidence tending to show that people who possess *reversive* characters are more common among those classes of society properly designated low.  
*Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 70.

**reverso** (rē-vēr'sō), *n.* [*< It. \*reverso*, *reverso*: see *reverse*, *n.*] 1. In *fencing*, same as *reverse*, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your punto, your *reverso*, your stoccato, your imboccato, your passada, your montato, till they could all play very near or altogether as well as myself.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. In *printing*, any one of the left-hand pages in a book: the opposite of *recto*.

**reversor** (rē-vēr'sor), *n.* [*< reverse + -or*.] A linkwork for reversing a figure.

**revert** (rē-vēr't), *v.* [*< ME. reverten*, *< OF. revertir* = *Pg. reverter* = *It. rivertere*, *< L. revertere*, *revertere*, also deponent *reverti*, *reverti*, pp. *reversus*, *reversus*, turn back, turn about, come back, return, *< re-*, back, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *invert*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn about or back; reverse the position or direction of.

Thane syr Priamous the prynee, in presens of lordes,  
Presez to his penowne, and perfly it hentes;  
*Reverted* it redily, and a-waye rydys  
To the ryalte rowte of the rownde table.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), I. 2910.

The trembling stream . . . bolls  
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank  
*Reverted* plays. *Thomson*, Spring, I. 405.

With wild despair's *reverted* eye,  
Close, close behind, he marks the throne.  
*Scott*, The Wild Huntsman.

Yet ever runs she with *reverted* face,  
And looks and listens for the boy behind.  
*Coleridge*, Time, Real and Imaginary.

24. To alter to the contrary; reverse.

Wretched her Subjects, gloomy sits the Queen  
Till happy Chance *reverts* the cruel Scene.  
*Prior*, Impt. of Passage in Morlie Encomium of Erasmus.

3. To cast back; turn to the past. [Rare.]

Then, when you . . . chance to *revert* a look  
Upon the price you gave for this sad thralldom,  
You'll feel your heart stab'd through with many a woe.  
*Brome*, Northern Lass, I. 7.

To *revert* a series, in *math.*, to transform a series by reversion. See *reversion of series*, under *reversion*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn back; face or look backward.

What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward  
With the same idolatry with which we for ever *revert*!  
*Lamb*, Oxford in Vacation.

2. To come back to a former place or position; return.

So that my arrows,  
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,  
Would have *reverted* to my bow again.  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 23.

Bid him [the goblin] labour, soon or late,  
To lay these ringlets hank and straight: . . .  
Th' elastic fibre . . . dlist, new force exerts,  
And in more vigorous curls *reverts*.  
*Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

3. To return, as to a former habit, custom, or mode of thought or conduct.

Finding himself out of straits, he will *revert* to his customs.  
*Bacon*, Expense.

The Christians at that time had *reverted* to the habit of wearing the white turban.  
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 341.

4. In *biol.*, to go back to an earlier, former, or primitive type; reproduce the characteristics of antecedent stages of development; undergo reversion; exhibit atavism.

I may here refer to a statement often made by naturalists—namely, that our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but invariably *revert* in character to their original stocks.  
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 23.

5. To go back in thought or discourse, as to a former subject of consideration; recur.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to *revert* to the idea with which I commenced—the marvellous progress of the west.  
*Everett*, Orations, I. 213.

Each punishment of the extra-legal step  
To which the high-born preferably *revert*  
Is ever for some oversight, some slip  
I' the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self.  
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 88.

My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',  
To search a meaning for the song,  
Perforce will still *revert* to you.  
*Tennyson*, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

6. In *law*, to return to the donor, or to the former proprietor or his heirs.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king.  
*Bacon*.

The earliest principle is that at a man's death his goods *revert* to the commonwealth, or pass as the custom of the commonwealth ordains.

*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

7. In *chem.*, to return from a soluble to an insoluble condition: applied to a change which takes place in certain superphosphates. See *reversion*, 8.—Reverting draft. See *draft*.

**reverti** (rē-vēr't or rē-vēr't), *n.* [*< revert*, *v.*]

1. One who or that which reverts; colloquially, one who is reconverted.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts*, to the faith. *Fuller*.

2. In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetoric? What is a *revert* but her antistrophe? *Peacham*, Music.

3. That which is reverted. Compare *introvert*, *n.* [Rare.]

**revertant** (rē-vēr'tant), *a.* [*< OF. revertant*, *< L. reverten(-t)s*, pp. of *revertere*, return: see *revert*.] In *her.*: (a) Flexed or reflexed—that is, bent in an S-curve. (b) Bent twice at a sharp angle, like a chevron and a half.—Issuant and revertant. See *issuant*.

**reverted** (rē-vēr'ted), *p. a.* 1. Reversed; turned back.—2. In *her.*, same as *revertant*.

**reverter** (rē-vēr'ter), *n.* 1. One who or that which reverts.—2. In *law*, reversion.—Formed in the *revert*. See *formedon*.

**revertible** (rē-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* [*< revert + -ible*.] Capable of reverting; subject to reversion.

A female fief *revertible* to daughters.  
*W. Coxe*, House of Austria, xlv.

**revertive** (rē-vēr'tiv), *a.* [*< revert + -ive*.] Turning back; retreating; retiring.

The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves  
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.  
*Thomson*, To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

**revertively** (rē-vēr'tiv-ly), *adv.* By way of reversion. *Imp. Dict.*

**revery**, *n.* See *reverie*.

**revest** (rē-vest'), *v.* [*< ME. revesten*, *< OF. revestir*, *revestir*, *F. revêtir* = *Pr. revestir*, *revestir* = *Sp. Pg. revestir* = *It. rivestire*, *< LL. revestire*, clothe again, *< L. re-*, again, + *vestire*, clothe: see *rest*. Doublet of *revert*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reclothe; cover again as with a garment.

Right so as this holtes and this hay is,  
That han in winter dede ben and drye,  
*Revesten* hem in greene, when that May is.  
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 353.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *revest*  
The flesh and bones that they at first possesset.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

24. To invest; robe; clothe, especially in the vestments of state or office.

Throly belles thay ryunge, and Requiem synags,  
Dosse messes and matyns with mournande notes:  
Relygeous *reveste* in their riche copes,  
Pontyficalles and prelates in precyouse wedys.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), I. 4335.

For the weale of the common wealth it is as necessarie that the Knight doe arme as the priest *revest* himselfe: for, as prayers doe remove synnes, even so doth armour defend from enemies.

*Guerara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

3. To reinvest; vest again with ownership or office: as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.—4. To take possession of again; secure again as a possession or right.

If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby *revested*.  
*Kent*, Commentaries, v.

Like others for our spoils shall we return;  
But not that any one may them *revest*.  
For 'tis not just to have what one casts off.  
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xliii. 104.

II. *intrans.* To take effect again, as a title; return to a former owner: as, the title or right *reverts* in A after alienation.

**revestiary** (rē-ves'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [= *F. reestiaire*, *< ML. reestiarium*, an apartment in or adjoining a church where the priests robed themselves for divine worship, the sacristy, vestry, *< LL. revestire*, rovest: see *revest* and *vestiary*. Cf. *revestry*.] The apartment in a church or temple in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept. Compare *vestry*.

The impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was engraved in the *revestiary* of the temple.  
*Camden*, Remains.

"Nay," said the Abbot, "we will do more, and will instantly despatch a servant express to the keeper of our *revestiary* to send us such things as he may want, even this night."  
*Scott*, Monastery, xvi.

**revestry** (rē-ves'tri), *n.* [*< ME. revestry*, *revestrie*, *revestre*, *< OF. \*revesterie*, *revestiere*, *revestiare*, *< ML. reestiarium*, vestry: see *revestiary*. Cf. *vestry*.] Same as *revestiary*.

Then y<sup>e</sup> sayd Knight to bee conveyd into the *revestre*, and thence to be unarmyd.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.

Bestrewe thine altars w<sup>th</sup> flowers thicke,

Sente them w<sup>th</sup> odours Arrabieque:

Perfuminge all the *revestries*,

W<sup>th</sup> muske, cyvett, and ambergries?

*Puttenham*, *Partheniades*, xvi.

**revestu** (rē-ves'tū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *revestir*, *revest*: see *revest*.] In *her.*, covered by a square set diagonally, or a lozenge, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered by it: said of the field or of any ordinary, as a chief or fesse.

**revesture** (rē-ves'tūr), *n.* [*revest* + *-ure*. Cf. *re-ture*.] *Vesture*.

The altars of this chapel were hanged with riche *revesture* of cloth of gold tissue, embroidered with pearles. *Hall*, *Hen.* VIII., an. 12.

**revet**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *revet*. **revet** (rē-vet'), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *revetted*, ppr. *revetting*. [*F. revêtir*, clothe again, face or line, as a fortification, foss, etc., < OF. *revestir*, clothe again: see *revest*.] To face, as an embankment, with masonry or other material.

All the principal apartments of the palace properly so called were *revetted* with sculptural slabs of alabaster, generally about 9 ft. in height, like those at Nimroud.

*J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 163.

**revetment** (rē-vet'ment), *n.* [Also *revetement*; < F. *revêtement*, < *revêtir*, line, *revet*: see *revet*.] In *fort.*, a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; a retaining wall (which see, under *retaining*). In permanent works the revetment is usually of masonry; in field-works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, etc.

2. In *civil engin.*, a retaining wall or breast-wall; also, any method of protecting banks or the sides of a cut to preserve them from erosion, as the sheathing of a river-bank with mats, screens, or mattresses.

Back of all this rises a stone *revetment* wall, supporting the river street. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 92.

3. In *arch.*, any facing of stone, metal, or wood over a less slightly or durable substance or construction.

The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra-cotta *revetments*), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 141.

**revict**, *v. t.* [*L. revictus*, pp. of *revincere*, conquer, subdue, refute: see *revince*. Cf. *convict*.] To reconquer; reobtain. *Bp. Hall*, *Autobiog.*, p. xxvii. (*Davies*.)

**reviction** (rē-vik'shon), *n.* [*L. revivere*, pp. *reviviscere*, live again, revive: see *revive*.] Return to life; revival.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadduceism, so long since dead and forgotten? *Bp. Hall*, *Mystery of Godliness*, § 9.

**revictual** (rē-vit'ul), *v.* [Formerly also *revittle*; < *re-* + *victual*.] *I. trans.* To victual again; furnish again with provisions.

We *revictualled* him, and sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defaultments. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 232.

**II. intrans.** To renew one's stock of provisions.

He [Captain Giles de la Roche] had design'd to *revittle* in Portugal. *Milton*, *Letters of State*, Aug., 1656.

**reviet** (rē-vi'), *v.* [Also *revye*; < *re-* + *vic*.] *I. trans.* 1. To vie with again; rival in return; especially, at cards, to stake a larger sum against.

Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st; If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 5.

To *revie* was to cover it [a certain sum] with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 1.

2. To surpass the amount of (a responsive challenge or bet): an old phrase at cards; hence, in general, to outdo; outstrip; surpass.

What shall we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hold it?—Yes, sir, I hold it, and *revye* it. *Florio*, *Secret Frutes* (1591). (*Latham*.)

Here's a trick vied and *revied*! *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 1.

True rest consists not in the oft *revying* Of worldly dross. . . *Quarles*, *Emblems*, i. 6.

**II. intrans.** To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum; hence, to retort; recriminate.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another. *Chief Justice Wright*, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.

**review** (rē-vū'), *n.* [*OF. revue*, *revue*, a reviewing or review, *F. revue*, a review, < *re-*

pp. of *revoir*, < *L. revidere*, see again, go to see again, < *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: see *view*, and cf. *revise*. Cf. *Sp. Pg. revista* = *It. rivista*, review, of similar formation: see *rista*.] 1. A second or repeated view.

But the works of nature will bear a thousand views and reviews, and yet still be instructive and still wonderful. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. ii.

2. A view of the past; a retrospective survey.

Mem'ry's pointing wand, That calls the past to our exact review. *Cooper*, *Task*, iv. 184.

Is the pleasure that is tasted Patient of a long review? *M. Arnold*, *New Sirens*.

3. The process of going over again or repeating what is past: as, the review of a study; the class has monthly *reviews* in Latin.—4. A revision; a reexamination with a view to amendment or improvement: as, an author's review of his works. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Great importunities were used to His Sacred Majesty that the said Book might be revised. . . In which *review* we have endeavoured to observe the like moderation as we find to have been used in the like case in former times. *Book of Common Prayer* (Church of Eng.), Pref.

5. A critical examination; a critique; particularly, a written discussion of the merits and defects of a literary work; a critical essay.

If a *review* of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairoaks. *Thackeray*, *Pendennis*, xli.

6. The name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications.

Novels (witness ev'ry month's review) Believe their name, and offer nothing new. *Cooper*, *Retirement*, I. 713.

7. The formal inspection of military or naval forces by a higher official or a superior in rank, with a view to learning the condition of the forces thus inspected, and their skill in performing customary evolutions and manœuvres.—8. In *law*, the judicial revision or reconsideration of a judgment or an order already made; the examination by an appellate tribunal of the decision of a lower tribunal, to determine whether it be erroneous.—A bill of review, in *law*, a bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in chancery if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence were discovered after the decree was made.—Commission of review, in *Eng. law*, a commission formerly granted by the sovereign to revise the sentence of the now extinct Court of Delegates.—Court of Review, the court of appeal from the commissioners in bankruptcy, established by 1 and 2 Wm. IV., ivl., but abolished by 10 and 11 Vict., cii., etc.

**review** (rē-vū'), *v.* [*< re-* + *view*; or < *review*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To see again.

When thou *reviewest* this, thou dost review The very part was consecrate to thee. *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, lxxiv.

Backe he was sent to Brasil: and long it was before his longing could be satisfied to *review* his Countrey and friends. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 842.

2. To look back upon; recall by the aid of memory.

Let me *review* the scene, And summon from the shadowy Past The forms that once have been. *Longfellow*, *A Gleam of Sunshine*.

3. To repeat; go over again; retrace: as, to *review* a course of study.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope*, *Odyssey*, iii. 127.

4. To examine again; go over again in order to prune or correct; revise.

Many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes View, and *revise*, each line, each word, as spies. *Times Whistle* (E. T. S.), p. 2.

I maturely thought it proper, When a' my works I did *revise*, To dedicate them, Sir, to you. *Burns*, *Dedication* to Gavin Hamilton.

5. To consider or discuss critically; go over in careful examination in order to bring out excellences and defects, and, with reference to established canons, to pass judgment; especially, to consider or discuss critically in a written essay.

How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, . . . How oft our slowly-growing works impart. . . How oft *review*; each finding, like a friend, Something to blame and something to commend! *Pope*, To Mr. Jervas, I. 21.

See honest Hallam lay aside his fork, Resume his pen, *revise* his Lordship's work, And, grateful for the dainties on his plate, Declare his landlord can at least translate! *Byron*, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

By-the-way, when we come by-and-by to *revise* the exhibition at Burlington House, there is one painter whom we must try our best to crush.

*Bulwer*, *Kenelm Chillingly*, iv. 4.

6. To look carefully over; survey; especially, to make a formal or official inspection of: as, to *review* a regiment.

At the Mauchline muir, where they were *review'd*, Ten thousand men in armour show'd. *Battle of Pentland Hills* (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The skilful nymph *reviews* her force with care. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 45.

7. In *law*: (a) To consider or examine again; revise: as, a court of appeal *reviews* the judgment of an inferior court. (b) To reexamine or retax, as a bill of costs by the taxing-master or by a judge in chambers.

**II. intrans.** 1. To look back.

His *reviewing* eye Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry. *Sir J. Denham*, *Cooper's Hill*.

2. To make reviews; be a reviewer: as, he *reviews* for the "Times."

**reviewable** (rē-vū'a-bl), *a.* [*< review* + *-able*.] Capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

The proceedings in any criminal trial are *reviewable* by the full bench, whenever the judge who presides at the trial certifies that any point raised at it is doubtful. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

**reviewage** (rē-vū'āj), *n.* [*< review* + *-age*.] The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, etc.; the work of reviewing. [Rare.]

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*, I shall of course execute. *W. Taylor*, To R. Southey, Dec. 30, 1807.

**reviewal** (rē-vū'al), *n.* [*< review* + *-al*.] The act of reviewing; a review; a critique.

I have written a *reviewal* of "Lord Howe's Life." *Southey*, To Mrs. J. W. Warter, June 5, 1838.

**reviewer** (rē-vū'ér), *n.* 1. One who revises; a reviser.

This rubric, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipped into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers*.

*Wheatly*, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer, ii. § 5.

2. One who reviews or criticizes; especially, one who critically examines and passes judgment upon new publications; a writer of reviews.

Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say? Their word's sufficient. *Churchill*, *The Apology*.

Those who have failed as writers turn *reviewers*. *Landor*, *Imaginary Conversations*, Southey and Porson, I.

Between ourselves, I think *reviewers*. When call'd to truss a crowing bard, Should not be sparing of the skewers. *F. Locker*, *Advice to a Poet*.

He has never, he says, been a *reviewer*. He confesses to wanting a *reviewer's* gift, the power of being "blind to great merits and lynx-eyed to minute errors." *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 833.

**revigorate** (rē-vig'or-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. re-*, again, + *vigoratus*, pp. of *vigorare*, animate, strengthen, < *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor*. Cf. *invigorate*.] To give new vigor to. *Imp. Dict.*

**revigorate** (rē-vig'or-āt), *a.* [*< revigorate*, *v.*] Reinvigorated.

The fire which seem'd extinct Hath risen *revigorate*. *Southey*.

**revile** (rē-vil'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reviled*, ppr. *reviling*. [*< ME. revilen*, *revylen*, < *re-* + *OF. aviler*, *F. avilir*, make vile or cheap, disprize, disesteem, < *a-*, to, + *vil*, vile, cheap: see *vile*.] *I. trans.* To cast reproach upon; vilify; especially, to use contemptuous or opprobrious language to; abuse; asperse.

Blessed are ye when men shall *revile* you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. *Mat.* v. 11.

His eye *reviled* Me, as his abject object. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, I. 1. 126.

No ill words: let his own shame first *revile* him. *Fletcher*, *Bonduca*, ii. 4.

=*Syn.* To vilify, abuse, malign, lampoon, defame. (See *aspere*.) The distinction of *revile* from these words is that it always applies to persons, is generally unjust and always improper, generally applies to what is said to or before the person affected, and makes him seem to others vile or worthless.

**II. intrans.** To act or speak abusively.

Christ, . . . when he was *reviled*, *reviled* not again. *1 Pet.* ii. 23.

**revile** (rē-vil'), *n.* [*< revile*, *v.*] Revilement; abusive treatment or language; an insult; a reproach.

I have gain'd a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedeck't with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest Confuter. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

## revilement

**revilement** (rē-vīl'ment), *n.* [*< revile + -ment.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contemptuous or insulting language; a reproach.

Yet nould she stent  
Her bitter rayling and foule revilement.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 12.

Scorns, and revilements, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him.

*Dr. H. More*, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 217. (*Latham.*)

**reviler** (rē-vī'lér), *n.* One who reviles; one who acts or speaks abusively.

Nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.  
1 Cor. vi. 10.

**revilingly** (rē-vī'ling-lī), *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be revilingly broad.  
Maine.

**revinct** (rē-vīn's), *v. t.* [= *It. revincere*, *< L. revincere*, refute, overcome, *< re-*, again, + *vincere*, overcome: see *victor*. Cf. *convince*, *evince*, and *revict*.] To overcome; refute; disprove.

Which being done, when he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of Scriptures revincted, Luther should find no favour at his hands.

*Foxe*, *Acts* (ed. Cattle), IV. 280.

**revindicate** (rē-vīn'dī-kāt), *v. t.* [Also *revendicate*; *< LL. revindicatus*, pp. of *revindicare* (*> Sp. Pg. revindicar* = *F. revendiquer*), lay claim to, *< L. re-*, back, + *vindicare*, claim: see *vindicate*.] To vindicate again; reclaim; demand the surrender of, as goods taken away or detained illegally. *Midford*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**revindication** (rē-vīn-dī-kā'shun), *n.* [Also *revendication*; = *F. revendication* = *Pg. revindicação*; as *revindicate* + *-ion*.] The act of revindicating, or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally.

**revire**, *v. i.* [*< ME. reviren*, *< OF. revivre*, revive: see *revire*.] To revive.

Eke slitte and sonne-dried thou maist hem kepe,  
And when the list in water hoote revire  
Thai wol, and taste even as the list desire.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 53.

**revirescence** (rē-vī-res'ens), *n.* [*< L. revirescent(-t)s*, ppr. of *revirescere*, grow green again, inceptive of *revivere*, be green again, *< re-*, again, + *vivere*, become green or strong: see *verdant*.] The renewal of youth or youthful strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A serpent represented the divine nature, on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and revirescence.

*Warburton*, *Divine Legation*, IV. 4.

A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery of revirescence.

**revisal** (rē-vī-zāl), *n.* [*< revise + -al*.] The act of revising; examination with a view to correction or amendment; a revision.

The revisal of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me.  
Pope.

The theory neither of the British nor the state constitutions authorizes the revisal of a judicial sentence by a legislative act.  
A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 81.

**revise** (rē-vīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revised*, ppr. *revising*. [*< OF. (and F.) reviser* = *Sp. revisar*, *< ML.* as if *\*revisare* for *L. revivere*, look back on, revisit (cf. *revivere*, see again), *< re-*, again, back, + *vivere*, survey, freq. of *videre*, pp. *visus*, see; see *vision*. Cf. *revier*.] 1. To look carefully over with a view to correction; go over in order to suggest or make desirable changes and corrections; review: as, to *revise* a proof-sheet; to *revise* a translation of the Bible; specifically, in *printing*, to compare (a new proof-sheet of corrected composition) with its previously marked proof, to see that all marked errors have been corrected.

He [Debendranath Tagore] revised the Brahmalic Covenant, and wrote and published his Brahma-dharma, or the religion of the one true God.

*Max Muller*, *Biog. Essays*, p. 41.

2. To amend; bring into conformity with present needs and circumstances; reform, especially by public or official action.

Fear for ages has hoded and moved and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be revised.

**Revised version of the Bible**. See *version* — *Revising barrister*, one of a number of barristers appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament, and holding courts for this purpose throughout the country in the autumn. [Eng.]

**revise** (rē-vīz'), *n.* [*< revise, v.*] 1. A revision; a review and correction.

Patiently proceed  
With oft re-vises Making sober speed  
In dearest business, and obscure by proof  
That What is well done is done soon enough.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 1.

2. In *printing*, a proof-sheet to be examined by the reviser.

I at length reached a vaulted room, . . . and beheld, seated by a lamp, and employed in reading a blotted revise, . . . the Author of *Waverley*!

*Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, II. Ep., p. 5.

I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise, and a double re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my productions, especially verse.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, II.

**revisor** (rē-vī-zér), *n.* [*< revise + -er*. Cf. *revisor*.] One who revises, reviews, or makes corrections or desirable changes, especially in a literary work; hence, specifically, in *printing*, one who revises proofs. Also *revisor*.

The generally of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies . . . which he [Bentley] imputed to the obtrusions of a reviser, whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ.

*Johnson*, *Milton*.

**revision** (rē-vīzh'on), *n.* [*< OF. revision*, *F. révision* = *Sp. revision* = *Pg. revisão* = *It. revisione*, *< LL. revisio(n-)*, a seeing again, *< L. revidere*, pp. *revisus*, see again: see *revise*, *review*.] 1. The act of revising; reëxamination and correction: as, the *revision* of statistics; the *revision* of a book, of a creed, etc.

I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last revision of the text.

*Dr. Horsley*, *Sermons*, I. viii.

All male peasants in every part of the empire are inscribed in census lists, which form the basis of the direct taxation. These lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the *revision*, from the new-born babe to the centenarian, are duly inscribed.

*D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 123.

2. That which is revised; a revised edition or version; specifically [*cap.*], the revised English version of the Bible.—*Council of Revision*. See *council*.

**revisional** (rē-vīzh'on-əl), *a.* [*< revision + -al*.] Revisionary.

**revisionary** (rē-vīzh'on-ā-rī), *a.* [*< revision + -ary*.] Of or pertaining to revision; of the nature of a revision; revising: as, a *revisionary* work.

**revisionist** (rē-vīzh'on-ist), *n.* [*< revision + -ist*.] 1. One who favors or supports revision, as in the case of a creed or a statute.—2. A reviser; specifically, one of the revisers of the English version of the Bible. See *revised version of the Bible*, under *version*.

"I had rather speak," etc., 1 Corinthians xiv. 10. The Victorian revisionists are content with "had" there.

*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, II. 231.

**revisit** (rē-vīz'it), *v. t.* [*< OF. revisiter*, *F. revisiter* = *Sp. Pg. visitar* = *It. visitare*, *< L. visitare*, visit again, *< re-*, again, + *visitare*, visit: see *visit*, *v.*] 1. To visit again; go back for a visit to; return to.

What may this mean,  
That thou, dead corse, again in complete steel  
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 4. 53.

Thou  
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain  
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, III. 23.

2. To revise; review.

Also they saye that ye haue not dilygently reuysyted nor ouersene the letters patentes gyven, accorded, sworne, and sealed by Kyng Johan.

*Berners*, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, II. cxxiii.

**revisit** (rē-vīz'it), *n.* [*< re- + visit*.] A visit to a former place of sojourn; also, a repented or second visit.

I have been to pay a Visit to St. James at Compostella, and after that to the famous Virgin on the other Side the Water in England; and this was rather a *revisit*, for I had been to see her three Years before.

*N. Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, II. 2.

**revisitant** (rē-vīz'i-tant), *a.* [*< LL. revisitant(-t)s*, ppr. of *revisitare*, revisit: see *revisit*.] Revisiting; returning, especially after long absence or separation.

Catching sight of a solitary acquaintance, (I) would approach him amid the brown shadows of the trees—a kind of medium fit for spirits departed and *revisitant*, like myself.

*Hawthorne*, *Bithedale Romance*, p. 242.

**revisitation** (rē-vīz-i-tā'shun), *n.* [*< re- + visitation*.] The act of revisiting; a revisit.

A regular concerted plan of periodical revisitation.

*J. A. Alexander*, *On Mark* vi. 6.

**revisor** (rē-vī-zor), *n.* [= *F. réviseur* = *Sp. Pg. revisor* = *It. revisore*; as *revise* + *-or*.] Same as *reviser*.

**revisory** (rē-vī-zō-rī), *a.* [= *Pg. revisorio*; as *revise* + *-ory*. Cf. *Sp. revisoria*, censorship.] Having power to revise; effecting revision; revising.

**revitalization** (rē-vī-tal-i-zā'shun), *n.* [*< revitalize + -ation*.] The act or process of revitalizing; the state of being revitalized, or informed with fresh life and vigor.

## revival

**revitalize** (rē-vī-tal-iz), *v. t.* [*< re- + vitalize*.] To restore vitality or life to; inform again or anew with life; bring back to life.

Professor Owen observes that "there are organisms . . . which we can devitalize and *revitalize*—devise and revive—many times." That such organisms can be revived, all will admit, but probably Professor Owen will be alone in not recognising considerable distinction between the words *revitalizing* and *reviving*. The animalcule that can be revived has never been dead, but that which is not dead cannot be *revitalized*.

*Beale*, *Protoplasm* (3d ed.), p. 65.

**revittlet**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *revictual*. **revivability** (rē-vī-vā-bil'i-tī), *n.* [*< revivable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being revivable; the capacity for being revived.

The *revivability* of past feelings varies inversely as the vividness of present feelings.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 98.

**revivable** (rē-vī-vā-bl), *a.* [*< revive + -able*.] Capable of being revived.

Nor will the response of a sensory organ . . . be an experience, unless it be registered in a modification of structure, and thus be *revivable*, because a statical condition is requisite for a dynamical manifestation.

*G. H. Leves*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. i. § 12.

**revivably** (rē-vī-vā-blī), *adv.* With a capacity for revival; so as to admit of revival.

What kind of agency can it then be . . . that *revivably* stores up the memory of departed phenomena?

*Mind*, IX. 350.

**revival** (rē-vī-vāl), *n.* [*< revive + -al*.] 1. The act of reviving, or returning to life after actual or apparent death; the act of bringing back to life; also, the state of being so revived or restored: as, the *revival* of a drowned person; the *revival* of a person from a swoon.—2. Restoration to former vigor, activity, or efficiency, after a period of languor, depression, or suspension; quickening; renewal: as, the *revival* of hope; the *revival* of one's spirits by good news; a *revival* of trade.

"I've thought of something," said the Rector, with a sudden revival of spirits.

*George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xliii.

3. Restoration to general use, practice, acceptance, or belief; the state of being currently known or received: as, the *revival* of learning in Europe; the *revival* of bygone fashions; specifically [*cap.*], the Renaissance.

The man to whom the literature of his country owes its origin and its *revival* was born in times singularly adapted to call forth his extraordinary powers.

*Macaulay*, *Dante*.

4. Specifically, an extraordinary awakening in a church or a community of interest in and care for matters relating to personal religion.

There ought not to be much for a *revival* to do in any church which has had the simple good news preached to it, and in which the heart and life and better motives have been affectionately and persistently addressed.

*Scribner's Mo.*, XIV. 256.

A *revival* of religion merely makes manifest for a time what religion there is in a community, but it does not exalt men above their nature or above their times.

*H. B. Store*, *Oldtown*, p. 469.

5. The representation of something past; specifically, in *theatrical art*, the reproduction of a play which has not been presented for a considerable time.

One can hardly pause before it [a gateway of the seven-teenth century] without seeming to assist at a ten minutes' *revival* of old Italy.

*H. James, Jr.*, *Trans. Sketches*, p. 145.

Some of Mr. ———'s *revivals* have been beautifully costumed.

*The Century*, XXXV. 644, note.

6. In *chem.*, same as *revivification*.—7. The reinstatement of an action or a suit after it has become abated, as, for instance, by the death of a party, when it may be revived by substituting the personal representative, if the cause of action has not abated.—8. That which is recalled to life, or to present existence or appearance. [Rare.]

The place [Castle of Blois] is full of . . . memories, of ghosts, of echoes, of possible evocations and *revivals*.

*H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 29.

**Anglo-Catholic revival**, **Catholic revival**, a revival of Catholic or Anglo-Catholic principles and practices in the Church of England (see *Anglo-Catholic*, and *Catholic*, I, 3 (d)), also known, because begun in the University of Oxford, as the *Oxford movement*. It began in 1833, in opposition to an agitation for the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords and for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Its founder was H. J. Rose, with whom were joined Arthur Percival, Hurrell Froude, and William Palmer, and, a little later, John Henry Newman (originally an Evangelical) and John Keble, the publication of whose "Christian Year" in 1827 has been regarded as an important precursor of the movement. In its earlier stage the promoters of the revival were known as *Tractarians*. (See *Tractarian*.) After Newman had, in 1845, abandoned the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome, Dr. Edward B. Pusey became generally recognized as the leader of the movement, and its adherents were nicknamed *Puseyites* by their opponents. The revival of



doctrine was the main work of the movement, especially in its earlier stages, but this resulted afterward in a revival of ritual also, and this extension of the movement is known as *ritualism*. (See *ritualist*, 2.) The general object of the Catholic revival was to affirm and enforce the character of the Anglican Church as Catholic in the sense of unbroken historical derivation from and agreement in doctrine and organization with the ancient Catholic Church before the division between East and West.

**revivalism** (rē-vī'val-izm), *n.* [*< revival + -ism*.] That form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.]

The most perfect example of *revivalism*, the one to which it constantly appeals for its warrant, was the rapt assembly at Pentecost, with its many-tongued psalmists and inspired prophets, its transports and fervors and miraculous conversions. *The Century*, XXXI, 80.

**revivalist** (rē-vī'val-ist), *n.* [*< revival + -ist*.] (One who is instrumental in producing or promoting in a community a revival of religious interest and activity; specifically applied to an itinerant preacher who makes this his special work. [Recent.]

The conviction of enmity to God, which the *revivalist* assumes as the first step in any true spiritual life. *The American*, VIII, 126.

**revivalistic** (rē-vī'val-ist'ik), *a.* [*< revivalist + -ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a revivalist or revivalism.

*Revivalistic* success is seldom seen apart from a certain easily recognized type of man. *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1885.

2. Characterized by revivalism; of the nature of revivalism. [Recent and rare in both uses.]

Spiritual preaching is *revivalistic*; it is not necessarily *revivalistic*. *The Century*, XXXI, 438.

**revive** (rē-vīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revived*, ppr. *reviving*. [*< OF. F. revivre = Pr. revivre = Cat. revivir = Sp. revivir = Pg. reviver = It. rivivere, < L. revivere, live again, revive (cf. ML. revivare, tr. revive), < re-, again, + vivere, live: see vivid. Cf. revive.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To return to life after actual or seeming death; resume vital functions or activities: as, to *revive* after a swoon.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. 1 Ki. xvii. 22.

Henry is dead, and never shall *revive*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 18.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain,  
But, at her smile, the beam *revived* again.  
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 70.

2. To live again; have a second life. [Rare.]

Emotionally we *revive* in our children; economically we sacrifice many of our present gratifications to the development of the race. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII, 386.

3. To gain fresh life and vigor; be reanimated or quickened; recover strength, as after languor or depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived*. Gen. xlv. 27.

A spirit which had been extinguished on the plains of Philippi *revived* in Athanasius and Ambrose. *Macaulay*, History.

4. To be renewed in the mind or memory: as, the memory of his wrongs *revived* within him; past emotions sometimes *revive*.—5. To regain use or currency; come into general use, practice, or acceptance, as after a period of neglect or disuse; become current once more.

Then Sculpture and her sister arts *revive*. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 701.

This heresy having *revived* in the world about an hundred years ago, . . . several divines . . . began to find out farther explanations of this doctrine of the Trinity. *Sieff*, On the Trinity.

His [Clive's] policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to *revive*. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

6. In *chem.*, to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

**II. trans.** 1. To bring back to life; revivify; resuscitate after actual or seeming death or destruction; restore to a previous mode of existence.

To heal the sick, and to *revive* the dead. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 22.

What do these feeble Jews? . . . will they *revive* the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned? Neh. iv. 2.

Is not this boy *revived* from death? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 120.

2. To quicken; refresh; rouse from languor, depression, or discouragement.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts,  
And give my tongue-tied sorrows leave to speak. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 187.

Your coming, friends, *revives* me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 187.

3. To renew in the mind or memory; recall; reawaken.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. § 2.

With tempers too much given to pleasure, it is almost necessary to *revive* the old places of grief in our memory. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

The beautiful specimens of pearls which he sent home from the coast of Paria *revived* the cupidty of the nation. *Frescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

When I describe the moon at which I am looking, I am describing merely a plexus of optical sensations with sundry *revived* states of mind linked by various laws of association with the optical sensations. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 327.

4. To restore to use, practice, or general acceptance; make current, popular, or authoritative once more; recover from neglect or disuse: as, to *revive* a law or a custom.

After this a Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh Year of King Richard were *revived*, and the Acts made in his one and twentieth Year were wholly repealed. *Baker*, Chronicle, p. 157.

The function of the prophet was then *revived*, and poets for the first time aspired to teach the art of life, and founded schools. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 92.

5. To renovate. [Colloq.]

The boy . . . appeared . . . in a *revived* black coat of his master's. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i.

6. To reproduce; represent after a lapse of time, especially upon the stage: as, to *revive* an old play.

A past, vamp'd, future, old, *reviv'd* new piece,  
'Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille,  
Can make a Clobber, Tiltball, or Ozell.  
*Pope*, Dunciad, i. 284.

Already in the latter days of the Republic the multitude (including even the knights, according to Horace) could only be reconciled to tragedy by the introduction of that species of accessories by which in our own day a play of Shakspeare's is said to be *revived*. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., i. 8.

7. In *law*, to reconstitute, as an action or suit which has become abated. See *revival*, 7.—8. In *chem.*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state: as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. To reanimate, reinvigorate, renew, reinvigorate, cheer, hearten. See the quotation under *revitalize*.

**reviver**, *n.* Revival; return to life.

Hee is dead, and therefore grieve not thy memorie with the imagination of his new *reviver*. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 50. (*Davies*)

**revivement** (rē-vīv'mēt), *n.* [= *It. ravvivamento; as revive + -ment*.] The act of reviving; revivification.

We have the sacred scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *revivement* rather, all on our side. *Fellham*, Letters, xvii. (*Latham*.)

**reviver** (rē-vīv'vēr), *n.* 1. One who revives or restores anything to use or prominence; one who recovers anything from inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the schoolmaster of sinne, the storehouse of treachery, the *reviver* of vices, and mother of cowardice. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 39.

Giotto was not a *reviver*—he was an inventor. *The Century*, XXXVII, 67.

2. That which invigorates or revives.

"Now, Mr. Tapley," said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, "just you attend to what I've got to say." *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxiii.

3. A compound used for renovating clothes.

'Tis a deceitful liquid, that black and blue *reviver*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, x.

4. In *law*. See *revivor*.

**revivificate** (rē-vīv'ī-fī-kāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. revivificatus*, pp. of (ML.) *revivificare*, restore to life: see *revivify*.] To revive; recall or restore to life. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

**revivification** (rē-vīv'ī-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. revivification = Pg. revivificação, < ML. revivificatio(n)-, < revivificare, revivify: see revivificate, revivify*.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration to life; resuscitation.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225. (*Latham*.)

2. In *chem.*, the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.—3. In *surg.*, the dissection off of the skin or mucous membrane in a part or parts, that by the apposition of surfaces thus prepared union of parts may be secured.

**revivify** (rē-vīv'ī-fī), *v.* [*< OF. revivifier, F. revivifier = Sp. Pg. revivificar = It. revivificare, < ML. revivificare (LL. in pp. revivificatus), restore to life, < L. re-, again, + LL. vivificare, restore to life: see vivify*.] **I. trans.** 1. To restore to life after actual or apparent death.

This warm Libation . . . seemed to animate my frozen frame, and to *revivify* my body. *Wrazall*, Historical Memoirs, I. 363.

2. To give new vigor or animation to; enliven again.

Local literature is pretty sure, . . . when it comes, to have that distinctive Australian mark . . . which may even one day *revivify* the literature of England. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

3. In *chem.*, to purify, as a substance that has been used as a reagent in a chemical process, so that it can be used again in the same way.

A description of the kiln in use for *revivifying* char will be found in the article on sugar. *Thorpe*, Dict. of Applied Chem., I. 171.

**Syn.** See list under *revive*.

**II. intrans.** In *chem.*, to become efficient a second time as a reagent, without special chemical treatment, as by oxidation in the air, fermentation, etc.

**revivifying** (rē-vīv'ing-li), *adv.* In a reviving manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**reviviscence** (rev-i-vīs'ens), *n.* [= *F. reviviscence = It. reviviscenza, < L. reviviscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Revival; reanimation; the renewal of life; in *nat. hist.*, an awakening from torpidity, especially in the case of insects after hibernation.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man. *Ep. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

**reviviscency** (rev-i-vīs'ens-i), *n.* [As *reviviscence* (see -cy).] Same as *reviviscence*.

Since vitality has, somehow or other, commenced without a designing cause, why may not the same cause produce a *reviviscency*? *T. Cogan*, Disquisitions, iii.

**reviviscent** (rev-i-vīs'ent), *a.* [= *F. reviviscent, < L. reviviscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, revive, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Reviving; regaining life or animation.

All the details of the trial were canvassed anew with *reviviscent* interest. *The Atlantic*, LVIII, 390.

**revivor** (rē-vīv'vōr), *n.* [*< revive + -or*.] In *law*, the reviving of a suit which was abated by the death of a party, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or other cause. See *revival*, 7. Also spelled *reviver*.—**Bill of revivor**, a bill filed to revive a bill which had abated.—**Bill of revivor and supplement**, a bill of revivor filed where it was necessary not only to revive the suit, but also to allege by way of supplemental pleading other facts which had occurred since the suit was commenced.

**revocability** (rev'ō-kā-bil'ī-ti), *n.* [= *F. révocabilité; as revocable + -ity* (see -ability).] The property of being revocable; revocableness. *Imp. Dict.*

**revocable** (rev'ō-kā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. revocable, F. révorable = Pr. Sp. revocable = Pg. revocavel = It. revocabile, < L. revocabilis, < revocare, revoke: see revoke*.] Capable of being recalled or revoked: as, a *revocable* edict or grant. Compare *revokable*.

Howsoever you show bitterness, do not act anything that is not *revocable*. *Bacon*, Anger.

Treaties may . . . be *revocable* at the will of either party, or irrevocable. *Woolsey*, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 102.

**revocableness** (rev'ō-kā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being revocable. *Bailey*, 1727.

**revocably** (rev'ō-kā-bli), *adv.* In a revocable manner; so as to be revocable. *Imp. Dict.*

**revocate†** (rev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] To revoke; recall.

His successor, by order, nullifies many his patents, and did *revocate* And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii. 85.

**revocate†** (rev'ō-kāt), *a.* [*< L. revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, call back: see *revoke*.] Repressed; checked; also, pruned.

But yf it axe to be *revocate*,  
And yf the stok be holgh or concavate,  
Purge of the dede [dead wood]. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (C. E. T. S.), p. 70.

**revocation** (rev'ō-kā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. revocation, F. révocation = Pr. revocation = Sp. revocacion = Pg. revogação, revogação = It. revocazione, < L. revocatio(n)-, < revocare, revoke: see revoke, revoke*.] 1. The act of revoking or recalling; also, the state of being recalled or summoned back.

One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the people were bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection in this sort. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The faculty of which this act of *revocation* is the energy I call the reproductive. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

2. The act of revoking or annulling; the reversal of a thing done by the revoker or his predecessor in the same authority; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state



of being revoked or annulled; reversal; repeal; annulment: as, the *revocation* of a will.—*Revocation* of the edict of Nantes, a proclamation by Louis XIV. of France, in 1685, annulling the edict of Nantes, and discontinuing religious toleration to the Huguenots. The Protestant emigration in consequence of this revocation and of previous persecutions greatly injured the industries of France.—*Syn.* 2. See *renounce*, *abolish*.

**revocatory** (rev'ō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< OF. revocatoire, F. révocatoire = Sp. revocatorio = Pg. revocatorio, revogatorio = It. rivocatorio, < LL. revocatorius, for calling or drawing back, < L. revocare, call back: see revoke.*] Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven. *World of Wonders* (1608), p. 137.

**Revocatory action**, in *civil law*, an action to set aside the real contracts of a debtor made in fraud of creditors and operating to their prejudice. *K. A. Cross*, *Pleading*, p. 251.

**revoice** (rē-vois'), *v. t.* [*< re- + voice.*] 1. In *organ-building*, to voice again; adjust (a pipe) so that it may recover the voice it has lost or speak in a new way.—2. To call in return; repeat. [Rare.]

And to the winds the waters hoarsely call,  
And echo back again *revoiced* all.  
*G. Fletcher*, *Christ's Triumph on Earth*, st. 64.

**revokable** (rē-vō-kā-bl), *a.* [*< revoke + -able.*] That can or may be revoked; revocable.

**revoke** (rē-vōk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revoked*, ppr. *revoking*. [*< ME. revoken, < OF. revoker, revocuer, F. révoquer = Pr. Sp. revocar = Pg. revocar, revogar = It. rivocare, < L. revocare, call back, revoke, < re-, back, again, + vocare, call: see re- and vocation. Cf. avoke, convoke, cvoke, provoke.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To call back; summon back; cause to return.

Christ is the glorious instrument of God for the *revoking* of Man. *G. Herbert*, *A Priest to the Temple*, i.

What strength thou hast  
Throughout the whole proportion of thy limbs,  
*Revoke* it all into thy manly arms,  
And spare me not.  
*Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, i. 55).

Miss Anne Boleyn was . . . sent home again to her father for a season, wherent she smoked; . . . [but afterward she] was *revoked* unto the court.  
*G. Cavendish*, *Wolsey*, p. 67.

How readily we wish time spent *revok'd*.  
*Cooper*, *Task*, vi. 25.

2†. To bring back to consciousness; revive; resuscitate.  
Hym to *revoken* she did al hire payne,  
And at the laste he gan his breth to drawe,  
And of his swough sone eftir that adawe.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 1118.

3†. To call back to memory; recall to mind.  
By *revoking* and recollecting . . . certain passages.  
*South*.

4. To annul by recalling or taking back; make void; cancel; repeal; reverse: as, to *revoke* a will; to *revoke* a privilege.

Let them assemble,  
And on a safer judgement all *revoke*  
Your ignorant election. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 3. 226.  
That forgiveness was only conditional, and is *revoked* by his recovery. *Fielding*, *Amelia*, iii. 10.  
A devise by writing . . . may be also *revoked* by burning, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating thereof by the devisor, or in his presence and with his consent.  
*Blackstone*, *Com.*, II. xxiii.

5†. To restrain; repress; check.  
She with pittly words, and counsell sad,  
Still strove their stubborn rage to *revoke*.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ii. 23.

6†. To give up; renounce.  
Nay, traitor, stay, and take with thee that mortal blow or stroke  
The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to *revoke*.  
*Peele*, *Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamides*.

=*Syn.* 4. *Recant*, *Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal*, *Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

**II. intrans.** 1. To recall a right or privilege conceded in a previous act or promise.

Thinke ye then our Bishops will forgoe the power of ex-communication on whomsoever? No, certainly, unless to compass sinister ends, and then *revoke* when they see their time.  
*Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

I make a promise, and will not *revoke*.  
*Crabbe*, *Works*, VII. 129.

2. In *card-playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can and should do so.

**revoke** (rē-vōk'), *v.* [*< revoke, v.*] 1. *Revocation*; recall. [Rare.]

How callous seems beyond *revoke*  
The clock with its last listless stroke!  
*D. G. Rossetti*, *Soothsayer*.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when the player can and should do so. In whist the revoke is made when the

wrong card is thrown; but it is not "established" (incurring a severe penalty) till the trick on which it was made is turned or quitted, or till the revoking player or his partner has again played.

She never made a *revoke*; nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture.  
*Lamb*, *Mrs. Battle on Whist*.

**revokement** (rē-vōk'ment), *n.* [= *It. revocamento*; as *revoke + -ment*.] The act of revoking; revocation; reversal.

Let it be noised  
That through our intercession this *revokement*  
And pardon comes. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, i. 2. 100.

**revoker** (rē-vō'kēr), *n.* One who revokes.  
**revolt** (rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'), *n.* [*< OF. revolte, F. révolte = Sp. revuelta = Pg. revolta, < It. rivolta, revolta, a revolt, turning, overthrow, fem. of rivolto, revolto (< L. revolutus), pp. of revolvere, turn, overturn, overwhelm, revolve: see revolve.*] 1. An uprising against government or authority; rebellion; insurrection; hence, any act of insubordination or disobedience.

Their mutinies and *revolts*, wherein they show'd  
Most valour, spoke not for them.  
*Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but you have heard long since of the *Revolt* of Catalonia from the K. of Spain.

On one side arose  
The women up in wild *revolt*, and storm'd  
At the Oppian law.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, vii.

2†. The act of turning away or going over to the opposite side; a change of sides; desertion.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much  
enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Sir W. Raleigh*.  
The blood of youth burns not with such excess  
As gravity's *revolt* to wantonness.  
*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 74.

3†. Inconstancy; faithlessness; fickleness, especially in love.

Thou canst not vex me with inconstant mind,  
Since that my life on thy *revolt* doth lie.  
*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, xcii.

4†. A *revolter*.  
You ingrate *revolts*,  
You bloody Nereos, ripping up the womb  
Of your dear mother England.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 2. 151.

=*Syn.* 1. *Sedition*, *Rebellion*, etc. See *insurrection*.  
**revolt** (rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'), *v.* [*< OF. revolter, F. révolter = Pg. revoltar = It. rivoltare, revoltare; from the noun.*] 1. *intrans.* 1†. To turn away; turn aside from a former cause or undertaking; fall off; change sides; go over to the opposite party; desert.

The stout Parisians do *revolt*,  
And turn again unto the warlike French.  
*Shak.*, 1 *Hen. VI.*, v. 2. 2.

Monsieur Arnaud . . . was then of the religion, but had  
promised to *revolt* to the King's side.

*Life of Lord Herbert of Chesham* (ed. Howells), p. 146.

2. To break away from established authority; renounce allegiance and subjection; rise against a government in open rebellion; rebel; mutiny.

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah.  
2 *Chron.* xxi. 10.

Let the church, our mother, breathe her curse,  
A mother's curse, on her *revolting* son.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, iii. 1. 257.

3†. To prove faithless or inconstant, especially in love.

You are already Love's firm votary,  
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.  
*Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, iii. 2. 59.

Live happier  
In other choice, fair Amideia, 'tis  
Some shame to say my heart's *revolted*.  
*Shirley*, *Traitor*, ii. 1.

4. To turn away in horror or disgust; be repelled or shocked.

Her mind *revolted* at the idea of using violence to any one.  
*Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxiv.

**II. trans.** 1†. To roll back; turn back.

As a thunder bolt  
Perceeth the yielding ayre, and doth displace  
The soring clouds into sad showers ymolt;  
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. xi. 25.

2†. To turn away from allegiance; cause to rebel.

Whether of us is moste culpable, I in following  
and obeying the King, or you in altering and *revolting* ye  
kingdome.  
*Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Helwies, 1577), p. 236.

3. To repel; shock; cause to turn away in abhorrence or disgust.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young  
and ingenious minds.  
*Burke*, *A Regicide Peace*, iv.

Hideous as the deeds  
Which you scarce hide from men's *revolted* eyes.  
*Shelley*, *The Cenci*, i. 1.

*Revolt*, in the sense of 'provoke aversion in,' 'shock,' is, I believe, scarce a century old; it being a neologism with Bishop Warburton, Horace Walpole, William Godwin, and Southey. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 292.

=*Syn.* 3. To disgust, sicken, nauseate.  
**revolter** (rē-vōl'tēr or rē-vōl'tēr), *n.* One who revolts, or rises against authority; a rebel.

All their princes are *revolters*. *Hos.* ix. 15.  
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber!  
*Milton*, *S. A.*, i. 1180.

**revolting** (rē-vōl'ting or rē-vōl'ting), *p. a.* 1. Given to revolt or sedition; rebellious.

Also they promise that his Maiestie shall not permit to be giuen from henceforth fortresse, Castell, bridge, gate, or towne . . . unto Gentlemen or knights of power, which in *revolting* times may rise with the same.  
*Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Helwies, 1577), p. 271.

2. Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust; shocking; repulsive.

What can be more unnatural, not to say more *revolting*, than to set up any system of rights or privileges in moral action apart from duties?  
*Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 95.

=*Syn.* 2. Disgusting, nauseating, offensive, abominable.  
**revoltingly** (rē-vōl't- or rē-vōl'ting-li), *adv.* In a revolting manner; offensively; abhorrently.  
**revolvable** (rev'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [*< L. revolutilis*, that may be revolved or rolled, *< revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] Capable of admitting of revolution. [Rare.]

Us then, to whom the thrice three year  
Hath fill'd his *revolvable* orb, since our arrival here,  
I blame not to wish home much more.  
*Chapman*, *Iliad*, ii. 256.

**revolvably** (rev'ō-lū-bli), *adv.* In a revolvable manner; so as to be capable of revolution. [Rare.]

The sight tube being clamped to the carriage [for transit-instruments], so as to be *revolvably* adjusted thereon.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 35.

**revolute** (rev'ō-lūt), *a.* [= *F. révolu, < L. revolutus*, pp. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.]

Rolled or curled backward or downward; rolled back, as the tips or margins of some leaves, fronds, etc.; in veneration and estivation, rolled backward from both the sides. See also cuts under *Notholaena*, *Pteris*, and *Rafflesia*.—*Revolute antennæ*, in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are rolled or coiled spirally outward and backward, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

**revolute** (rev'ō-lūt), *v. i.* To revolve. [Colloq.]

Then he frames a second motion  
From this *revolving* eyes.  
*The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 153.

**revolution** (rev'ō-lū'shon), *n.* [*< ME. revolucion, < OF. revolution, F. révolution = Pr. revolocion = Sp. revolucion = Pg. revolução = It. rivoluzione, revoluzione = G. Sw. Dan. revolution, < LL. revolutio(n-), a revolving, < L. revolvere, pp. revolutus, revolve, turn over: see revolve.*] 1. The act of revolving or turning completely round, so as to bring every point of the turning body back to its first position; a complete rotation through 360°. Where the distinction is of importance, this is called a *rotation*.

She was probably the very last person in town who still kept the time-honored spinning-wheel in constant *revolution*.  
*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, v.

2. The act of moving completely around a circular or oval course, independently of any rotation. In a revolution without rotation, every part of the body moves by an equal amount, while in rotation the motions of the different parts are proportional to their distances from the axis. But revolutions and rotations may be combined. Thus, the planets perform *revolutions* round the sun, and at the same time *rotations* about their own axes. The moon performs a *rotation* on its axis in precisely the same time in which it performs a *revolution* round the earth, to which it consequently always turns the same side.

So many nobler bodies to create,  
Greater so manifold, . . . and on their orbs impose  
Such restless *revolution* day by day.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 31.

3. A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events; a cycle, especially of time: as, the *revolutions* of the seasons, or of the hours of the day and night.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,  
And see the *revolution* of the times  
Make mountains level. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 1. 46.

The Duke of Buckingham himself flew not so high in so short a *Revolution* of Time.  
*Howell*, *Letters*, i. v. 32.



1. Revolute-margined leaf of *Andromeda polyfolia*. 2. The leaf as shown in transverse section.

There must be a strange dissolution of natural affection, a strange unthankfulness for all that homes have given . . . when each man would fain build to himself, and build for the little revolution of his own life only.

Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture, Memory, § 3.

Hence—4. A recurrent period or moment in time. [Rare.]

Thither by harpy-footed furies haled,  
At certain revolutions all the damn'd  
Are brought. Milton, P. L., ii. 597.

5. A total change of circumstances; a complete alteration in character, system, or conditions.

Chapless, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's paddle: here's a fine revolution, and we had the trick to see it. Shak., Hamlet, v. i. 98.

Religions, and languages, and forms of government, and manners of private life, and modes of thinking, all have undergone a succession of revolutions.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—6. A radical change in social or governmental conditions; the overthrow of an established political system, generally accompanied by far-reaching social changes. The term *Revolution*, in English history, is applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688. In American history it is applied to the war of independence. See below. [In this sense the word is sometimes used adjectively.]

The elections . . . generally fell upon men of revolution principles. Smollett, Hist. Eng., i. 6.

The revolution, as it is called, produced no other changes than those which were necessarily caused by the declaration of independence. Calhoun, Works, I. 189.

A state of society in which revolution is always imminent is disastrous alike to moral, political, and material interests. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

7. The act of rolling or moving back; a return to a point previously occupied.

Comes thundering back with dreadful Fear  
On my defenceless head. Milton, P. L., x. 515.

8†. The act of revolving or turning to and fro in the mind; consideration; hence, open deliberation; discussion.

But, Sir, I pray you, howe some ever my maister rekeneth with any of his servants, bring not the matter in revolution in the open Counte. Paston Letters, I. 383.

9. The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volution; a turn.—**AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, the series of movements by which the thirteen American colonies of Great Britain revolted against the mother country, and asserted and maintained their independence. Hostilities began in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, and the help of France was formally secured in 1778. The war was practically ended by the surrender of the chief British army at Yorktown in 1781, and the independence of the United States was recognized by treaty of peace in 1783.—**ANOMALISTIC REVOLUTION**. See *anomalistic*.—**ENGLISH REVOLUTION**, the movements by which James II. was forced to leave England, and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed with an Anglo-Dutch army in November, 1688. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional sovereigns, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.—**FRENCH REVOLUTION**, the series of movements which brought about the downfall of the old absolute monarchy in France, the establishment of the republic, and the abolition of many abuses. The States General assembled in May, 1789, and the Third Estate at once took the lead. The Bastille was stormed by the people, and in the same year the Constituent Assembly overthrew feudal privileges and transferred ecclesiastical property to the state. Abolition of titles and of right of primogeniture, and other reforms, were effected in 1791. The next year a constitution was adopted and the Constituent was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly. In 1792 a coalition of nations was formed against France, the royal family was imprisoned, and in September the Convention replaced the Legislative Assembly and proclaimed the republic. Louis XVI. was executed in 1793, and the Reign of Terror followed in 1793–4; royalist risings were suppressed, and the foreign wars successfully prosecuted. The revolutionary period may be regarded as ending with the establishment of the Directory in 1795, or as extending to the founding of the Consulate in 1799, or even later. Other French revolutions in 1830, 1848, and 1870 resulted respectively in the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy of the Restoration, of the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and of the Second Empire.—**POLE OF REVOLUTION**. See *pole* 2.—**REVOLUTION-INDICATOR**. Same as *operameter*.—**SOLID OF REVOLUTION**, a solid containing all the points traversed by a plane figure in making a revolution round an axis in its plane, and containing no others. The *ellipsoid*, *paraboloid*, *hyperboloid*, etc., of revolution are examples.—**SYN.** 6. See *insurrection*.

**revolutionary** (rev-ō-lū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. révolutionnaire* = *Sp. Pg. revolucionario* = *It. rivoluzionario*; as *revolution* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a revolution in government, or [cap.] to any movement or crisis known as the Revolution; as, a revolutionary war; Revolutionary heroes; the Revolutionary epoch in American history.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 176.

2. Tending to produce revolution; subversive of established codes or systems; as, revolutionary measures; revolutionary doctrines.

It is much less a reasoning conviction than unreasonable sentiments of attachment that enable Governments to bear the strain of occasional maladministration, revolutionary panics, and seasons of calamity. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

**Revolutionary calendar**. See *republican calendar*, under *calendar*.—**Revolutionary tribunal**. See *tribunal*.

**II.** *n.*; *pl. revolutionaries* (-riz). A revolutionist.

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a revolutionary. J. Wilson.

It is necessary for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become revolutionaries, and what causes drive them to revolution. Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (Davies.)

**revolutioner** (rev-ō-lū'shon-ēr), *n.* [*< revolution* + *-er* 2. Cf. *revolutionary*.] Same as *revolutionary*.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented Revolutioners. Smollett, Hist. Eng., i. 4.

**revolutionise**, *v.* See *revolutionize*.

**revolutionism** (rev-ō-lū'shon-izm), *n.* [*< revolution* + *-ism*.] Revolutionary principles. North Brit. Rev. (Imp. Dict.)

**revolutionist** (rev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* [*< revolution* + *-ist*.] One who desires or endeavors to effect a social or political revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

If all revolutionists were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre. Burke.

Many foreign revolutionists out of work added to the general misunderstanding their contribution of broken English in every most ingenious form of fracture. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 194.

**revolutionize** (rev-ō-lū'shon-iz), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. revolutionized*, *ppr. revolutionizing*. [*< revolution* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring about a revolution in; effect a change in the political constitution of: as, to revolutionize a government.

Who, in his turn, was sure my father plann'd  
To revolutionise his native land. Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, x.

2. To alter completely; effect a radical change in.

We need this [absolute religion] to heal the vices of modern society, to revolutionize this modern feudalism of gold. Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons, v.

I even think that their [the rams'] employment will go as far to revolutionize the conditions of naval warfare as has the introduction of breech-loading guns and rifles those of fighting ashore. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 434.

**II.** *intrans.* To undergo a revolution; become completely altered in social or political respects.

Germany is by nature too thorough to be able to revolutionize without revolutionizing from a fundamental principle, and following that principle to its utmost limits. Marx, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 124.

Also spelled *revolutionise*.

**revolutive** (rev'ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [*< F. révolutif* (in sense 2); as *revolute* + *-ive*.] 1. Turning over; revolving; cogitating.

Being so concerned with the inquisitive and revolutive soul of man. Feltham, Letters, xvii. (Latham.)

2. In bot., same as *revolute*, or sometimes restricted to the case of vernation and estivation. **revolvable** (rē-vol'vā-bl), *a.* [*< revolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being revolved.

The upper cap of the mill is revolvable. Nature, XL. 543.

**revolve** (rē-volv'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. revolved*, *ppr. revolving*. [*< ME. revolvēre*, *< OF. revolver* = *Sp. Pg. revolver*, *stir* = *It. rivolvere*, *< L. revolvere*, roll back, revolve, *< re-*, back, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*, *volve*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn or roll about on an axis; rotate.

Beware  
Lest, where you seek the common love of these,  
The common hate with the revolving wheel  
Should drag you down. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

2. To move about a center; circle; move in a curved path; follow such a course as to come round again to a former place: as, the planets revolve about the sun.

In the same circle we revolve. Tennyson, Two Voices.  
Minds roll in paths like planets; they revolve,  
This in a larger, that a narrower ring,  
But round they come at last to that same phase. O. W. Holmes, Master and Scholar.

3. To pass through periodic changes; return or recur at regular intervals; hence, to come around in process of time.

In the course of one revolving moon  
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.  
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 549  
To mute and to material things  
New life revolving summer brings.  
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

4. To pass to and fro in the mind; be revolved or pondered.

Much of this nature revolved in my mind, thrown in by the enemy to discourage and cast me down. T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 205.

5. To revolve ideas in the mind; dwell, as upon a fixed idea; meditate; ponder.

If this [letter] fall into thy hand, revolve. Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 155.

Still  
My mother went revolving on the word. Tennyson, Princess, iii.

6†. To return; devolve again.

On the desertion of an appeal, the judgment does, ipso jure, revolve to the judge a quo. Aylliffe, Parergon.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To turn or cause to roll round, as upon an axis.

Then in the east her turn she [the moon] shines,  
Revolved on heaven's great axle. Milton, P. L., vii. 381.

2. To cause to move in a circular course or orbit: as, to revolve the planets in an orrery.

If the diurnal motion of the air  
Revolves the planets in their destined sphere,  
How are the secondary orbs impelled?  
How are the moons from falling headlong held?  
Chatterton, To Rev. Mr. Catcott.

3. To turn over and over in the mind; ponder; meditate on; consider.

The ancient authors, both in divinity and in humanity, which had long time slept in libraries, began generally to be read and revolved. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 39.

Long stood Sir Bedivere,  
Revolving many memories. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To turn over the pages of; look through; search.

I remember, on a day I revolved the registers in the capitol, I red a right marvellous thying. Golden Book, xii.

Straight I again revolved  
The law and prophets, searching what was writ  
Concerning the Messiah. Milton, P. R., i. 259.

**revolve†** (rē-volv'), *n.* [*< revolve*, *v.*] 1. A revolution; a radical change in political or social affairs.

In all revolves and turns of state  
Decreed by (what dee call him) fate.  
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (Davies.)

2. A thought; a purpose or intention.

When Middleton saw Grinull's lie revolve,  
Past hope, past thought, past reach of all aspire,  
Once more to moue him lie, he doth resolve.  
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinulle, p. 59. (Davies.)

**revolved** (rē-volv'd), *a.* [*< revolve* + *-ed*.] In zool., same as *revolute*.

**revolvement** (rē-volv'ment), *n.* [= *Sp. revolvimiento* = *Pg. revolvimento*; as *revolve* + *-ment*.] The act of revolving or turning over, as in the mind; reflection. Worcester.

**revolvency** (rē-vol'ven-si), *n.* [*< L. revolvēre* (t-s), *ppr. of revolvēre*, revolve: see *revolve*.] The state, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own revolvency upholds the world. Couper, Task, i. 372.

**revolver** (rē-vol'ver), *n.* [*< revolve* + *-er* 1.] 1. One who or that which revolves.—2. Specifi-

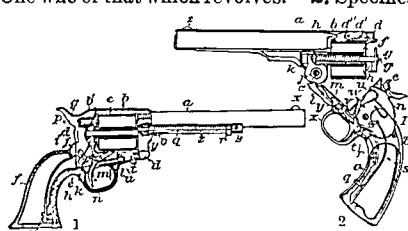


Fig. 1. Army Revolver, 45-caliber. *a*, barrel; *b*, frame; *c*, cylinder; *d*, center-pin; *e*, guard; *f*, back-strap; *g*, hammer; *h*, mainspring; *i*, hammer-roll and hammer rivet; *j*, hammer screw; *k*, hammer-can; *l*, hand and hand-spring; *m*, stop bolt and stop-bolt screw; *n*, trigger; *o*, center-pin bushing; *p*, firing-pin and firing-pin rivet; *q*, ejector-rod and spring; *r*, ejector head; *s*, ejector-tube screw; *t*, guard-screw; *u*, rear and stop bolt spring combined; *v*, back-strap screw; *w*, main spring-screw; *x*, front sight; *y*, center-pin-catch screw; *z*, ejector-tube. By removing the center pin *d*, the cylinder *c* may be taken out of the frame *b* for cleaning and reloading. In cocking the hand and hand-roll *i* revolve the cylinder through an arc limited by the stop, stop-bolt, and stop-bolt spring, bringing another cartridge into position for firing. The cylinder has six chambers. The stock (not shown) is fastened to the sides of the frame by screws. The recoil-plate is shown at *δ*.

Fig. 2. Partial Longitudinal Section of Common Revolver. *a*, barrel; *b*, frame; *c*, joint pivot screw; *d*, cylinder-catch; *e*, cylinder-catch screw; *f*, cylinder-catch; *g*, barrel-catch; *h*, cylinder; *i*, extractor; *j*, extractor-stud; *k*, extractor stem with coiled extractor-spring; *l*, steady-pin; *m*, friction-collar; *n*, lifter; *o*, pawl and pawl pin; *p*, pawl spring; *q*, hammer; *r*, mainspring; *s*, mainspring screw; *t*, strain-screw; *u*, hammer-stud; *v*, trigger; *w*, recoil-plate; *x*, stop, stop-pin, and stop-spring; *y*, hand, hand-spring, and hand-spring pin; *z*, guard; *3*, guard-screw; *4*, front sight.

ly—(a) A revolving firearm, especially a pistol, having a revolving barrel provided with a number of bores (as in earlier styles of the weapon), or (as in modern forms) a single barrel with a revolving cylinder at its base, provided with a number of chambers. When the barrel or cylinder revolves on its longitudinal axis, the several bores or chambers are brought in succession into relation with firing-mechanism for successive and rapid firing. In the modern forms of the arm the chambers of the cylinder are, by such revolution, brought successively into line with the bore in the barrel, which is also the firing position. In this position each chamber respectively forms a continuation of the bore in the barrel. Six is the common number of chambers. The most vital distinction between early and modern revolving firearms is that the barrels of the former were directly revolved by the hand; while in the latter the revolving-mechanism is connected with the firing-mechanism, the cocking of which automatically revolves the cylinder. Metal cartridges with conical bullets are used in all modern revolvers, the loading being done at the breech. Some are self-cocking—that is, are cocked by pulling the trigger which also discharges them. Some, by peculiar mechanism (though, for general use, they may be cocked in the ordinary way for taking deliberate aim), are by a quick adjustment changed into self-cocking pistols for more rapid firing in emergencies where accurate aim is of subordinate importance. Colonel Colt of the United States was the first to produce a really serviceable and valuable revolving arm, though the principle was known in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. (b) A revolving cannon.—3. A revolving horse-rake.

**revolving** (rē-vol'ving), *p. a.* Turning; rolling; moving round.—**Revolving brush, car, diaphragm, grate, harrow, light, mill, oven.** See the nouns.—**Revolving cannon.** See *machine-gun*.—**Revolving furnace,** a furnace used extensively in making ball soda or black-ash, consisting of a large cylinder of iron hooped with solid steel tires shrunk on the shell, which is supported by and turns on friction-wheels or rollers. Unlike the revolving furnace for chloridizing ores, this furnace has no interior partition. The heat is supplied by a Siemens regenerative gas-furnace, or by a coal-furnace, and the hot flame circulates longitudinally through the cylinder into a smoke-stack or chimney. The charging is done through a hole in the side of the cylinder, and the crude soda, rolled into balls by the motion of the cylinder, is discharged through the same opening.—**Revolving pistol.** Same as *revolver*.—**Revolving press.** See *press*.—**Revolving storm,** a cyclone.

**revomit** (rē-vom'it), *v. t.* [= *It. revomitare*; as *re-* + *vomit*. Cf. *F. revomer*, < *L. revomere*, vomit forth again, disgorge, < *re-*, again, + *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] To vomit or pour forth again; reject from the stomach.

They poure the wine downe the throte . . . that they might cast it vp againe and so take more in the place, vomiting and *revomiting* . . . that which they haue drunke. *Hakewill, Apology*, iv. 3.

**revulse** (rē-vuls'), *v. t.* [*F. revulser*, < *L. revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, pluck back: see *revell*.] 1. To affect by revulsion; pull or draw back; withdraw.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and *revulse* the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels. *G. Cheyne, Natural Method*. (*Latham*.)

2. To draw away; applied to counter-irritation. **revulsent** (rē-vul'sent), *a. and n.* [*< revulse* + *-ent*.] 1. *a.* Same as *revellent*.

II. *n.* A counter-irritant.

**revulsion** (rē-vul'shon), *n.* [*< OF. revulsion*, *F. revulsion* = *Sp. revulsión* = *Pg. revulsão* = *It. revulsione*, < *L. revulsio*(-n), a tearing off or away, < *revellere*, pp. *revulsus*, pluck back: see *revell*.] 1. The act of pulling or drawing away; abstraction; forced separation.

The *revulsion* of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent.

*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, iv. 7.

2. In *med.*, the diminution of morbid action in one locality by developing it artificially in another, as by counter-irritation.—3. A sudden or violent change, particularly a change of feeling.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling. *Macaulay*.

He was quite old enough . . . to have seen with his own eyes the conversion of the court, [and] its *revulsion* to the ancient worship under Julian the Apostate.

*The Atlantic*, LXV. 140.

**revulsive** (rē-vul'siv), *a. and n.* [= *F. révulsif* = *Sp. Pg. It. revulsivo*, < *L. revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, pull away: see *revell*.] 1. *a.* Having the power of revulsion; tending to revulsion; capable of producing revulsion.

The way to cure the megrim is diverse, according to the cause: either by cutting a vein, purging, *revulsive* or local remedies. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 473.

II. *n.* That which has the power of withdrawing; specifically, an agent which produces revulsion.

Salt is a *revulsive*. *Paëss* the salt.

*R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter*, p. 133.

**revulsor** (rē-vul'sor), *n.* [*< revulse* + *-or*.] An apparatus by means of which heat and cold can be alternately applied as curative agents.

**Rev. Ver.** An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the English Bible).

**revyet**, *v.* See *revie*.

**rew<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row<sup>2</sup>*.

**rew<sup>2</sup>**, *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *ruel<sup>1</sup>*.

**rew<sup>3</sup>** (rō). An obsolete preterit of *row<sup>1</sup>*.

**rewake**, *v.* An erroneous form, found in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer, for *re-voke*.

**rewaken** (rē-wā'kn), *v.* [*< re-* + *waken*.] To waken again.

Love will . . . at the spiritual prime  
Reawaken with the dawning soul.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, xliii.

**rewallt**, *r.* A (perverted) Middle English form of *ruel<sup>1</sup>*. *Lydgate*.

**rewaltt**, *v. t. and i.* [ME.; origin obscure.] To give up or surrender. *Halliwel*.

**reward** (rē-wārd'), *v.* [*< ME. rewarden*, < *OF. rewarder*, *rewarder*, an older form of *reguarder*, *regarder*, regard, < *re-*, back, + *warder*, *garder*, mark, heed: see *guard*. Doublet of *regard*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To mark; regard; observe; notice carefully.

Hit you behounth *rewarde* and behold  
Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this contre.  
*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2367.

2†. To look after; watch over; have regard or consideration for.

As if ye riche haue reuthe and *rewarde* wel the pore, . . .  
Criste of his curteisye shal conforte gow atte laste.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 145.

3. To recompense; requite; repay, as for good or evil conduct (commonly in a good sense); remunerate, as for usefulness or merit; compensate.

Kyng Auferius ther with he was contente,  
And hym *rewardid* well for his presente.  
*Generules* (L. E. T. S.), I. 2407.

I'll follow as they say, for reward. He that *rewards* me,  
God *reward* him! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 167.

4. To make return for; give a recompense for.

*Reward* not hospitality  
With such black payment.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, I. 575.

5†. To give in recompense or return, as for either good or evil.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil.  
1 Sam. xxiv. 17.

A blessing may be *rewarded* into the bosom of the faithful and tender brother or sister that . . . admonisheth.  
*Penn. Travels in Holland*, etc.

6. To serve as a return or recompense to; be a reward to.

No petty post *rewards* a nobleman  
For spending youth in splendid lackey-work.  
*Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 60.

7. To serve as return or recompense for.

Still happier, if he till a thankful soil,  
And fruit *reward* his honourable toil.  
*Cowper, Hope*, I. 761.

The central court of the Harem is one of the richest discoveries that *rewarded* M. Place's industry.

*J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch.*, I. 173.

II. *intrans.* To make requital; bestow a return or recompense, especially for meritorious conduct.

But you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to employ with countenance and encouragement, but *reward* with austerity and disgrace.

*Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn*.

**reward** (rē-wārd'), *n.* [*< ME. rewarder*, *reward*, < *OF. reward*, an earlier form of *reguard*, *regard*, regard, < *rewarder*, *regarder*, regard: see *reward*, *regard*, *v.* and cf. *regard*, *n.*] 1†. Notice; heed; consideration; respect; regard.

Thanne Reson rod forth and tok *reward* of no man,  
And dude as Conscience kened til he the kyng mette.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), v. 40.

Men take more *rewards* to the nombre than to the sapience of persons.

*Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus*.

2. The act of rewarding, or the state of being rewarded; requital, especially for usefulness or merit; remuneration.

The end for which all profitable laws  
Were made looks two ways only, the *reward*  
Of innocent good men, and the punishment  
Of bad delinquents.

*Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth*, v. 4.

The hope of *reward* and fear of punishment, especially in a future life, are indispensable as auxiliary motives to the great majority of mankind.

*Koeler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 150.

3. That which is given in requital of good or evil, especially good; a return; a recompense; commonly, a gift bestowed in recognition of past service or merit; a guerdon.

Now-a-days they call them gentle *rewards*: let them leave their coloring, and call them by their Christian name, bribes. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now *rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, i. 9.

A man that fortune's buffets and *rewards*  
Hast ta'en with equal thanks.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 72.

Hanging was the *reward* of treason and desertion.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 16.

4. The fruit of one's labor or works; profit; return.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward*. *Eccles.* ix. 5.

5. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.—In *reward* off, in comparison with.

Yit of Daunger cometh no blame,  
In *reward* of my daughter Shame.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, I. 3254.

= *Syn.* 3. Pay, compensation, remuneration, requital, retribution.

**rewardable** (rē-wārd'a-bl), *a.* [*< reward* + *-able*.] Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense.

No good woork of man is *rewardable* in heauen of his owne nature, but through the mere goodnes of God.  
*Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 25.

Rewards do always presuppose such duties performed as are *rewardable*.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, i. 11.

**rewardableness** (rē-wārd'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being rewardable, or worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?  
*J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences*, p. 2.

**rewardably** (rē-wārd'a-bli), *adv.* In a rewardable manner; so as to be rewardable. *Imp. Dict.*

**rewarder** (rē-wārd'ēr), *n.* One who rewards; one who requites or recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i. 3. 123.

**rewardful** (rē-wārd'fūl), *a.* [*< reward* + *-ful*.] Yielding reward; rewarding. [Rare.]

Whose grace was great, and bounty most *rewardful*.  
*Spenser, Colin Clout*, I. 187.

**rewardfulness** (rē-wārd'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being rewardful; capability of yielding a reward.

Of the beauty, the *rewardfulness*, of the place I cannot trust myself to speak.  
*The Century*, VI. 30.

**rewardless** (rē-wārd'les), *a.* [*< reward* + *-less*.] Having no reward.

**rewa-rewa** (rā'wī-rā'wī), *n.* [New Zealand.] See *Knightia*.

**rewbarb**, *n.* An obsolete form of *rhubarb*.

**rewet**. An obsolete form of *ruel<sup>1</sup>*, *row<sup>2</sup>*.

**reweigh** (rē-wā'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *weigh*.] To weigh a second time; verify the weight of by a second test or trial.

It only remained now to remove the condensers, and *reweigh* them with all necessary precautions.

*Amer. Chem. Jour.*, X. 97.

**rewelt**, *n. and v.* An obsolete spelling of *ruel<sup>1</sup>*.

**rewel-bonet**, *n.* [*< ME. rewel-boon*, *rowel-boon*, *rewel-bone*, *ruelle-bone*, *reuyll-bone*, < *ruel*, *rowel* (of uncertain meaning, in form like *rowel*, lit. a little wheel, < *OF. rouelle*, a little wheel: see *rowel*), + *boon*, *bone*, appar. same as *bone<sup>1</sup>*.] A word of unknown meaning, occurring in the line:

His saddle was of *rewel-boon*. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas*, I. 167.

*Ruel-bone* is mentioned by Chaucer . . . as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that *ruel-bone* was commonly or even actually used for that purpose. . . . In the Tournament of Tottenham Tibbe's Garland is described as "fulle of *ruelle bones*," which another copy alters to *rounde bones*. In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made "of fin *ruel*, that schon swithe brighte."

*Halliwel*.

**rewet** (rō'et), *n.* [*< F. rouet*, little wheel, gun-lock, dim. of *roue*, a wheel, < *L. rota*, a wheel: see *rotary*, *rowel*.] 1. Originally, the revolving part of a wheel-lock. Hence—2. The wheel-lock itself.—3. A gun fitted with a wheel-lock. See *harquebus*.

**rewfult**, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruelful*.

**rewfulliche**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ruelfully*. *Chaucer*.

**rewin** (rē-wīn'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *win*.] To win a second time; win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning*. *Fuller*.

**rewliche**, *a.* See *ruely*.

**rewmet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

**rewood** (rē-wūd'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *wood<sup>1</sup>*.] To plant again with trees; reforest.

*Rewooding* the high lands where the streams take rise.  
*New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Dec. 24, 1886.

**reword** (rē-wōrd'), *v. t.* [*< re- + word.*] 1. To put into words again; repeat.  
*It is not madness*  
*That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,*  
*And I the matter will re-word; which madness*  
*Would gambol from.* *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 143.

2. To reëcho.  
*A hill whose concave womb re-ordred*  
*A plaintful story from a sistering vale.*  
*Shak.*, *Lover's Complaint*, l. 1.

3. To word anew; put into different words: as, to reword a statement.

**rewrite** (rē-wī'), *v. t.* [*< re- + write.*] To write a second time.  
*Write and rewrite, blot out, and write again,*  
*And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen.*  
*Young*, *To Pope*.

**rewthet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.

**rewthlest**, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruthless*.

**rex** (reks), *n.* [*< L. rex (reg-), a king (= Oir. rīg, Ir. rīgh = Gael. rīgh = W. rhi = Skt. rājan, a king: see Raja<sup>2</sup>), < regere (Skt. √ rāji), rule: see regent and rich, richie. Hence ult. roy, royal, regal, real<sup>2</sup>, regal<sup>2</sup>, etc.] A king.—To play *rex*, to play the king; act despotically or with violence; handle a person roughly; "play the mischief." This phrase probably alludes to the *rex*, or king, in the early English plays, a character marked by more or less violence. The noun in time lost its literal meaning, and was often spelled *reks*, *reks* ("keep a reks," etc.), and used as if meaning "tricks."*

I . . . think it to be the greatest indignity to the Queen that may be to suffer such a caytiff to play such *Reks*.  
*Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes playing *reks* with the high and stately timber.  
*Urquhart*, *tr. of Rabelais*, iii. 2.

Love with Rage kept such a *reks* that I thought they would have gone mad together.  
*Bretton*, *Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 17.

Then came the English ordinance, which had been brought to land, to play such *reks* among the horse that they were forced to fly.  
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, l. 256.

**rexen**, *n.* A plural of *resh<sup>2</sup>*, a variant of *rush<sup>1</sup>*.

**rex-player**, *n.* [Found only in the form *reks-player*; *< rex*, in to play *rex* (*reks*), + *player*.] One who plays *rex*.  
*Ribbier*, a disordered roaver, jettor, swaggerer, outrageous *reks* player, a robber, ransacker, boothaler, preyer upon passengers, etc.  
*Cotgrave*.

**reyt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ray<sup>1</sup>*.

**reyalt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

**reynt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rain<sup>1</sup>*.

**reynaldt**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *reynard*.

**reynard** (rā-nīrd or ren-īrd), *n.* [Formerly also *reynold*, *reynald*; *< late ME. reynard*, *< OF. reynard*, *regnard*, *regnar*, *regnat*, *renard*, *renard*, *F. renard* = *Pr. raynard* = *OCat. ranart*, a fox, *< OFlem. (OLG.) Reinaerd*, *Reinaert* (*G. Reinhart*, *Reinecke*), a name given to the fox in a famous epic of Low German origin ("Reynard the Fox"), in which animals take the place of men, each one having a personal name, the lion being called *Noble*, the cat *Tibert*, the bear *Bruin*, the wolf *Isegrim*, the fox *Reynard*, etc., and which became so popular that *renard* in the common speech began to take the place of the vernacular *OF. goupil*, *goupil*, fox, and finally supplanted it entirely; *< MHG. Reinhart*, *OHG. Reginhart*, *Raginhart*, a personal name, lit. 'strong in counsel'; *< ragin-*, *regin-*, counsel (cf. *Iscl. regin*, pl., the gods; see *Ragnarök*, and cf. *AS. regn-* (= *Iscl. regin-*), intensive prefix in *regn-heard*, very hard, etc., *regn-meld*, a solemn announcement, *regn-theóf*, an arch-thief, etc., and in personal names such as *Regen-here*, etc., = *Goth. ragin*, an opinion, judgment, decree, advice), + *hart*, strong, hard, = *E. hard*: see *hard* and *-ard*.] A name of the fox in fable and poetry, in which the fox figures as cunning personified.

Hyer [there] begynneth the hystorye of reynard the fox.  
*Caxton*, *tr. of Reynard the Fox* (ed. 1481), p. 16.

Now read, Sir *Reynold*, as ye be right wise,  
 What course ye weene is best for us to take.  
*Spenser*, *Mother Hub. Tale*.

**Reynosia** (rā-nō'si-ī), *n.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1866); after Alvaro *Reynoso* of Havana.] A genus of imperfectly known polypetalous plants, assigned to the order *Rhamnaceae*, consisting of a single Cuban species, *R. latifolia*, extending into Florida, where it is known as *red ironwood*.

**reyoung** (rē-yung'), *v. t.* [*< re- + young.*] To make young again. [Rare.]  
 With rapid rush,  
 Out of the stone a plentious stream doth gush,  
 Which murmurs through the Plain; proud, that his glass,  
 Gliding so swift, so soon re-yongs the grass.  
*Sylvester*, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Lawe*.

**reyse<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise<sup>1</sup>*.

**reyse<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise<sup>1</sup>*.

**rezbanyite** (rez-ban'yit), *n.* [*< Rez-Bánya* (see def.) + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in massive forms having a metallic luster and light lead-gray color. It is found at Rez-Bánya, Hungary.

**rezedt**, *a.* Same as *reasted*.

**rf.**, **rfz.** Abbreviations of *rinforzando* or *rinforzato*.

**rh.** [*L.*, etc., *rh-*, used for *hr-*, a more exact rendering of the Gr. *ρ*, the aspirated *p* (*r*).] An initial sequence, originally an aspirated *r*, occurring in English, etc., in words of Greek origin. In early modern and Middle English, as well as in Spanish, Italian, Old French, etc., it is also or only written *r*. When medial, as it becomes in composition, the *r* is doubled, and is commonly written *rrh*, after the Greek form *ρρ*, which, however, is now commonly written *pp*. In modern formations medial *rrh* is often reduced to *rh*. (For examples of *rh*, see the words following, and *catarrh*, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *myrrh*, *pyrrhic*, etc.) The combination *rh* properly occurs only in Greek words; other instances are due to error or confusion, or are exceptional, as in *rhyme* for *rimel*, *rhine* for *rinc*, *rhone* for *rone*, etc.

**Rh.** The chemical symbol of rhodium.

**rhat** (rā), *n.* [NL., *< L. rha (barbarum)*, *< Gr. ῥα*, *rhubarb*, so called, it is said, from the river *Rha*, *Pā*, now called *Volga*. See *rhubarb* and *Rheum<sup>2</sup>*.] *Rhubarb*.

Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holson root so named (*rha*), good for many uses in physick.  
*Holland*, *tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus*, xxii. 8. 28.

**rhabarbaratet** (ra-bār'ba-rāt), *a.* [*< NL. rhabarbaratus*, *< rhabarbarum*, *rhubarb*: see *rhabarbarum*.] Impregnated or tintured with *rhubarb*.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters.  
*Floyer*, *Preternatural State of Animal Humours*. (Latham.)

**rhabarbarin**, **rhabarbarine** (ra-bār'ba-rin), *n.* [*< rhabarbarum* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*, *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] Same as *chrysophanic acid*. See *chrysophanic*.

**rhabarbarum** (ra-bār'ba-rum), *n.* [NL., *< L. rha barbarum*, *rhubarb*: see *rhubarb* and *rha*.] *Rhubarb*.

**rhabd** (rabd), *n.* [Also *rabd*; *< NL. rhabdus*, *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod: see *rhabdus*.] A rhabdus.

**Rhabdammina** (rab-dam-mī'nī), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *αμμος*, sand, + *-ina<sup>1</sup>*.] The typical genus of *Rhabdamminina*. *O. Sars*, 1872.

**Rhabdamminina** (rab-dam-i-nī'nī), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Rhabdammina* + *-ina<sup>2</sup>*.] A group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdammina*. The test, composed of cemented sand-grains often mixed with sponge-spicules, is of some tubular form, free or fixed, with one or a few apertures, and sometimes segmented. The genus *Haliphysma*, supposed to be a sponge, and made by Haeckel the type of a class *Phygmaria*, has been assigned to this group. Also *Rhabdamminina*, as a subfamily of *Astrotrichidae*.

**rhabdi**, *n.* Plural of *rhabdus*.

**rhabdia**, *n.* Plural of *rhabdium*, 1.

**rhabdichnite** (rab-dik-nīt), *n.* [*< NL. Rhabdichnites*, *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ἵχνος*, a track, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. *ichnite*.] A fossil trace or track of uncertain character, such as may have been made by various animals in crawling or otherwise.

**Rhabdichnites** (rab-dik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Rabidichnites* (J. W. Dawson, 1875): see *rhabdichnite*.] A hypothetical genus of no definition, covering organisms which are supposed to have left the traces called *rhabdichnites*.

*Rhabdichnites* and *Eophyton* belong to impressions explicable by the trails of drifting sea-weeds, the tail-markings of Crustacea, and the ruts ploughed by bivalve mollusks, and occurring in the Silurian, Erian, and Carboniferous rocks.  
*Dawson*, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 30.

**rhabdite** (rab'dit), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. One of the three pairs of appendages of the abdominal sternites which unite to form the ovipositor of some insects.—2. A refractive rod-like body of homogeneous structure and firm consistency, found in numbers in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian worms. They may be entirely within these cells, or protrude from them, are readily pressed out, and often found in abundance in the mucus secreted and deposited by the worms. The function of the rhabdites seems related to the tactile sense. They vary in size and form, and also in their local or general dispersion on the body of the worm. They are produced in the ordinary epidermic cells, or in special formative cells beneath the integument, whence they work their way to the surface. Some similar bodies, of granular instead of homogeneous structure, are distinguished as *pseudo-rhabdites*. See *sagittocyst*.

3. A member of the genus *Rhabditis*.—4. A phosphide of iron, occurring in minute tetragonal prisms in some meteoric irons.

**rhabditic** (rab-dit'ik), *a.* [*< rhabdite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a rhabdite, in any sense.

**Rhabditis** (rab-dī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin), *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod.] A generic name of minute nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidae*, under which various species of different genera of this family have been described in certain stages of their transformations. Worms of this form develop from the embryo in damp earth, where they lead an independent life till they migrate into their host, where, after further transformations, they acquire the sexually mature condition, though this is sometimes attained while they are still free. Members of the genera *Leptodera*, *Pelodera*, *Rhabdonema*, and others have been referred to *Rhabditis* under various specific names.—*Rhabditis genitalis*, a small round worm which has been found in the urine.

**rhabdium** (rab'di-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod.] 1. Pl. *rhabdia* (-ī). A striped muscular fiber. [Rare.]

The voluntary muscles of all vertebrates and of many invertebrates consist of fibers, the contents of which are perfectly regularly disposed in layers and transversely striped. For shortness, this striped mass may be called *rhabdia*.  
*Nature*, XXXIX. 45.

2. [cap.] A genus of coleopterous insects.  
*Schaum*, 1861.

**Rhabdocarpus** (rab-dō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A generic name given by Göppert and Berger, in 1848, to a fossil fruit of very uncertain affinities. Specimens referred to this genus have been described by various authors as occurring in the coal-measures of France, Germany, England, and various parts of the United States.

**rhabdocæl** (rab'dō-sēl), *a.* Same as *rhabdocælous*.

**Rhabdocæla** (rab-dō-sē'lī), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καὶλος*, hollow.] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria*, contrasted with *Dendrocæla* (which see), containing small forms whose intestine, when present, is straight and simple. The body is cylindrical (as compared with other flatworms), but more or less flattened; the sexual organs are usually hermaphrodite; there is no anus (see *Aprocta*), but a mouth, the position of which varies extremely in different genera, and usually a protrusile pharynx or buccal proboscis. In most forms the alimentary canal is distinct; in others (see *Acæla*) it is not fairly differentiated from the general digestive parenchyma. There are numerous forms of this group, mostly inhabiting fresh water, though some are marine. They live on the juices of small worms, crustaceans, and insects, which they suck after enveloping their prey in a sort of mucus secreted by the skin and containing rhabdites. (See *rhabdite*, 2.) The group is divided, mainly upon the character of the intestine, into three sections: (1) *Acæla*, without differentiated intestine, represented by the family *Convolutidae*; (2) *Rhabdocæla* proper, with definite intestinal tract, a nervous system and excretory organs present, compact male and female generative glands, complicated pharynx, and generally no otoliths—embracing numerous forms of several different families, both of fresh and salt water; (3) *Alloacæla*, resembling (2), but with otoliths, represented by one family, *Monotidae*. Another division, based mainly upon the position or other character of the mouth, is directly into a number of families, as *Convolutidae*, *Ophisthomidae*, *Derostomidae*, *Mesostomidae*, *Prostomidae*, and *Microstomidae*. Also called *Rhabdocælia*.

**rhabdocælan** (rab-dō-sē'lan), *n.* and *a.* [*< Rhabdocæla* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocæla*.

II. *a.* Same as *rhabdocælous*.

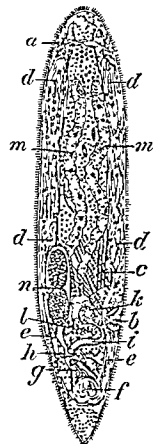
**Rhabdocælica** (rab-dō-sē'li-dī), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Rhabdocæla* + *-ida*.] Same as *Rhabdocæla*.

**rhabdocælican** (rab-dō-sē'li-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Rhabdocælica* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocælica*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocælica*.

**rhabdocælous** (rab-dō-sē'lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καὶλος*, hollow.] Having, as a turbellarian, a simple straight digestive cavity; of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocæla*.

**Rhabdocrepida** (rab-dō-krep'i-dī), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κρηπίς* (*κρηπίς*), a foundation.] A suborder or other group of lithistidan tetractinellidan sponges, with diversiform desmas produced by the various growth of silica over uniaxial spicules. The families *Megamorphinidae* and *Micromorphinidae* represent this group.



A Species of *Ophiostomum*, illustrating the structure of *Rhabdocæla*.  
*a*, central nervous system, close to which are seen ramifications of the water-vascular vessels; *b*, mouth; *c*, pharynx; *d*, testes; *e*, vasa deferentia; *f*, vesicula seminalis; *g*, penis; *h*, sexual aperture; *i*, vagina; *k*, spermatheca; *l*, gemmarium; *m*, vitellarium; *n*, uterus with two ova enclosed in hard shells.



**rhabdoid** (rab'doid), *n.* [Also *rabdoid*; < Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής*, like a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ειδής*, form.] In bot., a spindle-shaped or acicular body, chemically related to the plastids, which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting irritability, such as *Drosera*, *Dionaea*, etc., and which probably plays an important part in this function. The position in the cell is such that it stretches diagonally across the cell from end to end.

**rhabdoidal** (rab-doi'dal), *a.* [Also *rabdoidal*; < *rhabdoid* + *-al*.] Rod-like; specifically, in anat., sagittal: as, the *rhabdoidal* suture.

**rhabdolith** (rab'dō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A minute rhabdoidal concretion of calcareous matter occurring in globigerina-ooze—one of the elements which cover a rhabdosphere.

The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Voyage of Challenger, I. iii.

**rhabdolithic** (rab-dō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *rhabdolith* + *-ic*.] Concreted in rhabdoidal form, as calcareous matter; of or pertaining to rhabdoliths.

**rhabdology** (rab-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [Also *rabdology*; < F. *rhabdologie*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The act or art of computing by Napier's rods or Napier's bones. See *rod*.

**rhabdom** (rab'dōm), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods: see *rhabdome*.] In entom., a special structure in the eye, consisting of a confluence of the rods developed on the cells of the retina, when these cells are themselves united in a retinula.

The rods also become united, and form a special structure, the *rhabdom*, in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 261.

**rhabdomal** (rab'dō-mal), *a.* [< *rhabdome* + *-al*.] Having the character of a rhabdome; pertaining to a rhabdome.

**rhabdomancer** (rab'dō-man-sēr), *n.* [Also *rabdomancer*; < *rhabdomancy* + *-er*.] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a rhaumancer of the divining-rod; a bletonist; a douser.

**rhabdomancy** (rab'dō-man-si), *n.* [Also *rabdomancy*; < F. *rhabdomancie*, *rhabdomance* = Pg. *rhabdomancia* = It. *rabdomanzia*, < Gr. *ῥαβδομαντεία*, divination by means of a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the attempt to discover things concealed in the earth, as ores, metals, or springs of water, by a divining-rod; bletonism; dousing.

Agreeably to the doctrines of *rhabdomancy*, formerly in vogue, and at the present moment not entirely discarded, a twig, usually of witchhazel, borne over the surface of the ground, indicates the presence of water, to which it is instinctively alive, by stirring in the hand.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 9.

**rhabdomantic** (rab-dō-man'tik), *a.* [Also *rabdomatic*; < *rhabdomancy* (-*mant*-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to rhabdomancy, or the use of the divining-rod.

**rhabdome** (rab'dōm), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod. Cf. *rhabdom*.] In sponges, the shaft of a cladose rhabdus, bearing the cladome.

The rhabdus then (i. e., when cladose) becomes known as the shaft or *rhabdome*, and the secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or cladome of the spicule. W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

**rhabdomere** (rab'dō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the chitinous rods which, when united, form a rhabdom. Amer. Naturalist, XXIV. 373.

**Rhabdomesodon** (rab-dō-mes'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέσος*, middle, + *ὄδοντος* (ὄδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of polyzoans, typical of the family *Rhabdomesodontidae*. *R. gracile* is a characteristic species.

**Rhabdomesodontidae** (rab-dō-mes'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdomesodon* (-*odont*-) + *-idae*.] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdomesodon*. They had a ramose polyzoary composed of slender cylindrical solid or tubular branches with the cell-apertures on all sides. The cell-mouth was below the surface, and opened into a vestibule or outer chamber which constituted the apparent cell-aperture on the surface. The species lived in the Carboniferous seas.

**rhabdomyoma** (rab'dō-mi-ō'mī), *n.*; *pl. rhabdomyomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] A myoma consisting of striated muscular fibers.

**Rhabdonema** (rab-dō-nē'mī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of small nematoid worms referred to the family *Anguillulidae*, containing parasitic species, some

of which are known to pass through the *Rhabditis* form. Such is *R. nigrovenosum*, a viviparous parasite of the lungs of batrachians, half to three quarters of an inch long, whose embryos make their way into the intestine and thence to the exterior, being passed with the feces into water or mud, where they acquire the *Rhabditis* form. These have separate sexes, and the females produce living young, which finally migrate into the batrachian host. Another species, which occurs in the intestine of various animals, including man, is *R. strongyloides*, formerly known as *Anguillula intestinalis*.

**rhabdophane** (rab'dō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *φάνης*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths from Cornwall in England, and also from Salisbury in Connecticut, where the variety called *scovillite* is found.

**Rhabdophora** (rab-dof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *\*rhabdophorus*: see *rhabdophorous*.] A group of fossil organisms: same as *Graptolithina*: so called by Allman from the chitinous rod which supports the perisarc.

**rhabdophoran** (rab-dof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhabdophora* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdophora*; graptolithic.

*II. n.* A member of the *Rhabdophora*; a graptolite.

**rhabdophorous** (rab-dof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *\*rhabdophorus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *φέρω* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Same as *rhabdophoran*.

**Rhabdopleura** (rab-dō-plō'rī), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1869), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *πλευρά*, a rib.] The typical genus of *Rhabdopleuridae*, having the tentacles confined to a pair of outgrowths of the lophophore containing each a cartilaginous skeleton. *R. normani* is a marine form found in deep water of the North Atlantic, off the coasts of Shetland and Normandy. It is a small branching organism, apparently a molluscoid of polyzoan affinities, living in a system of delicate membranous tubes, each of which contains its polypide, free to crawl up and down the tube by means of a contractile stalk or cord called the *gymnocalvus*.

**Rhabdopleuræ** (rab-dō-plō'rī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Rhabdopleura*.] An order of marine polyzoans, represented by the family *Rhabdopleuridae*. Also *Rhabdopleura*.

**Rhabdopleuridæ** (rab-dō-plō'rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdopleura* + *-idæ*.] The family represented by the genus *Rhabdopleura*. Together with *Cephalodiscidae* the family forms a particular group of molluscoids, related to polyzoans, and named by Lankester *Pterobranchia*. It forms the type of the suborder *Aspidophora* of Allman.

**rhabdopleurous** (rab-dō-plō'rūs), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhabdopleuridæ*, or having their characters.

**rhabdosphere** (rab'dō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere: see *sphere*.] A minute spherical body bristling with rhabdoliths rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic, whose nature is not yet determined. Sir C. W. Thomson, Voyage of Challenger, I. 220.

**Rhabdosteidae** (rab-dos-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Rhabdosteus*, having the rostrum prolonged like a sword, and maxillary bones bearing teeth on their proximal portion. By some paleontologists it is referred to the family *Platanistidae*. The only known species lived in the Eocene of eastern North America.

**Rhabdosteioidea** (rab-dos-tē-oi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-oidea*.] The *Rhabdosteidae* rated as a superfamily of *Denticete*. Gill.

**Rhabdosteus** (rab-dos'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1867), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of *Rhabdosteidae*.

**Rhabdostyla** (rab-dō-stī'lī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *στυλός*, a pillar.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, related to *Forficella*, but having a rigid instead of a contractile pedicel. Six species are described, all of fresh water.

**rhabdous** (rab'dūs), *a.* [Also *rabdous*; < *rhabdus*, < *-ous*.] Having the character of a rhabdus; exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type of structure, as a sponge-spicule.

**rhabdus** (rab'dūs), *n.*; *pl. rhabdi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, stick, staff, wand, twig, switch.] 1. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type; a simple straight spicule. There are several kinds of rhabdi, named according to their endings. A rhabdus sharp at both ends is an *oxea*; blunt at both ends, a *strongyle*; knobbed at both ends, a *tylote*; knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, a *tylotæxa*; blunt at one end and sharp at the other, a *strongylæxa*. The last two forms are scarcely distinguishable from the stylus. 2. In bot., the stipe of certain fungi.

**rhachial**, **rhachialgia**, etc. See *rachial*, etc.

**rhachilla**, *n.* See *rachilla*.

**Rhachiodon**, **rhachiodont**, etc. See *Rachiodon*, etc.

**rhachiomylitis** (rā'ki-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord, usually called *myelitis*.

**rhachiotome** (rā'ki-ō-tōm), *n.* Same as *rachiotome*.

**rhachiotomy** (rā-ki-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *ταμείν*, cut.] Incision into an opening of the spinal canal.

**rhachipagus**, **rhachis**, *n.* See *rachipagus*, etc.

**rhachischisis** (rā-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *σχίσις*, a cleaving, < *σχίζω*, cleave: see *schism*.] In *pathol.*, incomplete closure of the spinal canal, commonly called *spina bifida*.

**rhachitic**, **rhachitis**. See *rachitic*, etc.

**rhachitome**, **rhachitinous**. See *rachitome*, etc.

**Rhacochilus** (rak-ō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *χείλος*, lip.] In *ichth.*, a genus of embiotocoid fishes. *R. toxotes* is the *alfonsa*. See cut under *alfonsa*.

**Rhacophorus** (rā-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ῥακοφόρος*, wearing rags, < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] A genus of batrachians of the family *Ranidae*, containing arboreal frogs with such long and so broadly webbed toes that the feet serve somewhat as parachutes by means of which the creature takes long flying leaps. *R. reinhardtii* is one of the largest tree-frogs, with the body three inches in length, the hind legs six inches. See cut under *flying-frog*.

**Rhacophyllum** (rak-ō-fī'lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A generic name given by Schimper (1869) to certain fossil plants found in the coal-measures of England and Germany, and supposed to be related to the ferns, but of very uncertain and obscure affinities. Lesquereux has described under this generic name a large number of species from the Carboniferous of various parts of the United States.

**Rhadamanthine**, **Rhadamantine** (rad-a-man'thin, -tin), *a.* [< L. *Rhadamanthus*, < Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθης*, *Rhadamanthus* (see def.).] Pertaining to or resembling *Rhadamanthus*, in Greek mythology one of the three judges of the lower world, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Minos: applied to a solemn and final judgment.

Your doom is *Rhadamantine*. Carlyle, Dr. Francia.

To conquer in the great struggle with the devil, with incarnate evil, and to have the sentence pronounced by the *Rhadamanthine* voice of the past—Well done!

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 73.

**Rhadinomus** (rad'i-nō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1840), < Gr. *ῥαδινός*, *Æolic* *ῥαδινός*, slender, taper, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidae*. Formerly called *Leptosomus*, a name preoccupied in ornithology.

**Rhætian** (rē'shian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Rhætian*; < F. *Rhétien*, < L. *Rhætius*, prop. *Rætius*, < *Rhæti*, *Ræti*, the *Rhætiens*, *Rhæti*, *Ræti*, their country.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient *Rhæti* or their country *Rhætia*, corresponding nearly to the modern Grisons, Vorarlberg, and western Tyrol: as, the *Rhætian* Alps.

*II. n.* A native of *Rhætia*.

**Rhætic** (rē'tik), *a.* [Also *Rhætic*; < L. *Rhæticus*, prop. *Rætius*, < *Rhæti*, *Ræti*, the *Rhætiens*: see *Rhætian*.] Of or belonging to the *Rhætian* Alps.—*Rhætic* beds, in *geol.*, certain strata, particularly well developed in the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps, which are regarded as being beds of passage between the *Trias* and the *Jura*. One of the most important divisions of the *Rhætic* series in England is the so-called *bone-bed*, which abounds in bones and teeth of fish, corallites, and other organic remains.

**rhætizite** (rē'ti-zit), *n.* [Prop. *\*Rhæticite*, irreg. < *Rhætic* + *-ite*.] A white variety of cyanite, found at Greiner in Tyrol. Also *rhætizite*.

**Rhæto-Romanic** (rē'tō-rō-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhætic* + *Romanic*.] Belonging to, or a member of, the group of Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, part of Tyrol, and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic. Also *Rheto-Romanic*.

**rhagades** (rag'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rhagades*, < Gr. *ῥαγάς*, *pl. ῥαγάδες*, a chink, crack, rent, a crack of the skin, < *ῥαγνύω*, *ῥαγνύω*, break: see *break*.] Fissures of the skin; linear excoriations.

**rhagite** (rag'it), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαγή*, a crack (< *ῥαγνύω*, *ῥαγνύω*, break), + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of bismuth occurring in yellow or yellowish-green crystalline aggregates at Schneeberg in Saxony.

**Rhagodia** (rā-gō'di-ī), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named from the resemblance of the clustered fruit to grapes; < Gr. *ῥαγώδης*, like grapes,



[*ῥάδι* (*ray*-), a grape.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceae* and tribe *Chenopodieae*, characterized by glomerate flowers, a horizontal seed, and fleshy fruit crowning the persistent five-lobed calyx. The 13 species are all Australian. They are shrubs or rarely herbs, either slender or robust, mostly minutely woolly, bearing chiefly alternate leaves and small greenish flowers which are spiked or panicle, and are followed by globose or flattened berries, often red. General names for the species are *red-berry* and *seaberry*. *R. Lillardieri* is a sea-side shrub with somewhat fleshy shoots and leaves, straggling or 5 or 6 ft. high, of some use in binding sands. *R. hastata* is the *salop-bush*, an undershrub with small soft leaves, introduced at Hong-Kong and elsewhere as food for cattle.

**rhagon** (rag'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάγι* (*ray*-), a grape.] A type of sponge-structure resulting from the modification of a primitive form, as an *olynthus*, by the outgrowth of the endoderm into a number of approximately spherical chambers communicating with the exterior by a pro-opyle and with the paragastric cavity by an apopyle (see *prosopyle*), with conversion of the flagellated into pavement epithelium except in the chambers. The rhagon occurs as a stage in the early development of some sponges, and others exhibit it in the adult state. The structure is named from the grape-like form of the spherical chambers. The term is correlated with *ascen*, *leucon*, and *eycon*. Also called *dysscyus*.

This may be termed the aphodal or racemose type of the *Rhagon* system, since the chambers at the ends of the aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look like grapes on a bunch. W. J. Sollas, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 415.

**rhagonate** (rag'ō-nāt), *a.* [ < *rhagon* + *-ate*.] Having the character of a rhagon; of or pertaining to a rhagon; rhagose.

**rhagose** (rag'ōs), *a.* [ < Gr. *ῥάγι* (*ray*-), a grape, + *-ose*.] Racemose, as the rhagon type of sponge-structure; rhagonate. W. J. Sollas.

**Rhamnaceae** (ram-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Rhamnus* + *-aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Disciflorae*. It is unlike the rest of its cohort *Celastrales* in its valvate calyx-lobes, and resembles the related *Ampelidaceae*, or grape family, in its superior ovary and the position of its stamens opposite the petals; it is distinguished by its habit, strongly perigynous stamens, concave petals which are not caducous, larger and valvate sepals, and fruit not a berry. It includes about 475 species, classed in 5 tribes and 42 genera, widely diffused through warm countries. They are commonly erect trees or shrubs, often thorny, bearing undivided alternate or opposite stipulate leaves, which are often coriaceous and three- to five-nerved. The small flowers are greenish or yellow, commonly in axillary cymes, which are followed by three-celled capsules or drupes, sometimes edible, sometimes hard and indehiscent. It is often called the *buckthorn family*, from the common name of *Rhamnus*, the type genus. See cut under *Rhamnus*.

**rhamnaceous** (ram-nā'shius), *a.* [ < NL. *Rhamnus* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the order *Rhamnaceae*.

**Rhamneae** (ram-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rhamnus* + *-eae*.] The principal tribe of the order *Rhamnaceae*, characterized by a dry or drupaceous fruit containing three stones which are indehiscent or two-valved. Although this name was originally employed for the order, it is better to restrict it to the tribe, and adopt the later form *Rhamnaceae* of Lindley for the ordinal term, as is very generally done. See *Rhamnus*, *Ceanothus*, *Sageretia*, and *Pomaderris* for the chief among its 21 genera.

**rhamnegin** (ram-nē-jin), *n.* [ < *Rhamnus* + *-eg-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*.] A glucoside ( $C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}$ ) found in buckthorn-berries.

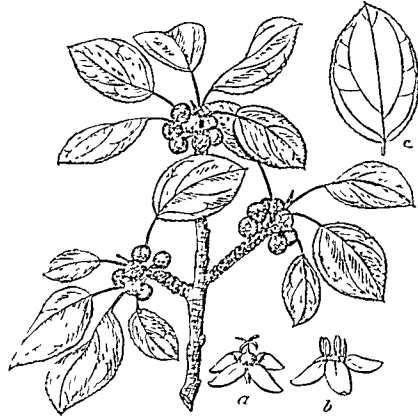
**rhamnetin** (ram-nē-tin), *n.* [ < *Rhamnus* + *-et-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*.] A decomposition-product ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$ ) formed from rhamnin.

**rhamnin** (ram-nin), *n.* [ < *Rhamnus* + *-in*.] A crystallizable glucoside found in buckthorn-berries.

**rhamnoxanthin** (ram-nok-san'thin), *n.* [ < NL. *Rhamnus* + Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*.] Same as *frangulin*.

**Rhamnus** (ram'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhamnos*, < Gr. *ῥάμνος*, the buckthorn, Christ's-thorn.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees, including the buckthorn, type of the order *Rhamnaceae* and of the tribe *Rhamneae*. It is characterized by a thin disk sheathing the bell-shaped calyx-tube and bearing the four or five stamens on its margin; by a free ovary often immersed within the disk; and by its fruit, an oblong or spherical drupe, surrounded at its base by the small calyx-tube, and containing two, three, or four hard one-seeded stones. There are about 66 species, natives of warm and temperate regions, frequent in Europe, Asia, and America, rare in the tropics. They bear alternate petioled and feather-veined leaves, which are either entire or toothed, deciduous or evergreen, and are furnished with small deciduous stipules. The flowers are in axillary racemes or cymes, and are commonly dioecious in the typical section, but not so in the principal American species (the genus *Frangula* of Brongniart), which also differ in their unfurrowed seeds and flat fleshy seed-leaves. A general name for the species is *buckthorn*, the common buckthorn being *R. cathartica* of the northern Old World, planted and sparingly nat-

uralized in the United States. It is used as a hedge-plant. Its bark is medicinal, like that of *R. Frangula*; its black berries afford a now nearly disused cathartic, and with



Branch of Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) with Fruit. a, female flower; b, male flower; c, leaf, showing the venation.

those of some other species yield by treatment the pigment known as *sapp-green*. *R. Frangula*, of the same nativity, called *black* or *berry-bearing alder*, *alder-buckthorn*, and (*black*) *dogwood*, affords one of the very best gunpowder-charcoals, while its bark is an official cathartic. (See *Frangula*, *frangulin*.) The fruit of *R. infectoria* and other species forms the French, Turkey, or Persian berries of the dyers. (See under *Persian*.) In China the bark of *R. tinctorius* (*R. chlorophorus*) and *R. Dauricus* (*R. utilis*) affords the famous green indigo, or *lokao*, there used to dye silks, also introduced at Lyons. (For other Old World species, see *alaternus* and *lotus-tree*, 3.) *R. Carolinianus* of the southern United States is a shrub or small tree, bearing a sweet and agreeable fruit. The berries of *R. croceus* of California are much eaten by the Indians. *R. Californicus*, the California coffee-tree, yields an unimportant coffee-substitute. *R. Purshianus* of the western coast yields the casahuate bark (see under *bark*), sometimes called *chittan-bark*, whence probably, in view of the hard fine wood, the name *shittim-wood*. See *bearberry*, 2, and *redwood*, 2.

**Rhamphalcyon** (ram-fal'si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *ἄλκυων*, the kingfisher: see *alcyon*, *halcyon*.] A genus of *Alcedininae*: same as *Pelargopsis*. Reichenbach, 1851.

**Rhamphastidae** (ram-fas'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-idae*.] A family of picarian birds, typified by the genus *Rhamphastos*; the toucans. They have a bill of enormous size, though very light, the interior bony structure being highly cancellous and pneumatic; the tongue is long, slender, and feathery; the toes are four, yoked in pairs; there are ten tail-feathers; the vomer is truncate; the manubrium sterni is pointed; the clavicles are separate; the carotid is single; the oil-gland is tufted; and there are no caeca. The legs are homalognatous, and the feet are antipalmous. The tail can be thrown up on the back in a peculiar manner. The cutting edges of the bill are more or less serrate, and there is a naked space about the eye. The coloration is bold and varied. There are upward of 50 species, confined to the warmer parts of continental America. The leading genus besides *Rhamphastos* is *Pteroglossus*. See *toucan*, *toucanet*, and cuts under *Rhamphastos*, *Selenidera*, and *aracari*.

**Rhamphastinae** (ram-fas'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-inae*.] 1. The *Rhamphastidae* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A subfamily of *Rhamphastidae*, contrasted with *Pteroglossinae*.

**Rhamphastos** (ram-fas'tos), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766, after Aldrovandus, 1599), more prop. *Rhamphestes* (Gesner, 1560) (cf. Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a fish, prob. the pike), < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak.] The typical genus of *Rhamphastidae*, formerly coextensive with the fam-



Ariel Toucan (*Rhamphastos arriel*).

ily, now restricted to large species having the bill at a maximum of size, as *R. picatus*, the

foco toucan, or *R. arriel*. Usually written *Ramphastos*.

**Rhamphobatis** (ram-fob'a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *βαρίς*, a flat fish.] Same as *Rhina*, 1 (b).

**Rhamphocelus** (ram-fō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL. (Dumarest, 1805, as *Ramphocelus*), < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *ἰχθύς*, tumor; altered to *Rhamphocelus* (Selater, 1886), on the presumption that the second element is < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow.] A remarkable genus of tanagers, having the rami of the under mandible peculiarly tumid and colored, and the plumage brilliant scarlet or yellow and black in the male. There are about 12 species, all of South America, especially Brazil, as *R. brasilius* and *R. jacapa*.

**Rhamphocottidae** (ram-fō-kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-idae*.] A family of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphocottus*. The body is compressed, and the head also compressed and with a projecting snout; there are a short spinous and oblong soft dorsal fins, and the ventrals are subabdominal and imperfect.

**Rhamphocottinae** (ram'fō-ko-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-inae*.] The *Rhamphocottidae* considered as a subfamily of *Cottidae*.

**Rhamphocottoidea** (ram'fō-ko-toi'dē-ū), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the family *Rhamphocottidae*, and distinguished by the development of the post-temporal bones.

**Rhamphocottus** (ram-fō-kot'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1874), < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *κόττος*, a river-fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb: see *Cottus*.] A genus of mail-cheeked fishes having a projecting snout, typical of the family *Rhamphocottidae*. The only known species, *R. richardsoni*, is an inhabitant of the colder waters of the Pacific coast of North America.

**Rhamphodon** (ram'fō-don), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, as *Ramphodon*), < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *δοῦν* (*doon*-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of *Trochilidae*, so called from the serration of the bill of the male; the saw-billed humming-birds, as the Brazilian *R. neriis*: synonymous with *Grypus*, 1.

**rhamphoid** (ram'foid), *a.* [ < Gr. *ῥάμψωδης*, beak-shaped, < *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *είδος*, form.] Beak-shaped.—**Rhamphoid cusp**, a cusp on a plane curve, where the two branches lie on the same side of the tangent at the cusp; the union of an ordinary cusp; an inflexion, a binode, and a bitangent.

**Rhampholeon** (ram-fō'le-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *λέων*, a lion: see *lion*, and cf. *chameleon*.] A genus of chameleons, having the tail non-prehensile. *R. spectrum* is a Madagascan species. Günther, 1874.

**Rhamphomicron** (ram-fō-mik'ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *μικρός*, little.] A notable genus of *Trochilidae*, including large humming-birds with short weak bill, no crest, and a beard of pendent metallic feathers, ranging from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia. *R. stanleyi* and *R. herrani* are examples. They are known as *thornbills*.

**Rhamphorhynchinae** (ram'fō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphorhynchus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Rhamphorhynchus*.

**rhamphorhynchine** (ram-fō-ring'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhamphorhynchinae*.

**Rhamphorhynchus** (ram-fō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *ῥύγχος*, a beak, snout.] A genus of pterodactyls, differing from *Pterodactylus* in having the tail very long with immobile vertebrae, the metacarpus less than half as long as the forearm, and the ends of the jaw produced into a toothless beak which was probably sheathed in horn. One of the species is *R. gemmingi*.

**Rhamphosidae** (ram-fos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphosus* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct hemibranchiate fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphosus*. They had normal anterior vertebrae, plates on the nape and shoulders only, a tubiform mouth, subthoracic ventrals, and a dorsal spine behind the nuchal plates. They lived in the Eocene seas.

**Rhamphosus** (ram'fō-sus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), with term. *-osus* (see *-ose*), < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak.] An extinct genus of hemibranchiate fishes, representing the family *Rhamphosidae*.

**rhamphotheca** (ram-fō-thē'kū), *n.*; *pl. rhamphothecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμπος*, a curved beak, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the whole beak, of which the rhinotheca, dertrotheca, and gnathotheca are parts.

**rhamphothecal** (ram-fō-thō'kal), *a.* [*< rhamphotheca + -al.*] Sheathing or covering the beak, as integument; or of pertaining to the rhamphotheca.

**Rhamphus** (ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798, as *Ramphus*), *< Gr. ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] A genus of coleopterous insects, giving name to the *Rhamphidae*, but usually placed in the family *Curetonidae*, having a few European species.

**rhaphe**, *n.* See *raphe*.

**Rhaphidia**, *Rhaphidiidae*. See *Raphidia*, etc.

**Rhaphidopsis** (raf-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), *< Gr. ῥάφης* (*raphōs*), needle, + *opsis*, face, aspect.] A genus of exclusively African longicorn beetles, of eleven known species, generally of handsome coloration.

**Rhaphiosaurus** (raf'i-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάφιον*, a little needle or pin (dim. of *ῥάφης*, needle, pin), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards of the Cretaceous period, so called from the acicular teeth. Usually *Raphiosaurus*.

**raphis**, *n.* See *raphis*.

**Rhaphidophyllum** (rap'i-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Wendland and Drude, 1876), *< Gr. ῥάφης* (*raphōs*), a rod, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coryphace*. It is characterized by globose, partly dioecious flowers, with three broad and imbricated petals, six stamens with large linear and versatile anthers, and an ovary of three free ovoid carpels, tapering into a short curved stigma, only one carpel usually ripening, forming a one-seeded nut tipped by a persistent subterminal stigma and composed of a hard crust covered with a fibrous pericarp which is clad in a loose wool. It is distinguished from the allied and well known genus *Chamaerops* by the fruit and by its spines. The only species, *R. Hystrix* (*Chamaerops Hystrix*), is the blue palmetto of Florida, etc., a low palm with the leaves deeply pitted and cut, and the minute saffron flowers sessile on the branches of the two to five spindles, which are surrounded by woolly spathes. See *blue palmetto*, under *palmetto*.

**Rhapis** (rā'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1789), so called in allusion to the wand-like stem; *< Gr. ῥάπης*, a rod.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coryphace*. It is characterized by a fruit of one to three small obovoid one-seeded carpels, each tipped by a terminal style with a fleshy pericarp which is fibrous within, and with a soft endocarp, and by flowers mostly dioecious, sessile and solitary on the slender branches of a leafy spadix, with a three-cleft valvate corolla, anthers opening outward, and three distinct ovary carpels borne on an elongated pedicel or carpophore. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of China and Japan. They are low palms with reed-like stems springing up in dense tufts from the same root, each stem wrapped in a network of fibers which are the remnants of leaf-sheaths. They bear alternate and terminal roundish leaves, irregularly and radiately parted into linear, wedge-shaped or elliptical segments with conspicuous transverse veins. The yellowish flowers are borne on a spadix which is shorter than the leaves and is sheathed along its axis with deciduous bracts, the whole at first inclosed within two or three membranous spathes. The slender stems of *R. habitiformis*, the ground-ratan, are available for numerous uses (see *ratan*), and the plant is one of the best for table decoration. *R. humilis* is a beautiful species, rare in collections.

**Rhapontic** (ra-pon'tik), *n.* [= OF. *rhepontiue* = Sp. *rapontico* = Pg. *ruiponto* = It. *rapontico*, *< L. rhaponticum*, orig. *ῥα Ποντικόν*, rhubarb, lit. 'Pontic rha': see *rha* and *Pontic*, and cf. *rhubarb*.] Rhubarb; chiefly in *phar.* in composition, *rhapontic-root*.

**Rhapsode** (rap'sōd), *n.* [= F. *rapsode*, *rhapsode* = Sp. *rapsoda* = It. *rapsodo*, *< Gr. ῥαψῳδός*, a writer of epic poetry, a bard who recites poetry, lit. 'one who strings or joins songs together,' *< ῥάπτειν* (*rap'tein*), stitch together, fasten together, + *ὄδῃ*, song, ode: see *ode*.] A rhapsodist.

I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Kleisthenes by reciting, not the Homeric *Iliad*, but the Homeric *Thebais* and *Epygon*.

Grote, Hist. Greece, I. 21, note.

**Rhapsoder** (rap'sō-dér), *n.* [*< rhapsode + -er*.] A rhapsodist.

By this occasion [printing my own poems] I am made a *rhapsoder* of mine own rags, and that cost me more diligence to seek them than it did to make them.

Donne, Letters, II.

**rhapsodic** (rap-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *rapsodique*, *rhapsodique*, *< Gr. ῥαψῳδικός*, *ῥαψῳδικός*, rhapsody: see *rhapsody*.] Same as *rhapsodical*.

**rhapsodical** (rap-sod'i-kal), *a.* [*< rhapsodic + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of rhapsody: of the nature of rhapsody; hence, enthusiastic to extravagance; exaggerated in sentiment and expression; gushing.

They [Prynne's works] . . . by the generality of Scholars are looked upon to be rather *rhapsodical* and confused than any way polite or concise. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 439.

The odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau . . . are animated, without being *rhapsodical*. II. Blair, Rhetoric, xxix.

**rhapsodically** (rap-sod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

**rhapsodise**, *v.* See *rhapsodize*.

**rhapsodist** (rap'sō-dist), *n.* [= F. *rapsodiste*, *rhapsodiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodista*; as *rhapsode*

+ *-ist*.] 1. Among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang rhapsodies; especially, one who made it his profession to recite or sing the compositions of Homer and other epic poets.

While the latter [the poet] sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre, the *rhapsodist* . . . rehearsed . . . the poems of others. W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 4.

The *rhapsodist* did not, like the early minstrel, use the accompaniment of the harp; he gave the verses in a flowing recitative, bearing in his hand a branch of laurel, the symbol of Apollo's inspiration. Encyc. Brit., XI. 137.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes and recites verses extempore.

As to the origin of this [harvest] song — whether it came in its actual state from the brain of a single *rhapsodist*, or was gradually perfected by a school or succession of *rhapsodists* — I am ignorant. George Eliot, Adam Bede, liii.

3. One who speaks or writes with exaggerated sentiment or expression; one who expresses himself with more enthusiasm than accuracy or logical connection of ideas.

Let me ask our *rhapsodist*,—"If you have nothing . . . but the beauty and excellency and loveliness of virtue to preach, . . . and . . . no future rewards or punishments . . . —how many . . . vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?" Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. x. § 11.

**rhapsodistic** (rap-sō-dis'tik), *a.* [*< rhapsodist + -ic*.] Same as *rhapsodical*.

**rhapsodize** (rap'sō-diz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rhapsodized*, pp. *rhapsodizing*. [*< rhapsode + -ize*.] I. *intrans.* To recite rhapsodies; act as a rhapsodist; hence, to express one's self with poetic enthusiasm; speak with an intenseness or exaggeration due to strong feeling.

You will think me *rhapsodizing*; but . . . one cannot fix one's eyes on the commonest natural production without finding food for a rambling fancy. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlii.

Walter, the young Franco-Gal knight, with his *rhapsodizing* and love making, needs a representative with a good voice and a good appearance. The Academy, No. 608, p. 46.

II. *trans.* To sing or narrate or recite as a rhapsody; rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody.

Upon the banks of the Garonne, . . . where I now sit *rhapsodizing* all these affairs. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 28.

Also spelled *rhapsodise*.

**Rhapsodomancy** (rap'sō-dō-man-si), *n.* [*< F. rhapsodomancie* = Sp. Pg. *rapsodomancia*, *< Gr. ῥαψῳδία*, a rhapsodist (see *rhapsode*), + *μαντία*, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy*. Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like, shook them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written, and that on which the die lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they particularly called the *Sortes Prænestinae*, and afterwards, according to the poet thus made use of, *Sortes Homericæ*, *Sortes Virgilianæ*, &c. Keer, Cyclopædia.

**Rhapsody** (rap'sō-di), *n.*; pl. *rhapsodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *rhapsodie*, *rapsodie*; *< OF. rapsodie*, *F. rapsodie*, *rhapsodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodia*, *< L. rhapsodia*, *< Gr. ῥαψῳδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, a part of an epic recited at a time, a rhapsody, a tirade. *< ῥαψῳδός*, a rhapsodist: see *rhapsode*.] 1. The recitation of epic poetry; hence, a short epic poem, or such a part of a longer epic as could be recited at one time: as, the Homeric *rhapsodies*.

A rhapsody  
Of Homer's.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 181.

*Rhapsody*, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work [the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*] was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians. W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 5.

2. The exaggerated expression of real or affected feeling or enthusiasm; an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard; especially, a poetic composition marked rather by exaggerated sentiment or fancy than by sober, connected thought.

Then my breast  
Should warble airs whose *rhapsodies* should feast  
The ears of scrappins. Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

Spend all the powers  
Of rant and *rhapsody* in virtue's praise.  
Cowper, Task, v. 677.

3. In music, an instrumental composition in irregular form, somewhat like a caprice, impromptu, or improvisation, though properly more important: as, Liszt's Hungarian *rhapsodies*.—4. Any rambling composition; a cento; hence, a medley; a jumble.

O, such a deed  
As from the body of contraction plucks  
The very soul, and sweet religion makes  
A rhapsody of words. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 48.  
He was very light-headed, and had uttered nothing but a rhapsody of nonsense all the time he stayed in the room. Fielding, Joseph Andrews, l. 13.

**rhatany**, *n.* See *ratany*.

**rhaw**, *n.* [W. *rhaw*, a shovel, spade.] A measure of peat in Wales, 140 or 120 cubic yards.

**Rhe** (rē), *n.* A variant of *Ra*.

**Rhea** (rē'ā), *n.* [= F. *Rhée*, *< L. Rhea*, *< Gr. Ῥέα*, Rhea (see def. 1).] 1. In anc. myth., a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and Earth, wife and sister of Kronos, and mother of various divinities.

However intimate the connection, however inextricable the confusion between the Great Mother and *Rhea*, even down to late days the memory remained that they were not in origin one and the same. Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 51.

2. [NL.] In ornith.: (a) The only genus of *Rheidae*; the only American genus of living ratite birds; the only three-toed ostriches. *R. americana* is the common American ostrich, avestruz, or



South American Ostrich (*Rhea americana*).

*mandu*. *R. darwini* is a second very distinct species, sometimes placed in another genus, *Pterocnemis*, owing to the extensive feathering of the legs. *R. macrorhyncha* is a third species, which is closely related to the first. (b) [I. c.] An American ostrich.—3. The fifth satellite of Saturn.

**rhea** (rē'ā), *n.* [Also *rhuca*; E. Ind.] The ramie-plant or fiber.

**Rheæ** (rē'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rheæ*, 2.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, including only the *Rheidae*, or family of the American ostriches.

**rhea-fiber** (rē'ā-fī'bér), *n.* Same as *ramie*.

**rhea-grass** (rē'ā-grās), *n.* The ramie-plant. See *ramie*.

**rheebok**, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *reebok*.

**rheic** (rē'ik), *a.* [*< F. rhéique*; as *Rheum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from rhubarb. —*Rheic acid*,  $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ , the yellow crystalline granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by extraction with potash solution, precipitation with hydrochloric acid, and purification by crystallizing from a solution in chloroform. Also called *rheonic acid* and *chrysophanic acid*.

**Rheidae** (rē'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rhea* + *-idae*.] A family of living ratite birds confined to America and having three toes, typified by the genus *Rhea*; the *mandus* or American ostriches. There is an ischial symphysis beneath the sacral vertebra, but no pubic symphysis; the maxillopalatines are free from the vomer; the carotid is single, sinistral; the lower larynx is specialized and has a pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; the ambiens is present; the gall-bladder is absent; the wing-bones are unusually well developed for ratite birds; and the manus has three digits.

**rhein** (rē'in), *n.* [*< Rheum* + *-in*.] Same as *rheic acid* (which see, under *rheic*).

**Rhein-berry** (rīn'ber'ē), *n.* [Also *Rhine-berry*; early mod. E. *rhēyn-berry*; appar. accom. *< MD. reyn-besic*, also *rijn-besic*, D. *rijn-bezie*, blackberry, = G. *rheinbeere* (Webster), as if 'Rhine-berry' (berry growing along the Rhine ?); *< MD. reyn-, rijn-*, occurring also, appar., in other plant-names, namely *reyn-bloeme*, *rijn-bloeme* (D. *rijnbloeme*), cudweed; *reyncreyde*, also *reyn-wilghe*, *rijnwilghe*, privet; *reynvaeren*, *reynvaer* (D. *reynvaer*), tansy; the element *reyn-, rijn-*, being uncertain.] The common buckthorn.

**rhematic** (rē-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ῥηματικός*, belonging to a verb, *< ῥήμα*, a word, a verb, lit. 'that which is said or spoken,' *< ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, say, speak: see *rhetor* and *verb*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from a verb.

Such [adjectives in -able] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambiguity of the term verbal, I shall take leave to denominate *rhematic*.

1. *Hall*, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.

II. *n.* The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Coleridge*.

**Rhemish** (rē'mish), *a.* [*< Rheims + -ish*]. Pertaining to Rheims or Reims, a city of north-eastern France.—**Rhemish** version, the version of the New Testament in the Douay Bible. See *Bible*.

**rhenet**, *n.* An erroneous form of *rine*.

**Rhenish** (ren'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*< G. rheinisch*, MHG. *rinisch*, *rinesch*, *rinsch* (= *D. rijnisch* = *Dan. rhinisch* = *Sw. rhensk*), *< Rhein*, MHG. *Rin*, OHG. *Lin*, *Erin* (= *D. Rijn* = *ME. Rin*) (*L. Rhenus*, Gr. *Ῥῆνος*), the Rhine; a name prob. of Celtic origin.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rhine, a river of Europe which rises in Switzerland, traverses Germany and the Netherlands, and empties into the North Sea.—**Rhenish architecture**, the local form assumed by Romanesque or round-arched architecture in the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the regions bordering upon the Rhine. The earliest churches seem to have



Rhenish Architecture — Aps of the Church of the Apostles, Cologne.

been circular; the circular original in the later rectangular type may perhaps be represented by the semicircular western apse in addition to that at the east end, characteristic of those regions. In buildings of this style small circular or octagonal towers are frequent. Arcaded galleries beneath the eaves, and richly carved capitals, often resembling Byzantine work, are among the most beautiful features. The Rhenish buildings are, however, despite much dignity and manifest suitability to their purpose, inferior in both design and ornament to those of the French Romanesque.—**Rhenish wine**. See *wine*.

II. *n.* Rhine or Rhenish wine. See *wine*.

A' poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1. 137.

**rheochord** (rē'ō-kōrd), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + χορδή, a chord*; see *chord*]. A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit.

**Rheoidea** (rē-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rheo* + *-oidea*]. The *Rheoidea* rated as a superfamily: same as *Rheo*.

**rheometer** (rē-om'e-tēr), *n.* [Also *reometer*; = *F. rhéomètre*; irreg. *< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + μέτρον, a measure*]. 1. An instrument for measuring an electric current; an electrometer or galvanometer.—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-flow.

**rheometric** (rē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< rheometer + -ic*]. Pertaining to a rheometer or its use; galvanometric.

**rheometry** (rē-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *rheometer + -y*]. 1. In *math.*, the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. The measurement of electric currents; galvanometry.

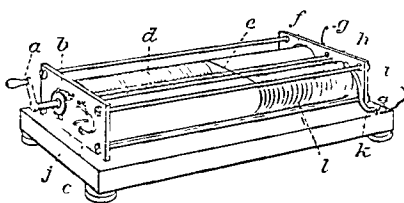
**rheomotor** (rē'ō-mō-tōr), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + λ. motor, a mover*]. Any apparatus, as an electric battery, by which an electric current is originated.

**rheophore** (rē'ō-fōr), *n.* [Also *reophore*; *< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + φῶρος, ὁ φέρει = E. bear*]. A general name given by Ampère to the conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell.

**rheoscope** (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + σκοπεῖν, view*]. An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascertained; an electroscope.

**rheoscopic** (rē-ō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< rheoscope + -ic*]. Same as *electroscopic*.—**Rheoscopic limb**, the gastrocnemius of the frog with sciatic nerve attached, used to show the variations of electric currents, as in another similar preparation when its nerve is stimulated.

**rheostat** (rē'ō-stat), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + στατός, verbal adj. of ἵστάναι, stand*; see *static*]. In *electromagnetism*, an instrument for regu-



Rheostat.

*a*, crank; *b*, spring and ratchet for preventing motion in the wrong direction; *c*, spring for other barrel or cylinder; *d*, non conducting cylinder; *e*, wire; *f* and *g*, contact springs for carrying current to and from binding posts *g* and *h*; *h*, scale for showing number of revolutions; *i*, conducting cylinder; *j*, pin for crank when reversing motion.

lating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of resistance may be maintained; a resistance-coil. See *resistance*, 3.

**rheostatic** (rē-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [*< rheostat + -ic*]. Pertaining or relating to a rheostat: incorrectly used to note a device of Planté's, which is essentially a commutator, by means of which the grouping of a number of secondary cells can be rapidly changed.

In the second class naturally figure induction coils. Planté's rheostatic machine, and the secondary batteries. *E. Hospitalier*, *Electricity* (trans.), p. 101.

**rheostatics** (rē-ō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *rheostatic* (see *-ics*)]. The statics of fluids; hydrostatics.

**rheotannic** (rē-ō-tan'ik), *a.* [*< Rheum* + *tannic*]. Used only in the phrase below.—**Rheotannic acid**,  $C_{26}H_{26}O_{11}$ , a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

**rheotome** (rē'ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + -τομή, ὁ τέμνειν, τμήμα, cut*]. A device by means of which an electric circuit can be periodically interrupted; an interrupter.

**rheotrope** (rē'ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *reotrope*; *< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + τροπή, ὁ τρέπειν, turn*]. An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. *Faraday*.

**rheotropic** (rē-ō-trōp'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥῆν, flow, + τροπή, ὁ τρέπειν, turn*; see *tropic*]. In *bot.*, determined in its direction of growth by a current of water. See *rheotropism*.

**rheotropism** (rē-ō-trōp'izm), *n.* [*< rheotropic + -ism*]. In *bot.*, a term introduced by Jönsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant-growth. In some cases the plant grows with the current, then exhibiting positive rheotropism; in some cases against the current, exhibiting negative rheotropism.

**rhesian** (rē'shi-an), *a.* [*< rhesus + -ian*]. Characteristic of the rhesus; monkey-like: as, *rhesian antics*. *Literary World*, Oct. 31, 1885.

**rhesus** (rē'sus), *n.* [NL., *< L. Rhesus*, *< Gr. Ῥῆσος*, a king of Thracia, a river of the Trons, a river in Bithynia, etc.]. 1. A macaque, *Macacus rhesus*, one of the sacred monkeys of India. It is 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches, and mostly of a yellowish-brown color. It is a near relative of the common Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, of the Malay archipelago, and of the bonnet-macaque or mungia, *M. sinicus*, and in some respects, as length of tail and formation of the "bonnet," holds an intermediate position between the extremes in this large and varied genus. The rhesus is widely distributed in India, both in the hill-country and on the plains, where it is known by the native name *bunder*. It runs into several varieties, which have received technical specific names, and is among the monkeys commonly seen in zoological gardens and menageries.

2. [cap.] [NL.] In *mammal.*, same as *Macacus*.

3. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Lacordaire*, 1869.

**Rhetian**, *a.* and *n.* See *Rhætian*.

**Rhetic**, *a.* Same as *Rhetic*.

**rhetizite**, *n.* See *rhetizite*.

**rhetor** (rē'tor), *n.* [*< ME. rethor*, *< OF. retor*, *F. rhéteur* = *It. retore*, *< L. rhetor*, a teacher of oratory, a rhetorician, also an orator, *< Gr. ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator, ὁ ῥητορεύων, pret.



Rhesus Monkey (*Macacus rhesus*).

*ῥήτορ*; *ῥῆτορ*), say, speak; see *verb*]. 1. A rhetorician; a master or teacher of rhetoric.

Myn English eek is insufficient;

It moste ben a *rhetor* excellent;

That coude his colours longing for that art,

If he sholde hir discriven every part.

*Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 30.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike?

*Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 514. (*Latham*.)

2. Among the ancient Greeks, an orator. Specifically—(a) One who made it his occupation to speak in the ecclesia or public assembly, and often to devote himself unofficially to some particular branch of the administration; a political orator or statesman. (b) One who made it his occupation to prepare speeches for other citizens to deliver in their own cases in court, and to teach them how to deliver them, act as an advocate, give instruction in the art of rhetoric, and deliver panegyrics or epideictic orations; hence, a professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

They are (and that cannot be otherwise) of the same profession with the *rhetorics* [read *rhetores*?] at Rome, as much used to defend the wrong as to protect and maintain the most upright cause. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, i. 72.

When a private citizen had to appear before court, the *rhetor* who wrote the speech for him often tried to make him appear at his best. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VI. 341.

**rhetorian**, *a.* [ME. *rethoryen*; *< rhetor + -ian*]. Rhetorical.

The suasion of swetenesse *rethoryen*.

*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, ii. prose 1.

**rhetoric** (ret'or-ik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rhetorick*, *rethoryck*; *< ME. retorike*, *rethoryke*, *retoryke*, *retoryk* (also *rethorice*, after *L. rhetorice*), *< OF. rhetorique*, *rectorique*, *F. rhetorique* = *Pr. rethorica* = *Sp. retórica* = *Fg. rhetorica* = *It. retorica*, *rettorica*, *< L. rhetorica* (se. *ars*), also *rhetorice*, *< Gr. ῥητορικὴ* (se. *τέχνη*), the rhetorical art, fem. of ῥητορικός (> *L. rhetoricus*), of or pertaining to a speaker or orator, rhetorical, *< ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator: see *rhetor*]. 1. The art of discourse; the art of using language so as to influence others. Rhetoric is that art which consists in a systematic use of the technical means of influencing the minds, imaginations, emotions, and actions of others by the use of language. Primarily, it is the art of oratory, with inclusion of both composition and delivery; secondarily, it also includes written composition and recitation. It is also used in narrower senses, so as to present the idea of composition alone, or the idea of oratorical delivery (elocution) alone. Etymologically, rhetoric is the art, or rather the technique, somewhat different in scope from our art, of the rhetor, that is, either the popular (political) orator or the judicial and professional rhetor. Accordingly, ancient writers regarded it mainly as the art of persuasion, and something of this view almost always attaches to the word even in modern use, so that it appears to be more or less inappropriate to use *rhetoric* of mere scientific, didactic, or expository composition. The element of persuasion, or at least of influence of thought, belongs, however, to such composition also in so far as accurate and well-arranged statement of views leads to their adoption or rejection, the very object of instruction involving this. On the other hand, poetry and epideictic oratory chiefly address the imagination and emotions, while the most important branches of oratory (deliberative and judicial oratory) appeal especially to the mind and emotions with a view to influencing immediate action. The theory or science underlying the art of rhetoric, and sometimes called by the same name, is essentially a creation of the ancient Greeks. Rhetoric was cultivated on its more practical side first of all by the earlier rhetors (so-called "sophists") and orators (Empedocles—considered the inventor of rhetoric—Gorgias, Isocrates, etc.), many of whom wrote practical treatises (*ῥητορικά*) on the art. The philosophers, on the other hand, among them Aristotle, treated the subject from the theoretical side. The system of rhetoric which finally became established, and has never been superseded, though largely mutilated and misunderstood in medieval and modern times, is that founded upon the system of the Stoic philosophers by the practical rhetorician Hermagoras (about 60 B. C.). Its most important extant representatives are Hermogenes (about A. D. 165) among the Greeks, and Quintilian (about A. D. 95) among the Latins. This theory recognizes three great divisions of oratory. (See *oratory*.) The art of rhetoric was divided into five parts: invention, disposition, elocution (not in the modern sense, but comprising diction and style), memory (mnemonics), and action (delivery, including the modern elocution).

With *rethorice* com forth Musice, a damsel of oure hows.

*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, ii. prose 1.

Generall report, that surpasseth my praise, condemneth my *rethorike* of dulnesse for so colde a commendation.

*Nashe*, quoted in *Int.* to *Pierce Penilesse*, p. xxv.

For *rhetoric*, he could not ope

His mouth, but out there flew a trope.

*Butler*, *Hudibras*, i. 81.

2. Skill in discourse; artistic use of language.

—3. Artificial oratory, as opposed to that which is natural and unaffected; display in language; ostentatious or meretricious declamation.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay *rhetorick*,

That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.

*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 790.

Like quicksilver, the *rhet'ric* they display

Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd at, slips away.

*Cowper*, *Progress of Error*, l. 21.

4. The power of persuasion; persuasive influence.

Every part of the Tragedy of his (the Son of God's) life, every wound at his death, every groan and sigh which he uttered upon the Cross, were designed by him as the most prevailing *Rhetoric*, to persuade men to forsake their sins, and be happy. *Stillingsfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

She was long deaf to all the sufferings of her lovers, till . . . the *rhetoric* of John the hostler, with a new straw hat and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 18.

**Chambers of rhetoric.** See *chamber*. = Syn. *Elocution*, *Eloquence*, etc. See *oratory*.

**rhetorical** (rê-tor'i-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *rethorically*; < *rhetoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing rhetoric; oratorical: as, the *rhetorical* art; a *rhetorical* treatise; a *rhetorical* flourish.

A telling quotation, when the whole point lies perhaps in some accidental likeness of words and names, is perfectly fair as a *rhetorical* point, as long as it does not pretend to be an argument. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 224.

**Rhetorical accent, in music.** See *accent*, 8 (a).—**Rhetorical algebra**, algebra without a special notation; an analysis of problems in the manner of algebra, but using only ordinary language.—**Rhetorical figure.** See *figure*, 16.—**Rhetorical question.** See *question*.—**Rhetorical syllogism**, a probable argumentation: so called by Aristotle, from the ancient notion that science should rest on demonstrative and not on probable reasoning—an opinion which constituted the great fault of ancient science.

**rhetorically** (rê-tor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric: as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*; a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

**rhetoricatē** (rê-tor'i-kāt), *v. i.* [*LL. rhetoricatus*, pp. of *rhetoricari*, speak rhetorically, < *L. rhetorica*, rhetoric: see *rhetoric*.] To play the orator.

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to *rhetoricate*, or make flourishes. *South*.

**rhetorication** (rê-tor-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*rhetoricatē* + *-ion*.] Rhetorical amplification.

"When I consider your wealth I do admire your wisdom, and when I consider your wisdom I do admire your wealth." It was a two-handed *rhetorication*, but the citizens [of London] took it in the best sense. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir M. Fleetwood.

Their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions. *Waterland*, Charge (1732), p. 9.

**rhetorician** (ret-q-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [*OF. rhetoricien*, *rethoricien*, *F. rhetoricien*; as *rhetoric* + *-ian*.] *I. n.* 1. A teacher of rhetoric or oratory; one who teaches the art of correct and effective speech or composition.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon*.

All a *rhetorician's* rules  
Teach nothing but to name his tools.

*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 89.

2. One who is versed in the art and principles of rhetoric; especially, one who employs rhetorical aid in speech or written composition; in general, a public speaker, especially one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

He speaks handsomely;  
What a rare *rhetorician* his grief plays!

*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize,  
For which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies.

*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 66.

A man is held to play the *rhetorician* when he treats a subject with more than usual gaiety of ornament; and perhaps we may add, as an essential element in the idea, with conscious ornament. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The "understanding" is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere *rhetorician*. *F. W. Robertson*.

**II. a.** Belonging to or befitting a master of rhetoric.

Boldly presum'd, with *rhetorician* pride,  
To hold of any question either side.

*Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, iii.

**rhetoriously**, *adv.* [*ME. rethoriously*; < \**rhetorios* (< *rhetor* + *-ios*) + *-ly*.] Rhetorically.

Now ye all that shall thus behold or rede,  
Remembereth myn unconnyng simplesse;

Thought *rethoriously* painted be not in-dede,  
As other han don by ther discretnesse.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6611.

**rhetorize** (ret'or-iz), *v.* [*OF. rhetoriser*, < *LL. rhetorissare*, < *Gr. ῥητορίζω*, speak rhetorically, < *ῥήτωρ*, an orator: see *rhetor*.] *I. intrans.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave*.

**II. trans.** To represent by a figure of oratory; introduce by a rhetorical device.

No less was that before his book against the Brownists to write a Letter to a prosopopea, a certain *rhetoriz'd* woman whom he calls mother.

*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

**Rheto-Romanic, a. and n.** Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

**rheum**<sup>1</sup> (röm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reume*, *reume*; < *ME. reume*, *reem*; < *OF. reume*, *rheume*, *F. rhume* = *Pr. Sp. rouma* = *Pg. rheuma* = *It. rheuma*, *rema*, a cold, catarrh, rheum, < *L. rheuma*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flood, flux, rheum, < *ῥέω*,

(*ῥέω*, orig. *ῥεῖν*), flow, = *Skt. ῥῥῥ*, flow: see *stream*. Hence *rheumatism*, etc.; from the same *Gr. verb* are ult. *E. catarrh*, *diarrhea*, *rhythm*, etc.] 1. A mucous discharge, as from the nostrils or lungs during a cold; hence, catarrhal discharge from the air-passages, nose, or eyes.

Your Lordship doth write that by sleeping upon the ground you have taken a pestilent *rheum*.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too.

*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 105.

A mist falling as I returned gave me such a *rheume* as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after.

*Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1656.

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like.

*Reume* of the head or of the breste. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 432.

You that did void your *rheum* upon my beard.

*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 118.

Flows a cold sweat, with a continual *rheum*,  
Forth the resolved corners of his eyes.

*B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

3†. Spleen; cholera.

Nay, I have my *rheum*, and I can be angry as well as another, sir. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

**Rheum**<sup>2</sup> (rê'um), *n.* [*NL. Linneus*, 1737], < *ML. rheum*, < *Gr. ῥῥῥ*, the rhubarb; according to some, so named from its purgative properties, < *ῥέω*, flow (see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>), but prob. an accom. form of *ῥῥῥ*, rhubarb: see *ῥῥῥ*, *rhubarb*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ* and tribe *Rumicæ*. It is characterized by its (usually) nine stamens, and its six-parted perianth which remains unchanged in fruit, around the three-winged and exerted fruit. There are about 20 species, natives of Siberia, the Himalayas, and western Asia. They are stout herbs from thick and somewhat woody rootstocks, with large toothed or lobed and wavy leaves, and loose dry stipular sheaths. The small white or greenish pedicelled bractless flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racemes panicle. The floral leaves are in some species small, in others large and colored, as in *R. nobile*, a remarkable species of the Sikkim Himalayas. For this and other species, see *rhubarb*, the common name of the genus. See also cuts under *plumula* and *rhubarb*.

**rheuma** (rê'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. rheuma*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flood, flux: see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *rheum*<sup>1</sup>.—**Rheuma epidemicum**. Same as *influenza*.

**rheumathritis** (rê-mā-thrī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*. Cf. *arthritis*.] Acute articular rheumatism (see *rheumatism*), and such chronic forms as have the same etiology.

**rheumathrosis** (rê-mā-thrō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-osis*. Cf. *arthrosis*.] Same as *rheumathritis*.

**rheumatgia** (rê-mā-tā'ji), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Rheumatic pain.

**rheumatic** (rê-mat'ik, formerly rô-mā-tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rheumatick*, *reumatick*, *reumatic*, *rumatike*; < *OF. rumatique*, *rumatique*, *F. rheumatique* = *Pr. reumatic* = *Sp. reumatico* = *Pg. rheumatico* = *It. reumatico*, *rematico*, < *L. rheumaticus*, < *Gr. ῥευματικός*, of or pertaining to a flux or discharge, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux, rheum: see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. a.* 1†. Pertaining to a rheum or catarrhal affection; of the nature of rheum.

The moon, the governess of floods,  
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,  
That *rheumatic* diseases do abound.

*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 105.

2†. Having a rheum or cold; affected by rheum.

By sleeping in an airy place you have bene very *rumatike*. . . [but] it is lesse euil in Summer to sweate then to cough.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 122.

3†. Causing rheum; unhealthy; damp.

The sun with his flame-coloured wings hath fanned away the misty smoke of the morning, and refined that thick tobacco-breath which the *rheumatick* night throws abroad.

*Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 62.

Now time is near to pen our sheep in fold,  
And evening air is *rheumatick* and cold.

*Peel*, An Eclogue.

4. Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism: as, *rheumatic* symptoms.

The patched figure of good Uncle Venner was now visible, coming slowly from the head of the street downward, with a *rheumatic* limp, because the east wind had got into his joints.

*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

5. Affected by rheumatism; subject to rheumatism: as, a *rheumatic* patient.

O'erborn, despised, *rheumatic*, and cold.

*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 135.

The electrical sensibility of the skin connected with an acutely *rheumatic* joint has been described by Drosdoff as being remarkably diminished. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1357.

6†. Splenetic; choleric.

## rheumatoid

You two never meet but you fall to some discord; you are both, i' good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 62.

**Acute rheumatic polyarthritic.** Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*.—**Chronic rheumatic arthritis.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*), or as *chronic articular rheumatism* (which see, under *rheumatism*).—**Eruptive rheumatic fever**, dengue.—**Rheumatic amygdalitis**, amygdalitis of rheumatic origin.—**Rheumatic anæsthesia**, anæsthesia associated with rheumatism.—**Rheumatic apoplexy**, the stupor or coma sometimes developing in the course of acute rheumatism.—**Rheumatic atrophy**, the loss of size and strength of muscles after rheumatism.—**Rheumatic bronchitis**, an attack of bronchitis which is supposed to depend on a rheumatic diathesis or an attack of acute rheumatism.—**Rheumatic contraction**. Same as *astheny*.—**Rheumatic diathesis**, the condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism.—**Rheumatic dysentery**, dysentery accompanied by rheumatic inflammation of one or several joints, with synovial effusion, pleurodynia, and catarrh of the bronchial mucous membranes.—**Rheumatic fever**. Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*.—**Rheumatic gout**. Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).—**Rheumatic inflammation**, inflammation due to rheumatism.—**Rheumatic iritis**, inflammation of the iris resulting from cold, especially in weak subjects.

**II. n.** 1. One who suffers from or is liable to rheumatism: as, a confirmed *rheumatic*.—2. *pl.* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. [*Colloq.*]

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,  
*Rheumatics* gnaw, or cholic squeezes,  
Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us.

*Burns*, To the Toothache.

**rheumatism** (rê-mat'iz-m), *n.* [*Fr. rhumatisme* = *Sp. It. reumatismo* = *Pg. rheumatismo*, < *L. rheumatismus*, < *Gr. ῥευματισμός*, liability to rheum, a humor or flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux: see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>.] The disease specifically known as *acute articular rheumatism* (see below)—the name including also sub-acute and chronic forms apparently of the same causation. The word is used with a certain and unfortunate freedom in application to joint pains of various origins and anatomical forms.—**Acute articular rheumatism**, an acute febrile disease, with pain and inflammation of the joints as the prominent symptom. It is to be separated as of distinct, possibly bacterial, origin from joint affections caused by gout, plumbism, scarlatina, gonorrhea, septicæmia, tuberculosis, or syphilis. It often begins suddenly; a number of joints are usually attacked one after the other; the fever is irregular; there is apt to be profuse sweating; endocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis, sudamina, erythema nodosum, hyperpyrexia, and delirium are more or less frequent features of the cases. Its duration is from one to six weeks or more. It is most frequent between 15 and 35, but may occur in the first year of life or after 50. One attack does not protect, but, as in pneumonia and erysipelas, is often succeeded by others. It almost always issues in recovery, but frequently leaves permanent cardiac lesions. Also called *acute rheumatism*, *rheumathritis*, *rheumatic fever*, *acute rheumatic polyarthritic*.—**Chronic articular rheumatism**, the result, commonly, of one or more attacks of acute rheumatism, characterized by a chronic inflammation of one or more joints without profound structural alteration.—**Gonorrheal rheumatism**, an inflammation of the joints occurring in persons having gonorrhea.—**Muscular rheumatism**, a painful disorder of the muscles, characterized by local pain, especially on use of the muscles affected: same as *myalgia*.—**Progressive chronic articular rheumatism**. Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).

**rheumatismal** (rê-mat'iz-mal), *a.* [*rheumatism* + *-al*.] Same as *rheumatic*.

**rheumaticky** (rê-mat'ik-i), *a.* [*rheumatic* + *-y*.] Rheumatic. [*Colloq.*]

**rheumatism** (rê-mā-tizm), *n.* [= *F. rhumatisme* = *Sp. It. reumatismo* = *Pg. rheumatismo*, < *L. rheumatismus*, < *Gr. ῥευματισμός*, liability to rheum, a humor or flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux: see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>.] The disease specifically known as *acute articular rheumatism* (see below)—the name including also sub-acute and chronic forms apparently of the same causation. The word is used with a certain and unfortunate freedom in application to joint pains of various origins and anatomical forms.—**Acute articular rheumatism**, an acute febrile disease, with pain and inflammation of the joints as the prominent symptom. It is to be separated as of distinct, possibly bacterial, origin from joint affections caused by gout, plumbism, scarlatina, gonorrhea, septicæmia, tuberculosis, or syphilis. It often begins suddenly; a number of joints are usually attacked one after the other; the fever is irregular; there is apt to be profuse sweating; endocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis, sudamina, erythema nodosum, hyperpyrexia, and delirium are more or less frequent features of the cases. Its duration is from one to six weeks or more. It is most frequent between 15 and 35, but may occur in the first year of life or after 50. One attack does not protect, but, as in pneumonia and erysipelas, is often succeeded by others. It almost always issues in recovery, but frequently leaves permanent cardiac lesions. Also called *acute rheumatism*, *rheumathritis*, *rheumatic fever*, *acute rheumatic polyarthritic*.—**Chronic articular rheumatism**, the result, commonly, of one or more attacks of acute rheumatism, characterized by a chronic inflammation of one or more joints without profound structural alteration.—**Gonorrheal rheumatism**, an inflammation of the joints occurring in persons having gonorrhea.—**Muscular rheumatism**, a painful disorder of the muscles, characterized by local pain, especially on use of the muscles affected: same as *myalgia*.—**Progressive chronic articular rheumatism**. Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).

**rheumatismal** (rê-mā-tiz-mal), *a.* [*rheumatism* + *-al*.] Rheumatic.

**rheumatism-root** (rê-mā-tizm-rôt), *n.* 1. The twinleaf. See *Jeffersonia*.—2. The wild yam, *Dioscorea villosa*. See *yam*.

**rheumatiz, rheumatize** (rê-mā-tiz), *n.* Rheumatism. [*Vulgar.*]

I did feel a *rheumatize* in my back-spauld yestreen.

*Scott*, Pirate, vii.

**rheumatizy** (rê-mā-tiz-i), *n.* Same as *rheumatiz*. [*Vulgar.*]

Eh, my *rheumatizy* be that bad howiver be I to win to the burnin'.

*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

**rheumatocoeles** (rê-mat-ō-sē'lēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>), + *κύημα*, tumor.] Same as *purpura rheumatica* (which see, under *purpura*).

**rheumatoid** (rê-mā-toid), *a.* [*Gr. ῥευματοῖδης*, like a flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, flux, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling rheumatism or some of its characters: as, *rheumatoid* pains.—**Rheumatoid arthritis**, a disease of the joints characterized by chronic inflammatory and degenerative changes, which involve the structure of the various articulations, resulting in rigidity and deformity. Also called *chronic rheumatic arthritis*, *rheumatic gout*, *progressive chronic articular rheumatism*, *chronic osteoarthritic*.

Chronic rheumatism of the most severe degree thus merges into, if it be not actually identical with, the class of diseases known as *rheumatoid* or "rheumatic" *arthritis*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1367.

**rheumatoidal** (rê-mā-toi'dal), *a.* Same as *rheumatoid*.



**rheumic** (rū'mik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Rheum*<sup>2</sup> + *-ic*.] Related to *rhubarb*.—**Rheumic acid** (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), *a.* product of the treatment of rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

**rheumophthalmia** (rū-mof-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ρῆυμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Rheumatic ophthalmia.

**rheumy** (rū'mi), *a.* [< *rheum*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] 1. Affected by rheum; full of rheum or watery matter.

So, too-much Cold covers with hoary Fleece  
The head of Age, . . . hollows his *rheumy* eyes,  
And makes himselfe euen his owne selfe despise.  
*Syluester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

## 2. Causing rheum.

And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air  
To add unto his sickness? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.

**Rhexia** (rek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., in def. 1 (Linnaeus, 1753), < *L. rhexia*, a plant, prob. *Echium rubrum*; in def. 2 (Stål, 1867), directly from the Gr.; < Gr. *ῥῥῆξις*, a breaking, rent, rupture, < *ῥῥῆναι*, break, burst forth: see *break*.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rhexiæ*. It is characterized by the four obovate petals, the smooth ovary, and the eight equal anthers with a thickened or spurred connective, each anther long and slender, incurved, and opening by a single terminal pore. The 7 species are natives of North America, and are the only members of their large family which pass beyond the tropics, except the 2 species of *Bredia* in eastern Asia. Three or four species extend to the Middle Atlantic States, and one is found in New England. They are herbs or erect undershrubs, branched and usually set with conspicuous, dark, gland-bearing bristles. Their leaves are oblong, short-petioled, three-nerved, entire or bristletoothed, the flowers solitary or cymose, commonly of a purplish-red color with yellow stamens, and very pretty.



The Inflorescence of Meadow-beauty (*Rhexia virginica*).  
a, the fruit; b, a stamen; c, a leaf.

They bear the names *deer-grass* and *meadow-beauty*, the latter applying especially to *R. virginica*, the best-known and most northern species, sometimes cultivated.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

**Rhexiæ** (rek-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1838), < *Rhexia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules fixed upon a placenta projecting from the inner angle of the cell, a capsular fruit, spirally coiled seeds, and anthers with their connective commonly produced behind into a spur or tail. It includes about 37 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Rhexia* is the type and *Monochetium* the largest genus, containing 25 species of unimportant plants of western tropical America.

**rhigolene** (rig'ō-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίγος*, cold (prob. = *L. frigus*, cold, < *frigere*, be cold: see *frigid*), + *oleum*, oil, < Gr. *ἐλαίον*: see *oil*.] A product obtained in the distillation of petroleum. It is probably the most volatile fluid known, and one of the very best for use in producing intense cold; when atomized it gives a temperature of -9° C. Its specific gravity is .603 to .629 (105° to 55° F.); it boils at 18° C. It is used as a local anesthetic. Also *rhigoline*.

**rhime**, **rhimer**, etc. See *rimel*, etc.

**Rhina**<sup>1</sup> (rī'nā), *n.* [NL., < *L. rhina*, < Gr. *ῥίνη*, a file or rasp, a shark with a rough skin.] In *ichth.*: (a) An old generic name (Klein, 1745) of the angel-fish or monk-fish: now called *Squatina*. See *Rhina*. (b) A genus of rays of the family *Rhinobatidae*, having a broad and obtuse snout, as *R. ancylostomus*. Also called *Rhamphobatis*. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

**Rhina**<sup>2</sup> (rī'nā), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

**Rhinacanthus** (rī-na-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), so called in allusion to the shape of the flower; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἀκανθος*, acanthus.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Justicieæ*, and subtribe *Eufjusticieæ*. It is characterized by its two anthers, each having two blunt cells without spurs, one cell placed higher than the other; and by the slenderly cylindrical

elongated corolla-tube, with a linear and recurved upper lip, the lower broad, flat, and spreading. The 4 species are natives of tropical and southern Africa, India, and the Moluccas. They are next allied to *Dianthera*, the water-willow of the United States, but are readily distinguished by their inflorescence and shrubby habit. They bear entire leaves, and small axillary clusters of flowers which often form a large loose-branched panicle or dense terminal thyrsus of crowded cymes. *R. communis* is a slender shrub, whose root and leaves are used in India and China as an application for ringworm and other cutaneous diseases, whence called *ringworm-root*.

**Rhina**<sup>3</sup> (rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), pl. of *Rhina*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, one of the main divisions of sharks, represented only by the angel-sharks or *Squatina*. Also called *Squatinoidea*, as a superfamily.

**rhinæsthesia** (rī-nēs-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *αἰσθησις*, perception: see *æsthesia*.] Sense of smell; olfaction.

**rhinæsthesia** (rī-nēs-thē'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *rhinæsthesia*.] Same as *rhinæsthesia*.

**rhinæsthetics** (rī-nēs-thet'iks), *n.* [As *rhinæsthesia* (-æsthet-) + *-ics*. Cf. *æsthetics*.] The science of sensations of smell.

**rhinal** (rī'nāl), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), later also *ῥίς*, the nose, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial: as, the *rhinal* cavities (that is, the nasal passages).

To make the laryngeal and *rhinal* mirrors available, the artificial illumination of these parts [hidden behind and above the palate] is necessary. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 170.

**rhinalgia** (rī-nāl'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgic pain, in the nose.

**Rhinanthaceæ** (rī-nan-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1803), < *Rhinanthus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledons established by Jussieu, but now incorporated with the *Scrophulariaceæ*.

**Rhinanthus** (rī-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named from the compressed and beaked upper lip of a former species; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Euphrasieæ*. It is characterized by a long two-lipped corolla, the upper lip entire, straight, compressed, and helmet-like; by a swollen and compressed four-toothed calyx, inflated in fruit, by four unequal stamens with equal anther-cells; and by a rotund capsule containing few winged seeds. The 2 or 3 very variable species are natives of temperate and northern regions in Europe, Asia, and America. They are annual erect herbs, more or less parasitic on the roots of grasses. They bear opposite ciliate leaves, and yellow, violet, or bluish flowers sessile in the axils of deep-cut floral leaves, the upper flowers condensed into a spike. *R. Crista-galli* of the northern Old World is the common rattle, yellow rattle, or rattlebox of Great Britain: also called *penny-grass* and *chickscumb*. It is often injurious to herbage on account of its parasitic habit.

**rhinarium** (rī-nā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. rhinaria* (-i-). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *-arium*.] In *entom.*, the nostril-piece; the front part of the nasus, or clypeus, or its equivalent when reduced in size: used in the classification of the *Neuroptera*. In certain lamellicorn beetles it forms a large sclerite between the clypeus and the labrum. *Kirby and Spence*.

**rhinaster** (rī-nas'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *αστήρ*, a star.] 1. The common two-horned African rhinoceros, *R. bicornis*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] (a) The genus of two-horned rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidae*. (b) The genus of star-nosed moles: synonymous with *Condylura*. *Wagner*, 1843.

**rhind-mart**, *n.* See *rindmart*.

**rhine**, *n.* A spelling of *rine*.

**Rhine-berry** (rīn'ber'i), *n.* Same as *Rhein-berry*.

**rhinencephal** (rī-nen'se-fāl), *n.* Same as *rhinencephalon*.

**rhinencephala**, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalon*.

**rhinencephali**, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalus*.  
**rhinencephalic** (rī-nen-se-fāl'ik or -sef'ä-lik), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the rhinencephalon; olfactory, as a lobe or segment of the brain.—**Rhinencephalic segment** of the brain, the rhinencephalon.—**Rhinencephalic vertebra**, the foremost one of four cranial vertebra or segments of which the skull has been theoretically supposed by some anatomists, as Owen, to consist.

**rhinencephalon** (rī-nen-sef'ä-lon), *n.*; *pl. rhinencephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἐγκεφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] The olfactory lobe of the brain; the foremost one of the several morphological segments of the encephalon, preceding the prosencephalon. In the lower vertebrates the rhinencephalon is relatively large, and evidently a distinct part of the brain. In the higher it gradually diminishes in size, becoming relatively very small, and apparently a mere outgrowth of the cerebrum. Thus, in man the rhinencephalon is reduced to the so-called pair of olfactory nerves, from their roots in the cerebrum to the olfactory bulbs whence are given off the numerous filaments, the proper olfactory nerves,

which pierce the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and ramify in the nose. The rhinencephalon, like other encephalic segments, is paired and double—that is, consists of right and left halves. It is primitively hollow, or has its proper ventricle, which, however, is entirely obliterated in the adults of the higher vertebrates. This hollow is a prolongation of the system of cavities common to the other encephalic segments, and known as the *rhinocoel*. Also *rhinencephal*. See cuts under *Petromyzontidae*, *Rana*, *brain* (cut 2), and *encephalon*.

**rhinencephalous** (rī-nen-sef'ä-lus), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ous*.] Same as *rhinencephalic*.

**rhinencephalus** (rī-nen-sef'ä-lus), *n.*; *pl. rhinencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), the nose, + *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *teratol.*, a cyclops. Also *rhincephalus*.

**rhinestone** (rīn'stōn), *n.* [Tr. F. *cailloux du Rhin*, rhinestones, so called from the river Rhine, in allusion to the origin of strass, invented at Strasburg in 1680.] An imitation stone made of paste or strass (a lead glass), generally cut in the form of a brilliant and made and cut to imitate the diamond, set usually in silver or other inexpensive mounting. Rhinestones were extensively worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and are now much used in shoe-buckles, clasps, and ornaments for the hair.

**rhineurynter** (rī-nū-rin'tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *εὐρυντήρ* (an assumed form), < *εὐρύς*, wide, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] A small inflatable elastic bag used for plugging the nose.

**Rhinichthys** (rī-nik'this), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoid fishes from the fresh waters of North America. They are known



Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronotus*).

as *long-nosed* or *black-nosed dace*. They are abundant in clear fresh streams and brooks of the United States, and include some of the prettiest minnows, as *R. cataractæ* and *R. atronotus*.

**Rhinidae** (rīn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhina*<sup>1</sup> + *-idae*.] A family of plagiostomous fishes, named from the genus *Rhina*: same as *Squatina*.

**rhinitis** (rī-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the nose, especially of the nasal mucous membrane.

**rhino** (rī'nō), *n.* [Also *rinō*; of obscure cant origin, perhaps a made word.] Money; cash. [Slang.]

"The Seaman's Adieu," an old ballad dated 1670, has the following:

Some as I know  
Have parted with their ready *rhino*.  
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 417.

To sum up the whole, in the shortest phrase I know,  
Beware of the Rhine, and take care of the *rhino*.  
*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 45.

No doubt you might have found a quarry,  
Perhaps a gold-mine, for aught I know,  
Containing heaps of native *rhino*.  
*Lovell*, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

**Rhinobatidae** (rī-nō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinobatus*<sup>1</sup> + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinobatus*; the shark-rays or beaked rays. They are shark-like rays, whose trunk gradually passes into the long strong tail, which is provided with two well-developed dorsal fins, a caudal fin, and a conspicuous dermal fold on each side. The rayed part of the pectoral fins is not extended to the snout. Three to five genera are recognized, with about 16 species, of warm seas.

**rhinobatoid** (rī-nō-bat'ōid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhinobatus*<sup>1</sup> + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Rhinobatidae*.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Rhinobatidae*.  
**Rhinobatus**<sup>1</sup> (rī-nōb'ä-tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ῥινόβατος*, also *ῥινόβατος*, a rough-skinned fish, perhaps *Raia rhinobatos*, < *ῥίνη*, a shark, + *βάτος*, a ray.] The typical genus of *Rhinobatidae*, having the first dorsal fin much behind the ventrals, and the anterior nasal valves not confluent. *R. productus* is the long-nosed ray of California. Also *Rhinobatis*.  
**Rhinobatus**<sup>2</sup> (rī-nōb'ä-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Germer*, 1817.

**rhinoblennorrhæa**, **rhinoblennorrhæa** (rī-nō-blen-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *βλέννορροια*, mucus, + *ῥοια*, a flow. Cf. *blennorrhæa*.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharges from the nose.

**rhinocaul** (rī-nō-kāl), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥίς*), nose, + *καυλός*, a stalk: see *caulis*.] In *anat.*, the crus, peduncle, or support of the olfactory bulb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 525.



## rhinocephalus

**rhinocephalus** (rī-nō-sēf'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (rīs-), nose, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *rhinencephalus*.

**rhinocerial** (rī-nō-sē'ri-āl), *a.* [*< rhinoceros + -ial.*] 1. Same as *rhinocerotid*.—2. Pug or retromuscular, as the nose. [Rare.]

**rhinocerial** (rī-nō-sē'ri-āl), *a.* [*< rhinoceros + -ial.*] Same as *rhinocerial*, 2. [Rare.]

These gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little *rhinocerial* nose, . . . which they were used to cock, toss, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their ingenious contemporaries. Addison, Tatler, No. 260.

**Rhinocerotidae** (rī-nō-sē'ri-dō), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Rhinocerotidae*.

**rhinocerine** (rī-nō-sē'ri-n), *a.* [*< rhinoceros + -ine.*] Same as *rhinocerotid*.

**rhinocerotid** (rī-nō-sē'ri-dō), *a.* [*< rhinoceros + -id.*] Same as *rhinocerotid*.

**Rhinocerotidae** (rī-nō-sē'ri-dō), *n. pl.* [*< Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -idae.*] An erroneous form of *Rhinocerotidae*. W. H. Flower.

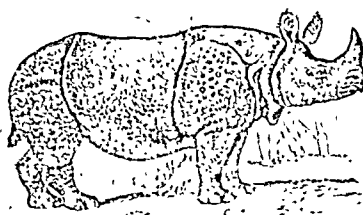
**Rhinocerotina** (rī-nō-sē'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [*< Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -ina.*] Same as *Rhinocerotidae*.

**rhinocerotine** (rī-nō-sē'ri-n), *a.* [Irreg. < *rhinoceros (-ot-) + -ine.*] Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros or the *Rhinocerotidae*; rhinocerotid.

In the manner practiced by others of the rhinocerotine family.

Livingstone, Missionary Travels and Researches, i, note.

**rhinoceros** (rī-nō-sē'ros), *n.* [Formerly also *rhinocrot*, *rhinocrote*; = OF. *rhinoceros*, F. *rhinoceros* = Sp. It. *rinoceronte* = Pg. *rhinoceros*, *rhinoceronte*, < L. *rhinoceros*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (rīs-), a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horned,' < *ῥίς* (rīs-), the nose, + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. A large pachydermatous perissodactyl mammal with a horn on the nose; any member of the genus *Rhinoceros* or family *Rhinocerotidae*. There are several living as well as many fossil species. They are huge ungulate quadrupeds, having an extremely thick and tough or hard skin, thrown into various buckler-like plates and folds. The legs are short, stout, and clumsy, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in separate hoofs. The tail is short; the ears are high and rather large; the head is very large and unsightly, supported upon a thick stocky neck; the muzzle is blunt, and the upper lip freely movable. The head is especially long in the nasal region, and there are usually one or two massive upright horns, without any bony core, the substance of the horn being epidermal only. When two horns are present they are one behind the other in the median line, and the hinder one rests over the frontal bone, the front one being in any case borne upon the nasal bones. Rhinoceroses live mainly in marshy places, in thick or rank vegetation, and subsist entirely upon vegetable food. The living species are now confined to the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, and are hairless or nearly so; but these animals formerly had a much more extensive range, not only in the Old World, but also in America. The best-known of the extinct species is *R. tichorhinus*, the woolly rhinoceros, which formerly ranged over Europe, including the British Isles. Of the existing one-horned



(One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*))

species are the Indian rhinoceros, *R. indicus* or *R. unicornis*, which inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, attains a height of 5 feet and has the horn short and stout; the Javan rhinoceros, *R. sondaicus*, or *R. javanicus*, distinct from the Indian species, inhabiting Java, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the hairy-eared rhinoceros, *R. lasiotis*; and the African kobaia, *R. sinuatus*. The two-horned species include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros *R. sumatrensis*; and the African kettla, *R. kettla* or *bicornis*. See also cut under *Perissodactyla*.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,  
The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger  
Shak., Macbeth, iii 4 101.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758).] The typical genus of the *Rhinocerotidae*, containing all the living and some of the extinct forms. See above.

**rhinoceros-leg**, pachydermia or elephantiasis.

**rhinoceros-auk** (rī-nō-sē'ros-āk), *n.* The bird *Ceratorhina monocerata*, belonging to the family *Alcedidae*, having an upright deciduous horn on the base of the beak. See *Ceratorhina*, and cut in next column.

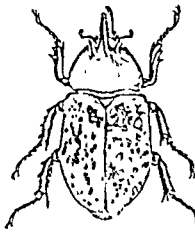
**rhinoceros-beetle** (rī-nō-sē'ros-bō'tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having in the

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Rhinoceros auk (*Ceratorhina monocerata*): left-hand figure in winter, after molting the horn and plumage.

male sex a large up-curved horn on the head, resembling somewhat the horn of the rhinoceros, as well as a more or less developed prothoracic horn. The common rhinoceros-beetle of the United States, *Dynastes tityus*, the largest of the North American beetles, has two large horns directed forward, one arising from the thorax and one from the head, in the male beetle only. The general color is greenish-gray with black markings, and between this form and a uniform brown there are many gradations. The larva feeds in decaying stumps and logs. Both beetle and larva have a peculiarly disagreeable odor, which, when they are present in any number, becomes insupportable. *D. hercules* of South America is another rhinoceros-beetle, specifically called the *Hercules-beetle*, whose prothoracic horn is immensely long. See also cut under *Hercules-beetle*.



Rhinoceros-beetle (*Dynastes tityus*), half a natural size.

**rhinoceros-bird** (rī-nō-sē'ros-bōrd), *n.* 1. The rhinoceros-hornbill.—2. A beef-eater or ox-pecker. See *Buphaga*.

**rhinoceros-bush** (rī-nō-sē'ros-būsh), *n.* A composite shrub, *Elytropappus Rhinocrotis*, a rough much-branched bush with minute scale-like leaves, and heads disposed singly. It abounds in the South African Karoo lands—a plant of dry ground, but said to be a principal food of the rhinoceros.

**rhinoceros-chameleon** (rī-nō-sē'ros-ka-mē'le-on), *n.* The Madagascar *Chamaeleon rhinocerotus*, having a horn on the snout.

**rhinoceros-hornbill** (rī-nō-sē'ros-hōrn'bil), *n.* The bird *Buceros rhinoceros*, a large hornbill of the family *Bucerotidae*, having the horn on the bill enormously developed. See cut under *hornbill*.

**rhinoceros-tick** (rī-nō-sē'ros-tik), *n.* The tick *Ixodes rhinoceros*, which infests rhinoceroses.

**rhinocerot**, **rhinocrote** (rī-nō-sē'rot, -rōt), *n.* [*< rhinoceros (-ot-) + -er.*] A rhinoceros.

For a Plough he got  
The horn or tooth of some Rhinocerot.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li, The Handy-Crafts.

He speaks to men with a rhinocrote's nose,  
Which he thinks great, and so reads verses too.  
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxviii.

**rhinocerotid** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ik), *a.* [*< rhinoceros (-ot-) + -id.*] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling or characteristic of a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform.

In these respects the Tapir is Horse-like, but in the following it is more Rhinocerotid. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 310.

**Rhinocerotid section**, an incongruous series of extinct and extant perissodactyl quadrupeds, having teeth substantially like those of the rhinoceros. The families *Rhinocerotidae*, *Hyrcodontidae*, *Macraucheniididae*, *Chalicotheriididae*, *Megacerotidae*, and *Palaeotheriididae* are by Flower ranged in this section.

**Rhinocerotidae** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -idae.*] A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, for the most part extinct, typified by the genus *Rhinoceros*. The nasal region is expanded or thrown backward, the supramaxillary bones forming a considerable part of the border of the anterior nares, and the nasal bones being contracted forward or atrophied. The neck is comparatively abbreviated. The molar crowns are traversed by continuous ridges, more or less well defined, the upper ones having a continuous outer wall without complete transverse crests; the incisors are reduced in number or entirely suppressed. The basioccipital is comparatively broad behind and narrow forward; the tympanic and petrotic bones are ankylosed and wedged in between the squamosal, exoccipital, and other contiguous bones. The only living genus is *Rhinoceros*, from which *Rhinaster* and *Atelodus* are sometimes separated. There are several extinct genera, as *Coelodonta*, *Acerotherium*, *Badacotherium*, and *Hyrcodon*. The family is one of only three which now represent the once numerous and diversified suborder *Perissodactyla*, the other two being the *Tapiridae* or tapirs and the *Equidae* or horses. See cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *Rhinoceros*.

## Rhinodermatidæ

**rhinocerotiform** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. rhinocerotiformis*, < L. *rhinoceros (-ot-) + forma, form.*] Shaped like a rhinoceros; having the structure of the *Rhinocerotidae*; belonging to the *Rhinocerotiformia*.

**Rhinocerotiformia** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-fōrm'ī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhinocerotiformis*: see *rhinocerotiform*.] One of two series of *Rhinocerotidae*, containing only the family *Rhinocerotidae*. Gill.

**rhinocerotoid** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dō), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ῥίς* (rīs-), rhinoceros, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Resembling a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform in a broad sense; belonging to the *Rhinocerotidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhinocerotidae*.

**Rhinocerotidae** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -idae.*] A superfamily of *Perissodactyla*, containing two series, *Rhinocerotiformia* and *Macraucheniformia*, the former corresponding to the single family *Rhinocerotidae*, the latter containing the two families *Macraucheniididae* and *Palaeotheriididae*. The superfamily is characterized by the continuous crests of the upper molars. Gill.

**rhinocerotodean** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē-an), *a. and n.* [*< rhinocerotoid + -ean.*] Same as *rhinocerotoid*.

**Rhinocetidae** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinocetus + -idae.*] A Polynesian family of precocial wading birds, related to the South American *Eurypygididae* and the Madagascar *Mesitidae*, typified by the genus *Rhinocetus*. The family is an isolated one, and represents in some respects a generalized type of structure now shared to any great extent by only the other two families named. It is confined, as far as known, to New Caledonia.

**Rhinocetus** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dē), *n.* [NL. (Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, in the erroneous form *Rhinocetidae*); also, erroneously, *Rhinocetidae*, *Rhinocetus*, etc., prop. *Rhinocetus* (Hartlaub, 1862) or *Rhinocetidae*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (rīs-), nose, + *ἔχειν*, a conduit, channel, duct, pore, < *ἔχειν*, hold, carry. < *ἔχειν*, hold: see *scheme*.] The only genus of *Rhinocetidae*: so called from the lid-like character of the nasal opercle or scale, which automatically closes the nostrils. *R. jubatus* is the only species known. See cut under *kagu*.

**Rhinocilus** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-lus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird and C. Girard, 1853), in form *Rhinocilus*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (rīs-), nose, + *λίπος*, a lip.] A genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridae* and subfamily *Calamariinae*, having the body cylindric and rigid, with smooth scales, postabdominal and subcaudal scutella entire, vertical plate broad, rostral produced, a loreal, a preocular, and two nasals. *R. lecontei* is a Californian snake, blotched with pale red and black.

**rhinocleisis** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (rīs-), nose, + *κλείω*, to shut, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείω*, close: see *close*.] Nasal obstruction.

**rhinocæle** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī), *n.* The rhinocælia.

**Rhinocælia** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-ā), *n. pl.* [*< rhinocæle (-æ).*] [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (rīs-), nose, + *κοιλία*, the coelia: see *coelia*.] The coelia of the rhinocælian; the ventricle or proper cavity of the olfactory lobe of the brain, primitively communicating with the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. It persists distinctly in many animals, but in man it grows so small as to escape notice, or becomes entirely obliterated.

**Rhinocrypta** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-krīptā), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < Gr. *ῥίς* (rīs-), nose, nostril, + *κρυπτός*, hidden.] A remarkable genus of rock-wrens, belonging to the family *Pteroptochidae*, and characteristic of the Patagonian subregion, where they represent the genus *Pteroptochus* of the Chilean. Like others of this family, they have the nostrils covered by a membrane; in general appearance and habits they resemble wrens. Two species are described, *R. lanceolata* and *R. fuscata*. The former is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each 3½, olivaceous-brown above, with the head crested and its feathers marked with long white shaft-strips, the bill blackish, the under parts cinereous, whitening on the breast and belly, and a chestnut patch on each side; the feet are large and strong, in adaptation to terrestrial habits.

**Rhinoderma** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dēr-mā), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥίς* (rīs-), nose, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of batrachians, of the family *Engystomatidae*, or made type of the family *Rhinodermatidae*. *R. darwini* of Chili has an enormous brood-pouch, formed by the extension of a gular sac along the ventral surface beneath the integument, in which the young are retained for a time, giving rise to a former belief that the animal is viviparous. As many as 10 or 15 young with the legs well developed have been found in the pouch.

**Rhinodermatidæ** (rī-nō-sē'rot'ī-dēr-mat'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoderma (-t-) + -idae.*] A family of

salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Rhinoderma*.

**Rhinodon** (rī-nō-don), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1841), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), shark, + *ὄδων* (*odon*) = *E. tooth*.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Rhinodontidae*, having very numerous small teeth. *R. typicus* is an immense shark, occasionally reaching a length of 40 feet or more, found in the Indian ocean, called *whale-shark* in its size.

**Rhinodontidae** (rī-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinodon* (*-t*) + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinodon*; the whale-sharks. There are two dorsals, neither with spines, and a pit at the root of the caudal fin, whose lower lobe is well developed; the scales of the tail are keeled; there are no median processes; the spiracles are very small, the teeth small and many, the gill-slits wide, and the mouth and nostrils subterminal. Besides *R. typicus* the family contains *Megachasma punctatus* of California.

**Rhinodynia** (rī-nō-din'i-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in the nose or nasal region.

**Rhinogale** (rī-nō-gā'lē), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1845), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *γάλη*, weasel.] The typical genus of *Rhinogalinae*. The species is *R. melleri* of eastern Africa.

**Rhinogalidae** (rī-nō-gā'l'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of viverrine quadrupeds, named by Gray from the genus *Rhinogale*, corresponding to the two subfamilies *Rhinogalinae* and *Crossarchinae*.

**Rhinogalinae** (rī-nō-gā'l'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinogale* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinogalidae*.

**Rhinolith** (rī-nō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stony concretion formed in the nose.

Mr. M—— showed a *Rhinolith* weighing 105 grains. It had been extracted without much difficulty from the nasal fossa of a woman aged about forty-five.

*Lancet*, No. 3421, p. 582.

**Rhinolithiasis** (rī-nō-li-thi'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Rhinolith* + *-iasis*.] The condition characterized by the formation of rhinoliths.

**Rhinological** (rī-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *Rhinolog* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinology.

**Rhinologist** (rī-nō-lō-jist), *n.* [< *Rhinolog* + *-ist*.] One versed in rhinology; a specialist in diseases of the nose.

**Rhinology** (rī-nō-lō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak; see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the nose.

**Rhinolophidae** (rī-nō-lōf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-idae*.] A family of the vesper-tilionine alliance of the suborder *Microchiroptera* and order *Chiroptera* typified by the genus *Rhinolophus*; the horseshoe, leaf-nosed, or rhinolophine bats. They have a highly developed nose-leaf, large ears with no tragus, rudimentary hirsute premaxillary bones minute upper incisors the tail long and enclosed in the interfemoral membrane, and a pair of prepubic, test-like appendages in the female. These bats inhabit temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. The family is divided into *Rhinolophinae* and *Phyllostominae*. See cut under *Phyllostomina*.

**Rhinolophinae** (rī-nō-lōf'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinolophidae*, containing the horseshoe-bats proper, having the pedal digits with the normal number of phalanges, and the iliopectineal spine distinct from the antero-inferior surface of the ilium.

**Rhinolophine** (rī-nō-lōf'in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhinolophinae*.

II. *n.* A horseshoe-bat.

**Rhinolophus** (rī-nō-lōf'us), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical and only genus of horseshoe-bats. It contains upward of 20 species, having the dental formula 1 incisor, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 2 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw, and the nose-leaf lanceolate behind. *R. hipposideros* of Europe is the best-known species. *R. ferrugineus* is widely distributed in Europe, Africa, and Asia. *R. luctus* is a large Indian and Malayan species.

**Rhinomacer** (rī-nō-mā-sēr'i-dē), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *μακρός*, long.] A small genus of rhynchophorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhinomaceridae*, comprising only 5 species, 4 of which are North American and 1 European.

**Rhinomaceridae** (rī-nō-mā-sēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinomacer* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects named by Leach in 1817 from the genus *Rhinomacer*, having the fold on the inner surface of the elytra near the edge obsolete or null, the pygidium alike in both sexes, and the labrum distinct. It is a small family, inhabiting the north temperate zone, and feeding upon the male flowers of conifers, in which also the eggs are laid.

**Rhinopharyngitis** (rī-nō-far-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *φάρυγξ* (*pharynx*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

**Rhinophidae** (rī-nōf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophis* + *-idae*.] A family of tortricine serpents, named from the genus *Rhinophis*; synonymous with *Uropeltidae*. E. D. Cope, 1886.

**Rhinophis** (rī-nō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hemprich), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of shield-tailed serpents, of the family *Uropeltidae*, and giving name to the *Rhinophidae*, having the rostral plate produced between and separating the nasals, and the tail ending in a large shield, as in *Uropeltis*. They are small serpents, under 2 feet long, and live under ground or in ant-hills, feeding upon worms and insect-larvae. The tail is short, the mouth not distensible, and the eyes are small. Several Ceylonese species are described, as *R. ocellatus* and *R. punctatus*, sharing with those of *Uropeltis* the name *shield-tail*.

**Rhinophore** (rī-nō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *φόρος* = *E. bear*.] In *Mollusca*, one of the hinder pair of tentacles of opisthobranchiate gastropods, supposed to function as olfactory organs; in general, an organ bearing an olfactory sense. Also spelled *rhinophor*.

The *rhinophores* are a pair of tentacles placed near the anterior end of the body, on the dorsal surface of the head.

*Microsc. Sci.*, N. S., XXXI. 1. 41.

**Rhinophryne** (rī-nō-frī'ne), *n.* [NL., also *Rhinophrygus* (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *φρυγ*, a toad.] A genus of spadefooted toads, typical of the family *Rhinophrygidae*, having the skull remarkably ossified. *R. dorsalis* of Mexico, the only species, lives under ground, being capable of making extensive excavations with the "spades" with which the hind feet are furnished.

**Rhinophrynidæ** (rī-nō-frī'n'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophryne* + *-idae*.] A family of arceiferous salient batrachians, represented by the genus *Rhinophryne*, without maxillary teeth, with dilated sacral diapophyses, and the tongue free in front (proteroglossate). These toads are among a number known as *spade-footed*.

**Rhinophylla** (rī-nō-fil'i), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1865), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of very small South American phyllostomine bats, having no tail. *R. pusillo* is the least in size of the family, having a forearm only 1½ inches long.

**Rhinophyma** (rī-nō-fī'mī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *φύμα*, a tumor; see *Phymata*.] Hyperemia of the skin of the nose, with hypertrophy of its connective tissue and more or less inflammation of its glands, forming a well-developed grade of acne rosacea; restricted by some to cases presenting extraordinary enlargement, sometimes regarded as distinct from acne rosacea.

**Rhinoplast** (rī-nō-plāst), *n.* [Irreg. < *Rhinoplasty*.] One who undergoes a rhinoplastic operation; one who has an artificial nose.

**Rhinoplastic** (rī-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *πλαστικός*, form, mold; see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinoplasty.—**Rhinoplastic operation**, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost. It generally consists in bringing down a triangular piece of skin from the forehead, twisting it round, and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme joint of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose. Sometimes called *Talincottian operation*, from Talincottius, an Italian surgeon, who first performed it. See *Carpue's rhinoplastic operation*, under *operation*.

**Rhinoplasty** (rī-nō-plas'tī), *n.* [= F. *rhinoplastie*; as *rhinoplasty* + *-y*.] Plastic surgery of the nose.

**Rhinopoma** (rī-nō-pō'mī), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A remarkable genus of Old World emballonurine bats, with one species, *R. microphyllum*, having a long slender tail produced far beyond the narrow interfemoral membrane, two joints of the index-finger, united premaxillary bones, and very weak incisors. The genus exhibits cross-relationships between *Emballonuridae* and *Nyctidae* (of another section of *Microchiroptera*), and is sometimes made type of a supergeneric group (*Rhinopomata*). This bat is found in Egyptian tombs and shulder dusky retreats of Africa and India.

**Rhinopomastes** (rī-nō-pō-mas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Sir Andrew Smith, 1828, in the form *Rhinopomastus*), irreg. < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover, dim. of *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A genus of African wood-hoopoes of the family *Irrisoridae*. There are several species, as *R. cyanomelas*. See *Irrisoridae*.

**Rhinoptera** (rī-nōp'tē-rī), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1836), < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *πτερόν*, wing, = *E. sea-*

*ther*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays of the family *Myliobatidae*, having the snout emarginate, teeth in several series, and cephalic fins below the level of the disk. *R. quadrolaba* is a cow-nosed ray, of great size, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward.

**Rhinorrhagia** (rī-nō-rā'jī-i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *ῥαγία*, < *ῥάγναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the nose; epistaxis.

**Rhinorrhea**, **Rhinorrhœa** (rī-nō-rē'ī), *n.* [NL. *Rhinorrhœa*, < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥέω*, flow.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the nose. Also called *Rhinoblenorrhœa*.

**Rhinorrheal**, **Rhinorrhœal** (rī-nō-rē'āl), *a.* [< *Rhinorrhœa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or affected with rhinorrhea.

**Rhinortha** (rī-nōr'thā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidae* and subfamily *Phanicephaginae*, founded by Vigors in 1830, characteristic of the Malaccas. *R. chlorophæa* is the only species.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

**Rhinoscleroma** (rī-nō-sklē-rō'mī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *σκληρός*, hard, + *-oma*.] A disease affecting principally the nose, but also the nasal passages, lips, and the pharynx, characterized by smooth nodular swellings of a red color and of a stony induration. It is of slow growth, without inflammation of surrounding parts, and without pain except on pressure; a short bacillus seems to be invariably present in the growth. Rhinoscleroma is a rare disease, the accounts of which have come mainly from Austrian observers.

**Rhinoscope** (rī-nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for examining the nose. The common rhinoscope is a small plane mirror like a laryngoscopic mirror, but smaller, for introduction into the pharynx, with a concave head-mirror or other device for throwing the light upon it; with this the posterior nares are examined. An instrument for holding the nostrils open and the hairs out of the way, so that the nasal passages may be inspected from in front, is usually called a *nose-speculum*.

**Rhinoscopic** (rī-nō-skōp'ik), *a.* [< *Rhinoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoscope or rhinoscopy; made with or effected by the use of the rhinoscope.

**Rhinoscopy** (rī-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< *Rhinoscope* + *-y*.] The inspection of the nares with a rhinoscope from behind (posterior rhinoscopy), or with a nasal speculum from in front (anterior rhinoscopy).

**Rhinotheca** (rī-nō-thē'kā), *n.*; pl. *rhinothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥιν* (*rhin*), nose, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the upper mandible of a bird, exclusive of the dermotheca.

**Rhinothecal** (rī-nō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *Rhinotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinotheca.

**Rhipiptera** (rī-pī'tē-rī), *n. pl.* Same as *Rhipiptera*.

**Rhipicera** (rī-pis'ē-rī), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), < Gr. *ῥιπίς*, a fan, + *κερας*, horn.] A genus of sericicorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiceridae*. The species are all South American and Australian. Also called *Rhipidocera*.

**Rhipiceridae** (rī-pis'ē-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1834), < *Rhipicera* + *-idae*.] A small family of sericicorn beetles, having the front coxæ transverse and the onychium large and hairy, comprising 9 genera of few species, widely distributed except in Europe. Also called *Rhipidoceridae*.

**Rhipidate** (rī-pī-dāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*rhypis*), a fan, + *-atel*.] Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

**Rhipidium** (rī-pīd'i-on), *n.*; pl. *rhipidia* (-i). [Gr. *ῥιπίδιον*; see *rhipidium*.] In the Gr. Ch., the eucharistic fan, or flabellum. Also *rhipis*.

**Rhipidistia** (rī-pī-dis'tī-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*rhypis*), a fan, + *ιστία*, a sail.] An order of rhipidopterygian fishes, having special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins, comprising the extinct family *Tristichopteridae*.

**Rhipidistious** (rī-pī-dis'tī-us), *a.* [< *Rhipidistia* + *-ous*.] Of or relating to the *Rhipidistia*. See quotation under *rhipidopterygian*.

**Rhipidium** (rī-pīd'i-um), *n.*; pl. *rhipidia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίδιον*, dim. of *ῥιπίς*, a fan.] In bot., a fan-shaped cymose inflorescence, in which the successive branches or relative axes are in the same plane, and each from the back of the preceding; a form, according to Eichler (the author of the name), occurring only in monocotyledons.

**Rhipidoglossa** (rī-pī-dō-glos'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*rhypis*), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Rhipidoglossate mollusks; a large group, vari-

ously called order, suborder, or division, of prosobranchiate gastropods, characterized by a heart with two auricles and a ventricle, and teeth of the odontophore in many marginal rows; the other teeth are generally a median, several admedian, and numerous marginal on each side. It includes numerous marine forms of the families *Turbinidae*, *Trochidae*, *Neritidae*, etc., and terrestrial species of the families *Helicinidae*, *Hydrocenidae*, and *Proserpinidae*.

**Rhipidoglossata** (rip'i-dō-glo-sā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhipidoglossate*.] Same as *Rhipidoglossa*.

**Rhipidoglossate** (rip'i-dō-glos'āt), *a.* [NL. *\*rhipidoglossatus*, < Gr. *ῥίπις* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossate*.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the radula, in any one of the many cross-rows of teeth, generally one median tooth, three or more admedian teeth, and numerous marginal teeth. See cut under *radula*.

**Rhipidogorgia** (rip'i-dō-gōr'ji-i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίπις* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γοργώ*, grim, fierce, terrible.] A genus of alcyonarian polyps of the family *Gorgoniidae*, expanded in a regularly reticulate flabelliform shape. They are known as *fan corals* and *sea-fans*, and have often been referred to the more comprehensive genus *Gorgonia*. *R. flabellum* is one of the commonest corals of tropical and subtropical waters, found in most collections of such objects for ornamental purposes. It varies much in size and contour (compare cut under *coral*), but preserves its flatness and finely netted structure; it is generally of a purplish color.



1 an-coral (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*).

**Rhipidophoridae**, **Rhipidophorus**. Same as *Rhipidophoridae*, etc.

**Rhipidoptera** (rip-i-dop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhipidopter*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Fan-winged insects, a group of abnormal *Coleoptera*, regarded as an order: synonymous with *Strepsiptera*. The usual form is *Rhipiptera*, after Latreille, 1817.

**Rhipidopterous** (rip-i-dop'te-rus), *a.* [NL. *rhipidopter*, < Gr. *ῥίπις* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *πτέρω*, wing, = *E. feather*.] Fan-winged, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhipidoptera*; strepsipterous. Also *rhipipterous*.

**Rhipidopterygia** (rip-i-dop'te-rj'i-i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίπις* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *πτερυγία* (*πτέρυγ-*), a wing.] A superorder of teleostomous fishes, having special fin-supports to the pectorals and ventrals as well as to the dorsal and anal. It is subdivided into the orders *Rhipidistia* and *Actinistia*.

**Rhipidopterygian** (rip-i-dop'te-rj'i-i-ān), *a. and n. I. a.* Of or relating to the *Rhipidopterygia*.

As I have already pointed out, there are two types of the *Rhipidopterygian* fin, the *Rhipidistious*, where bacostrs are present (teste Traquair), and the *Actinistious*.

Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

**II. n.** One of the *Rhipidopterygia*.

**rhipidura** (rip-i-dū'ra), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίπις* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *οὐρα*, tail.] 1. Pl. *rhipiduræ* (-rō). The posterior pair of pleopods of a crustacean, together with the telson, when these are developed, as in macrurous crustaceans. For example, the flat shelly plates or swimmerets of the end of a lobster's tail form a rhipidura. See cut under *percepod*. C. Spence Bate



Fan-tailed flycatcher (*Rhipidura flabellifera*).

The scaphocerite and rhipidura are both present as well-developed appendages, the latter of which they never entirely lose. Nature, XXXVIII, 339.

2. [cap.] An extensive genus of *Muscicapidae*, ranging through the Oriental and Australian regions; the fan-tailed flycatchers. *R. flabellifera* is an example. Vigors and Horsfield, 1825.

**Rhipiphoridae** (rip-i-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), < *Rhipiphorus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteromorous beetles, having the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, and the prothorax at the base as wide as

the elytra. The family is represented in all parts of the globe, but comprises only 14 genera, none of them very rich in species. North America has 4 genera and 23 species. The beetles are found upon flowers, and the larvae, so far as known, are parasitic upon other insects. *Rhipiphidus pedunculatus* is parasitic in Europe upon the cotton-bug, or German roach, *Ectobia germanica*. Also called *Rhipiphoridae*.

**Rhipiphorus** (ri-pif'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. *ῥίπις*, a fan, + *φορος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A genus of heteromorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiphoridae*, having the elytra shorter than the body, the mouth-organs perfect, the middle coxae contiguous, and the vertex depressed, not projecting above the anterior border of the pronotum. It is represented in all parts of the world, although only about 50 species have been described; 11 are known in North America. Also *Rhipiphoridae*.

**rhipipter** (ri-pip'tēr), *n.* [NL. *Rhipiptera*.] A member of the *Rhipiptera*; a strepsipter, as a stylops.

**Rhipiptera** (ri-pip'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of *\*rhipipterus*: see *rhipipterous*, and cf. *Rhipidoptera*.] In Latreille's classification, the eleventh order of insects, composed of degraded parasitic forms, corresponding to Kirby's order *Strepsiptera*, and now considered to form a family of heteromorous *Coleoptera* under the name *Stylopidæ*. Also *Rhipidoptera*. See cut under *stylops*.

**rhipipteran** (ri-pip'te-rān), *n. and a. I. n. A rhipipter.*

**II. a.** Same as *rhipipterous* or *rhipidopterous*. **rhipipterous** (ri-pip'te-rus), *a.* [NL. *\*rhipipterus* for *rhipidopter*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Same as *rhipidopterous*.

**Rhipsalis** (rip'sa-lis), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1788), irreg. < Gr. *ῥίψ* (*ῥιπ-*), plaited work of osiers or rushes, a mat, crate.] A genus of cacti of the tribe *Opuntia*. It is characterized by small flat flowers, six to ten spreading oblong petals, a cylindrical, angled, and dilated stem, and a smooth ovary bearing in fruit a smooth pea-like berry containing somewhat pear-shaped seeds. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America, with one in South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Ceylon, the only cactus native to those regions. They are unlike any other cactus genus in their great variety of form and habit of stems, some resembling mistletoe, some the marsh-sampshire, some the ice-plant, others the *Euphorbia*, etc. They are fleshy shrubs with a woody axis, jointed branches, and lateral flowers, which project from notches on the edges of the flat branched species. Their leaves are reduced to minute scales, which appear at the notches, mixed with wool and stiff needles. Most of the species are epiphytes, pendent from the branches of trees, often for many feet; whence sometimes called *mistletoe-cactus*, some species also having white berries. Also called *willow-cactus*, in conformity with the genus name. In cultivation they are reared in pots and baskets.

**Rhipitoglossa** (rip-tō-glos'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίπις*, thrown out (< *ῥίπτω*, throw), + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, represented by the family *Chamaeleontidae* alone, characterized by the vermiform protrusile tongue, well-developed limbs, but no clavicle, pterygoid not reaching the quadrate bone, and nasal bones not bounding the nasal apertures; contrasted with *Lriglossa*. Also *Rhipitoglossæ*. Gill, 1885.

**rhipitoglossate** (rip-tō-glos'āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhipitoglossa*, or having their characters. **rhizanth** (ri'zanth), *n.* [*rhizanth-ous*.] A plant of the class *Rhizanthææ*; a plant that flowers or seems to flower from the root, as *Rafflesia*.

**Rhizanthææ** (ri-zan'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1828), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-æ*.] A class of plants proposed by Lindley. See *rhizogen*.

**rhizanthous** (ri-zan'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] Flowering from the root or seeming root. A. Gray.

**rhizantoicous** (ri-zan-toi'kus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *αἶψα*, opposite, + *οἶκος*, dwelling. (Cf. *antæci*, *antecians*.) In bryol., having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former on a very short branch cohering with the latter by the rhizome.

**rhizic** (ri'zik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζος*, of or pertaining to the root, < *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*.] Pertaining to the root of an equation.—**Rhizic curve**, a curve expressed by  $P = 0$  or  $Q = 0$ , where  $P + Q\sqrt{-1} = z + p_1z^{-1} + \text{etc.}$ , and  $z = x + y\sqrt{-1}$ .

**rhizina** (ri-zī'nā), *n.*; pl. *rhizinae* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *-ina*.] In bot., same as *rhizoid*.

**rhizine** (ri'zin), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ine*.] In bot., same as *rhizoid*.

**rhizinous** (ri-zī'nus), *a.* [< *rhizine* + *-ous*.] In bot., having rhizoids.

**rhizocarp** (ri-zō-kārp), *n.* A plant of the order *Rhizocarpeæ*.

**Rhizocarpeæ** (ri-zō-kār'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Batsch, 1802), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous *Filicinae*, embracing the families *Salviniaæ* and *Marsileaæ*. This name is not much used at the present time, the two families being embraced in the *Hydropteridae*, or heterosporous ferns. See *Hydropteridae*, *Marsileaæ*, and *Salviniaæ* for special characterization.

**rhizocarpean** (ri-zō-kār'pē-an), *a.* [< *Rhizocarpeæ* + *-an*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the *Rhizocarpeæ*.

**rhizocarpian** (ri-zō-kār'pi-an), *a.* Same as *rhizocarpean*.

**rhizocarpic** (ri-zō-kār'pik), *a.* [< *rhizocarp-ous* + *-ic*.] In bot., characterized as a perennial herb; having the stem annual but the root perennial. De Candolle.

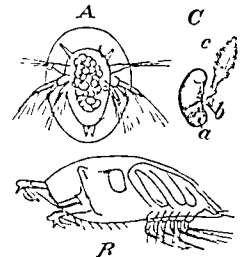
**rhizocarpous** (ri-zō-kār'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *rhizocarpic*.

**rhizocaul** (ri-zō-kāl), *n.* [< NL. *rhizocaulus*, < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καύλος*, stalk.] The rootstock of a polyp; that part of a polypoid by which it is affixed as if rooted to some support.

**rhizocaulis** (ri-zō-kā'lus), *n.*; pl. *rhizocauli* (-li). [NL.: see *rhizocaul*.] A rhizocaul.

**Rhizocephala** (ri-zō-sef'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizocephalus*: see *rhizocephalous*.]

A group of small parasitic crustaceans, having a cylindrical, sac-like, or disciform unsegmented body, without organs of sense, intestine, limbs, or cement-organs, but with an oral and an anal opening, and the sexual organs well developed. The species are hermaphroditic, and the young go through a nauplius stage and a cypris stage. The *Rhizocephala* are by some made an order of a subclass *Cirripedia*; others class them with *Cirripedia* as a division *Pecotraca*, of *Entomostraca*; by others again they are referred to the *Lipiza Ichthyophthiria* or fish-lice. These parasites attach themselves by their modified antennæ, resembling a number of root-like processes, which bury themselves in the substance of the host, whence the name. They are represented by two principal genera, *Saccocaula* and *Peltogaster*, each made by some the type of a family. They are parasites of crabs. Also called *Centrogonida*.



Forms of *Rhizocephala*.

**rhizocephalous** (ri-zō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [NL. *rhizocephalus*, < Gr. *ῥίζοκεφαλος*, having the flower growing straight from the root, < *ῥίζα*, root, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Rooted by the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizocephala*.

**rhizoconin** (ri-zō-kō'nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *conium* + *-in*.] A crystallizable proximate principle found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

**rhizoconolein** (ri-zō-kō-nō'lē-in), *n.* [< *rhizoconin* + *L. oleum*, oil, + *-in*.] A crystallizable body found in *Conium maculatum*.

**rhizocrinoid** (ri-zōk'ri-noid), *n.* [< *Rhizocrinus* + *-oid* (cf. *crinoid*).] A crinoid of the genus *Rhizocrinus*; an apicrinite.

**Rhizocrinus** (ri-zōk'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *κρινος*, lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of crinoids of the family *Encrinuridae*, one of the few living forms of *Crinoidæ*. *R. lufotensis*, the typical species, is a kind of lily-star or sea-lily, about 3 inches in length, living at a depth of from one hundred to three hundred fathoms in the sea, rooted to the bottom. Its structure is fully illustrated in the figure given under *Crinoidæ*.

**rhizodont** (ri-zō-dont), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὄδων* (*ὄδων*) = *E. tooth*.] I. a. Having teeth rooted by fangs which ankylose with the jaw, as crocodiles.

**II. n.** A rhizodont reptile.

**Rhizodonta** (ri-zō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhizodont*.] The rhizodont reptiles.

**Rhizodus** (ri-zō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὄδων* = *E. tooth*.] In ichth., a genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the coal-measures, referred to the family *Cyclopteridae*. They were of large size, with huge teeth. *R. hiberni* is one of the species.

**Rhizoflagellata** (ri-zō-fla-jē-lā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*, 3.] An order of flagellate *Infusoria*, having pseudopodial as well as flagelliform appen-

dages. These animalcules move by means of pseudopodia, like ordinary rhizopods, but also have a flagellum or flagella; the ingestive area is diffuse. In W. S. Kent's system of classification the order consists of the genera *Mastigomaba*, *Reptomonas*, *Rhizomonas*, and *Podostoma*.

**rhizoflagellate** (rī-zō-flaj'e-lăt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizoflagellata*.

**rhizogen** (rī-zō-jen), *n.* [*Gr. ῥίζα, root, + γενν- producing (see -gen).*] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of other plants; specifically, a member of a division of plants (the class *Rhizanthæ*) proposed by Lindley, composed of flowering plants of a fungoid habit, parasitic upon rootstocks and stems. It embraced the present orders *Elatophoræ* and *Cytinaceæ*, now regarded as belonging to the apetalous dicotyledons. The genus *Luzula* is an illustration.

**rhizogenic** (rī-zō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + -ic.] In bot., root-producing: said of cells in the pericambium of a root, just in front of a xylem-ray of a fibrovascular bundle, which give origin to root-branches.

**rhizogenous** (rī-zōj'e-nus), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + -ous.] Same as *rhizogenic*.

**rhizoid** (rī-zoid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ῥιζοειδής, contr. ῥιζοειδ-, like a root, ῥίζα, root, + εἶδος, form.*] *I. a.* In bot. and zool., root-like; resembling a root.

*II. n.* In bot., a filamentous organ resembling a root, but of simple structure, found on compound thalli of all kinds, and on the stems of the *Muscicæ*. Rhizoids are numerous produced, and their function is the attachment of the plant to the substratum. The older term was *rhizina*. See cut under *prothallium*.

**rhizoidal** (rī-zoi-dal), *a.* [*rhizoid* + -al.] In bot., rhizoid-like; resembling or characteristic of a rhizoid.

The *rhizoid* tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.

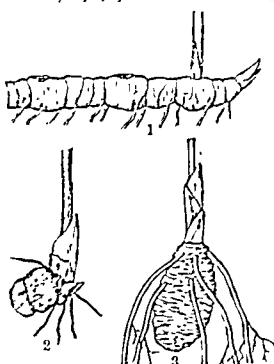
*Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 282.*

**rhizoideous** (rī-zoi'de-us), *a.* [*rhizoid* + -eous.] *1.* In bot., like or resembling a rhizoid. — *2.* Same as *rhizoid*.

**rhizoma** (rī-zō'mā), *n.; pl. rhizomata* (-ma-tā). [*NL.: see rhizome.*] A rhizome: used chiefly with reference to the rhizomes of medicinal plants.

**rhizomania** (rī-zō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, a root, + μανία, madness.*] In bot., an abnormal development of adventitious roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, screw-pines, and figs, which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is some defect in the true root, in consequence of which it cannot supply sufficient nourishment to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in common laurel, in which plant rhizomania generally forbodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple-trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out; these, absorbing moisture and finally decaying, are a cause of canker on the tree.

**rhizome** (rī-zōm), *n.* [= *F. rhizome*, < *NL. rhizoma*, < *Gr. ῥίζα, root*, < *ῥιζοειδ-, cause to take root*, in pass. take root, < *ῥίζα, root*: see *root*.<sup>1</sup>] In bot., a stem of root-like appearance, horizontal or oblique in position, lying on the ground or subterranean, bearing scales instead of leaves, and usually producing from its apex a leafy shoot or scape. Rhizomes may be slender, with well-marked nodes, as in mint, couch-grass, etc., or thickened with stores of nutriment, as in species of *Ipæ*, *Solomon's-weal*, etc. — *2.* *Arizoma triphyllum* (Indian tur-nip); *3.* *Trillium sessile*.



Forms of Rhizome.

1. *Polygonatum giganteum* (Solomon's-weal); 2. *Arizoma triphyllum* (Indian tur-nip); 3. *Trillium sessile*.

In the latter case producing at the apex an annual bud which furnishes the aerial shoot of the next season, and gradually dying at the old end. Rhizomes shade off gradually into corms and bulbs on the one hand, and into tubers on the other. See these terms. Also *rhizoma*. See also cuts under *arrow-root* and *monardella*.

**Rhizomonadidae** (rī-zō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Rhizomonas (-monad-) + -idae.*] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Rhizomonas*. These animalcules are repent or sedentary, with a single anterior flagellum. The family includes *Reptomonas* and *Mastigomaba*.

**Rhizomonas** (rī-zom'ō-nas), *n.* [*NL. (Kent, 1880-1), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μονάς, a unit: see*

*monad.*] The typical genus of *Rhizomonadidae*. The species are monadiform, uniflagellate, sedentary, with radiating digitiform pseudopodial prolongations. *R. verrucosa* is found in hay-infusions.

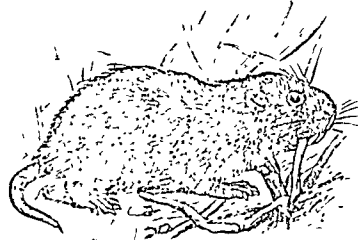
**rhizomorph** (rī-zō-mōrf), *n.* [*NL. rhizomorpha.*] In bot., a comprehensive term for certain subterranean mycelial growths associated with or preying upon the roots of the higher plants, especially trees, the cultivated vine, etc. They are produced by a considerable variety of fungi, as *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, etc.

**Rhizomorpha** (rī-zō-mōrf'fī), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μορφή, form.*] A supposed genus of fungi, characterized by fibrous bundles of mycelial filaments, now known to belong to *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, and other forms.

**rhizomorphoid** (rī-zō-mōrf'oid), *a.* [*rhizomorph* + -oid.] Rhizomorphous.

**rhizomorphous** (rī-zō-mōrf'us), *a.* [*Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μορφή, form.*] *1.* Root-like in form. — *2.* In zool., same as *rhizoid*.

**Rhizomys** (rī-zō-mis), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray, 1830), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μῦς, a mouse.*] A notable genus of mole-rats of the family *Spalacidae*, having the eyes open, though very small, ears naked and very short, thumb rudimentary, tail



Bamboo rat (*Rhizomys baduus*).

short and partially haired, and general form robust. The upper incisors arch forward, and there is no premaxilla; the upper molars have one deep internal and two or more external enamel-folds; the lower molars reverse this pattern. There are several Asiatic and African species, as the bamboo-rat of Asia, *R. baduus*, which is of large size and very destructive to the bamboo, on the roots of which it feeds.

**rhizonychia** (rī-zō-nik'i-ā), *a.* [*rhizonychium* + -al.] Rooting or giving root to a nail or claw; or of pertaining to a rhizonychium.

**rhizonychium** (rī-zō-nik'i-um), *n.; pl. rhizonychia* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ὄνυξ (ὄνυχ-), a claw.*] A claw-joint; the ungual or last phalanx of a digit: that phalanx which bears a claw.

**Rhizophaga** (rī-zōf'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of rhizophagus: see rhizophagus.*] One of five sections in Owen's classification of marsupials, including those which feed on roots. The wombat is a characteristic example.

**rhizophagan** (rī-zōf'ā-gān), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Same as *rhizophagus*.

*II. n.* A member of the *Rhizophaga*. **rhizophagus** (rī-zōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*NL. rhizophagus, < Gr. ῥιζοφάγος, eating roots (ῥιζοφάειν, eat roots), < ῥίζα, root, + φάειν, eat.*] Root-eating; habitually feeding on roots; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizophaga*.

All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagus* (or Root-eaters). *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, III. 10.

**Rhizophora** (rī-zōf'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named with ref. to the aerial roots; neut. pl. of rhizophorus: see rhizophorus.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, the mangroves, type of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*, and of the tribe *Rhizophoræ*. It is characterized by a four-parted calyx, surrounded by a cupule or involucre of partly united bractlets, by its four petals and eight to twelve elongated and nearly sessile anthers, which are at first many-celled, and by a partly inferior ovary which is prolonged above into a fleshy cone and bears two pendulous ovules in each of its two cells. There are 2 (or, as some regard them, 5) species, frequent on muddy or coral shores in the tropics, there forming dense and almost impassable jungles known as mangrove-swamps. They are trees with thick cylindrical and scarred branchlets, bearing opposite thick and smooth coriaceous leaves, which are ovate or elliptical and entire. Their large rigid flowers are borne in axillary clusters, followed by a nut-like one-seeded fruit. The seed is remarkable for germinating while yet in the long-persistent fruit. It contains a large embryo with a very long club-shaped radicle, which soon pierces the point of the hard pericarp and lengthens till it reaches the mud, or becomes a foot long before falling. The mangrove is also remarkable for spreading by aerial roots. The ordinary species is *R. mucronata*, which reaches to semitropical Florida, the delta of the Mississippi, and Texas. See *mangrove*, 1.

**Rhizophoraceæ** (rī-zōf'ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1845), < Rhizophora + -aceæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the cohort *Myrtales* and series *Calyceifloræ*; the mangrove family. It is characterized by a two-to six-celled ovary with its ovules pendulous from the apex of the cell, and by a valvate calyx, and two, three, or four times as many stamens as petals. It includes about 50 species in 17 genera and 3 tribes, all tropical, and most of them forming dense and malarious jungles about river-mouths and along shores. They are usually extremely smooth, with round and nodose branchlets, and opposite thick and rigid leaves, which are commonly entire and have elongated and very caducous intrapetiolar stipules. They bear axillary cymes, panicles, spikes, or racemes of rather inconspicuous flowers.

**rhizophore** (rī-zōf'ōr), *n.* [*NL. rhizophorum, neut. of rhizophorus, root-bearing: see rhizophorus.*] In bot., a structure, developed in certain species of the genus *Selaginella*, which bears the true roots. It has the external appearance of a root, but has no root cap, and the true roots are produced from its interior when it deliquesces into a homogeneous mucilage.

**Rhizophoræ** (rī-zōf'ō-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < Rhizophora + -ææ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*. It is characterized by extremely smooth opposite entire and stipulate leaves, and by an inferior ovary with a single style and an embryo without albumen. It includes about 17 species, all tropical maritime trees, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, is the type.

**rhizophorous** (rī-zōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*NL. rhizophorus, < MGr. ῥιζοφόρος, root-bearing, < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + φέρος, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] In bot., root-bearing; specifically, of or pertaining to the natural order *Rhizophoraceæ*.

**rhizophydial** (rī-zōf'id'i-ā), *a.* [*rhizophyidium* + -al.] In bot., belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Rhizophyidium*.

**Rhizophyidium** (rī-zōf'id'i-um), *n.* [*NL. (Schenk), supposed to stand for \*Rhizophidium, alluding to the deficiency of roots; irreg. < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + φείδω, sparing.*] A small genus of unicellular zygomycetous fungi, of the suborder *Cladochytriceæ*, parasitic on certain of the larger algae. The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host plant at a very early stage of their existence, and gradually develop at the expense of the protoplasmic contents of the latter. *R. Dicksonii* is parasitic on species of *Ectocarpus*.

**rhizopod** (rī-zō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. rhizopodus (-pod-) (as a noun, in def. 2, rhizopodium), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. foot.*] *I. a.* Provided with pseudopods, as an animalcule: having processes of sarcode, as if roots, by means of which the animalcule is attached or moves; root-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense. Also *rhizopodous*.

*II. n.* *1.* A member of the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense. — *2.* In bot., same as *rhizopodium*.

**Rhizopoda** (rī-zōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see rhizopod.*] *1.* In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), the third family of "diversiform infusorians without visible locomotory appendages"—that is, without permanent appendages, as cilia or flagella. This is the original meaning of the word, since much extended. Dujardin included in his *Rhizopoda* the 8 genera *Amoeba*, *Difflugia*, *Trinema*, *Euglypha*, *Gromia*, *Mitella*, *Cristellaria*, and *Vorticella*.

*2.* The lowest class of *Protozoa*, composed of simple or multiple animalcules without definite or permanent distinction of external parts, and provided with diversiform temporary or permanent pseudopodial prolongations of the body-substance, by means of which locomotion, fixation, and ingestion are effected. There is no mouth or special ingestive area; the sarcode may be distinguishable into an outer ectoplasm and an inner endoplasm; a nucleus and nucleolus (endoplast and endoplastule) may be present; and most of these animalcules secrete a shell or test, often of great beauty and complexity. The rhizopods are minute, usually microscopic organisms, some or other forms of which abound in both salt and fresh waters. The characteristic pseudopodia are highly diverse in form, and constantly change, but occur in two principal forms, coarse lobate or digitate processes and fine slender rays, both of which may run together or interlace. The valuation and limitation of the *Rhizopoda* have varied with different authors. A normal amoeboid protozoan is a characteristic example of this class. Other forms included under *Rhizopoda* are the so-called moners of the order *Monera*; the *Foraminifera*, with a calcareous shell; and the *Radiolaria*, with a siliceous shell. By common consent the sponges, which have been classed with *Rhizopoda*, are now excluded, even by those who still consider these organisms as protozoans. See cuts under *Amoeba*, *Foraminifera*, and *Radiolaria*.

**rhizopodal** (rī-zōp'ō-dal), *a.* [*rhizopod* + -al.] Same as *rhizopod*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, xii. § 474.

**rhizopodan** (rī-zōp'ō-dān), *a.* and *n.* [*rhizopod* + -an.] Same as *rhizopod*.

**rhizopodium** (rī-zōp'ō-di-um), *n.* [*NL.: see rhizopod.*] In bot., the mycelium of fungi. Also *rhizopod*.

**rhizopodous** (rī-zōp'ō-dus), *a.* [*rhizopod* + -ous.] Same as *rhizopod*.



**rhizoristic** (rī-zō-ris'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ὁρίζω, verbal adj. of ὁρίζω, limit, define (see horizon, aristic), + -ic.*] In *math.*, pertaining to the separation of roots of an equation.—**Rhizoristic series**, a series of disconnected functions which serve to fix the number of real roots of a given function lying between any assigned limits. *Sylvester.*

**Rhizostoma** (rī-zōs'tō-mā), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + στόμα, mouth.*] The typical genus of *Rhizostomidae*. *R. pulmo* is an example.

**Rhizostomata** (rī-zōs'tō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + στόμα(-τ-), mouth.*] An order of discomedusans, or suborder of *Discomedusae*, having the parts arranged in fours or multiples of four, and the single primitive mouth closed up and replaced by several secondary oral apertures, whence several long root-like processes or so-called polypites depend (whence the name), and provided with four subgenital pouches, distinct (*Tetragamete*) or fused in one (*Monogamete*). *Rhizostoma*, *Cassiopeia*, *Cephica*, and *Crambessa* are leading genera. See cuts under *acaleph* and *Discophora*.

**Rhizostomatidae** (rī-zōs'tō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Rhizostoma (-stomat-) + -idae.*] A family of aculephs; the root-mouthed jellyfishes; the emended form of *Rhizostomidae*.

**rhizostomatous** (rī-zōs'tō-mā-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥίζα, root, + στόμα(-τ-), mouth.*] Having root-like processes depending from the mouth; specifically, pertaining to the *Rhizostomata*, or having their characters.

**rhizostome** (rī-zōs'tōm), *n.* A member of the *Rhizostomata*.

**rhizostomean** (rī-zōs'tō-mē-an), *a.* [*< rhizostome + -an.*] Same as *rhizostomatous*.

**Rhizostomidae** (rī-zōs'tō-mā-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Rhizostoma + -idae.*] A family of monogametean rhizostomatous discomedusans, represented by the genus *Rhizostoma*. They are huge jellyfishes which may attain a diameter of 3 feet, possess powerful stinging organs proportionate to their size, and are found chiefly in tropical seas. See cut under *acaleph*.

**rhizostomous** (rī-zōs'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *rhizostomatous*.

**Rhizota** (rī-zō'tā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., neut. pl. of rhizotus; see rhizotus.*] An order of *Rhizophora*, containing the rooted or fixed wheel-animals, as the families *Phlebobranchia* and *Meliceridae*. *C. T. Hudson, 1884.* It is one of 4 orders, contrasting with *Phlebobranchia*, *Idiobranchia*, and *Scoropoda*. See cut under *Phlebobranchia*.

**rhizotaxis** (rī-zō-tak'sis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + taxis, order.*] In *bot.*, the arrangement or disposition of roots. Compare *phyllotaxis*.

**rhizotaxy** (rī-zō-tak-sī), *n.* Same as *rhizotaxis*.

**rhizote** (rī-zōt), *a.* [*< N.L. rhizotus, < Gr. ῥίζω, root, < ῥίζα, root.*] Rooted, as a rotifer; or of or pertaining to the *Rhizota*.

**Rhizotrogus** (rī-zō-tro-gus), *n.* [*N.L. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + τρογώ, gnaw, nibble, munch.*] A genus of melolonthine beetles. *R. solstitialis* is a European species known as the *mulsummer beetle*.

**rhizula** (rī-zū-lā), *n.* [*N.L., dim. of Gr. ῥίζα, root; see root.*] The root-like prothallium of mosses (prothallium) and of some other cryptogams. [Disused.]

**rho** (rō), *n.* The Greek letter ρ, corresponding to the English *r*.

**rhodolose** (rō-dā-lōs), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥόδον, rose (see rose), + αἷμα, salt, + -ose.*] Red or cobalt vitriol; cobalt sulphate.

**rhodanic** (rō-dan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + -an + -ic.*] Noting an acid which produces a red color with persalts of iron. Rhodanic acid is also called *sulphoguanic acid*.

**Rhodanthe** (rō-dan'thē), *n.* [*N.L. (Lindley, 1831), < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + ἄνθος, flower.*] A former genus of *Compositae* found in western Australia. The only species is *R. Mandl* of which there are several varieties differing from each other mainly in the size and color of the flower heads, which have the dry character of the flowers commonly called everlasting. It is an annual, rising from 1 to 14 feet high, with an erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire stem-clasping leaves of a glaucous green, and flower heads, varying from deep rose to deep purple, supported on stalks arranged in a corymbose manner. It is now made a section of *Heliotropium*.

**Rhodeina** (rō-dē-inā), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Rhodens + -ina.*] A group of cyprinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Rhodeus*. They have a moderate anal (commencing under the dorsal), and the lateral line running midway between the upper and lower edges of the caudal peduncle. They are confined to Europe and Asia.

**rhodeoretin** (rō-dē-or'e-tin), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥόδον, of roses (< ῥόδον, rose), + ῥητίνη, resin.*] One of the elements of resin of jalap, identical with jalapin and convolvulin. It is hard, and insoluble in ether.

**rhodeoretinic** (rō-dē-or'e-tin'ik), *a.* [*< rhodeoretin + -ic.*] Obtained from rhodeoretin.—**Rhodeoretinic acid**, an acid produced by treating rhodeoretin with alkalis.

**rhodes-wood** (rōdz'wūd), *n.* The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*: so called from its resemblance to rhodium-wood, and used for a similar purpose. See *rhodium-wood*. Also called *candlewood*.

**Rhodeus** (rō-dē-us), *n.* [*N.L. (Agassiz, 1836), < Gr. ῥόδον, of roses, < ῥόδον, rose: see rose.*] The typical genus of *Rhodeina*. *R. amarus* (the bitterling in German) is the typical species.

**Rhodian** (rō-di-an), *a. and n.* [= *F. Rhodien*, < *L. Rhodius*, Rhodian, < *Rhodus*, *Rhodos*, < *Gr. ῥόδον*, the isle of Rhodes.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, southwest of Asia Minor.—**Rhodian laws**, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea.—**Rhodian pottery**. See *pottery*, and cut under *amphora*.—**Rhodian school of sculpture**, an important school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the celebrated group known as the *Laocon* is the capital work. The ar-



Rhodian School of Sculpture.—The *Laocon*, in the Vatican. (The figures in the foreground are omitted.)

tists of this school sought their inspiration in the works of Lycaeus. The intensity of expression attained in the *Laocon* has never been surpassed, and its exaggerations are redeemed by its real power. The group, however, falls far short of the supreme excellence attributed to it by Pliny and by the art amateurs of the end of the eighteenth century. The Rhodian school is intimately connected with that of Pergamum.

**II. n.** A native or an inhabitant of Rhodes.

**rhoding** (rō-ding), *n.* *Naut.*, either of the brass boxes for the brake of a ship's pump.

**rhodiochlorid, rhodiochloride** (rō-di-ō-klor'id, -id or -rid), *n.* [*< rhodium + chlorid, chlorid.*] In *chem.*, a double chlorid of rhodium and the alkali metals.

**Rhodiola** (rō-di-ō-lā), *n.* [*N.L. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + δια-, -dia.*] A former genus of alpine plants belonging to the natural order *Crassulaceae*, now made a section of *Sedum* (which see).

**Rhodites** (rō-dī-tēs), *n.* [*N.L. (Hartig, 1810), < Gr. ῥόδον, pertaining to a rose (applied to wine flavored with roses), < ῥόδον, rose: see rose.*] A notable genus of gall-flies of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidae*, having the hypopygium shaped like a plowshare, the marginal cell of the fore wings completely closed, and the claws of the hind tarsi entire. All of the species make galls on the rose. *R. rose* produces the mossy rose gall, or bodeg ar. (See *bodeg ar*). *R. radicum* produces root galls. Seven species are known in North America, and five in Europe.

**rhodium** (rō-dī-um), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ῥόδον, made of roses, rose-like, < ῥόδον, a rose: see rose.*] Chemical symbol, *Rh*; atomic weight, 103 (Jörgensen). A metal discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. Rhodium fuses in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, but with greater difficulty than platinum. When fused it is grayish-white, resembling aluminum in luster and color, and has a specific gravity of 12.1. When pure it is almost insoluble in acids, but in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqua regia. Of all the metals of the platinum group rhodium is the one most easily attacked by chlorine.—*Oil of rhodium*. See *oil*.

**rhodium-gold** (rō-dī-um-gōld), *n.* A doubtful variety of native gold, said to contain a considerable amount of rhodium.

**rhodium-wood** (rō-dī-um-wūd), *n.* [*N.L. lignum rhodium, rosewood: see rhodium and rose-wood.*] A sweet-scented wood from the root

and stem of two shrubs, *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, found in the Canaries. It has been an article of commerce, and from it was distilled an essential oil used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but now replaced by artificial compounds. The name is applied also, at least in the form *rhodes-wood*, to the similar wood of *Amyris balsamifera* of the West Indies, etc., also called *candlewood*.

**rhodizite** (rō-dī-zit), *n.* [So called because it colors the blowpipe-flame red; < *Gr. ῥοδίζω*, be like a rose (< ῥόδον, rose), + *-ite*.] A rare borate of aluminum and potassium, occurring in minute isometric crystals resembling boracite in form. It is known only from the vicinity of Ekaterinburg in the Urals.

**rhodochrome** (rō-dō-krōm), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + χρώμα, color.*] A mineral of a compact or granular structure and reddish color. Like the related crystallized mineral kammererite, it is classified as a chromiferous variety of the chlorite penninite.

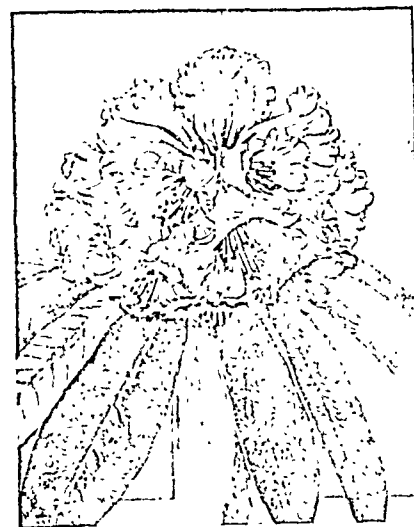
**rhodochrosite** (rō-dō-kro'sīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + χρῶμα, a coloring, + -ite.*] Native manganese proto carbonate, a mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals, or massive with rhombohedral cleavage, usually of a delicate rose-red color. It is isomorphous with the other rhombohedral carbonates, calcite or calcium carbonate, siderite or iron carbonate, etc. Also called *dialogite*.

**Rhodocrinidae** (rō-dō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Rhodocrinus + -idae.*] A family of *Crinoidae*, typified by the genus *Rhodocrinus*, having five basals, five parabasals or subradials, and ten or twenty branched rays; the rose-enerinites, chiefly of the Carboniferous formation.

**rhodocrinite** (rō-dō-krī-nīt), *n.* [*< N.L. Rhodocrinus + -ite.*] An enerinite of the genus *Rhodocrinus*; a rose-enerinite.

**Rhodocrinus** (rō-dō-krī-nus), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + κρίνον, lily.*] A genus of Paleozoic enerinites, or fossil crinoids, with a cylindrical or slightly pentagonal column of many joints, perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal; the rose-enerinites.

**Rhododendron** (rō-dō-den'dron), *n.* [*N.L. (Linnaeus, 1753), < Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον, the oleander, < ῥόδον, rose, + δένδρον, tree.*] 1. A large genus of shrubs of the order *Ericaceae* and tribe *Rhodoreae*. It is characterized by a broad, spreading, and oblique corolla, usually with five imbricating lobes; eight to ten stamens, the anthers opening by pores; and a five- to twenty-celled ovary with numerous ovules in many crowded rows, the seeds appendaged. There are about 170 species, natives of the mountains of Europe, Asia, the Malay archipelago, and North America, most abundant in the Himalayas. They are commonly shrubs, less often trees, smooth, hairy, woolly, or scurfy, and often with whorled branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, most often crowded at the ends of the branches. Their handsome flowers are commonly borne in corymbs, and have conspicuous, more or less unequal, long, slender, and curving stamens, with long hairs clothing their base.



Rhododendron grande (Himalayas).

The fruit is a woolly pod, splitting septically from the apex into valves, and filled with seeds like fine sawdust, each containing a cylindrical embryo and fleshy albumen. Most of the species, and all of those best known, produce their new growths below the flowers, which form a terminal inflorescence destitute of leaves, and developed from a large scaly bud. The leaves in the typical species, forming the section *Rhododendron* proper, are evergreen and coriaceous; but they are deciduous in the sections *Azalea* and *Tsusi*, which include the American species commonly known as *azaleas*, and produce leaves closely encircling the flowers, or, in *Tsusi*, mixed with them. The flowers, nearly or quite 2 inches across, often reach in *R. Aucklandiæ* a breadth of 6 inches. See *pink-flower*.

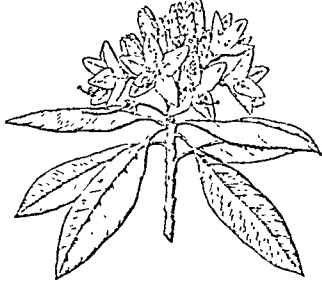


Rhododendron

5157

rhomb

2. [l. c.] Any one of the many species of the above genus, belonging to the section *Rhododendron*; the rose-bay. The rhododendrons are handsome shrubs, much cultivated for their evergreen leathery leaves and profusion of beautifully formed and colored flowers. The ordinary species of American outdoor plantations is *R. Catawbiense*, the Catawba or Carolina rhododendron, hybridized with the more tender exotics *R. Ponticum* and *R. arboreum*. The Catawba species grows from 3 to 6, rarely 20, feet high, has oval or oblong leaves and broadly bell-shaped lilac-purple or (in culture) variously colored flowers. It is native in the Alleghenies from Virginia southward. It has also been largely cultivated in Europe, and there are hundreds of varieties. The great rhododendron (or laurel), *R. maximum*, abounds in the Al-



Flowering Branch of the Great Laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*).

leghenies, and is found as far north as Maine and Canada. It is commonly taller than *R. Catawbiense*, with narrower leaves, and flowers pink or nearly white with a greenish throat. It is a fine species, but much less cultivated than the last; it affords some by birds. The Californian rhododendron, *R. Californicum*, resembles the Catawba rhododendron, but has more showy flowers. It deserves cultivation, and has proved hardy in England. The Pontic rhododendron, *R. Ponticum*, is the most common species of European gardens, hardly only as a low shrub in the northern United States. *R. arboreum*, the tree rhododendron, is a fine Himalayan species, 25 feet high, with the leaves silvery-white beneath, and the flowers scarlet varying to white. The Lapland rhododendron, *R. Lapponicum*, is a dwarf arctic and alpine species of both hemispheres, growing prostrate in broad tufts. The Siberian or Dahurian rhododendron, *R. Dauricum*, a dwarf species, somewhat cultivated, bears its bright rose-purple flowers on naked shoots in early spring.—Indian rhododendron. See *Metastoma*.

**Rhodomela** (rō-dom'e-lā), n. [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *mēla*, black.] A genus of marine algae of the class *Floridæ* and type of the suborder *Rhodomelæ*. The fronds are dark-red, filiform or subcompressed and pinately decomposed, with filiform branches, the tetraspores tripartite, the cystocarps sessile or pedicellate, and the spores pyriform. The genus is small, and mostly confined to high latitudes in both hemispheres. There are two species or forms on the New England coast.

**Rhodomelaceæ** (rō'dō-mē-lā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Harvey, 1849), < *Rhodomela* + -aceæ.] Same as *Rhodomelæ*.

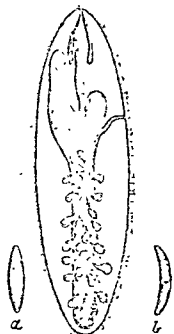
**Rhodomeleæ** (rō-dō-mē'lē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Agardh, 1841), < *Rhodomela* + -eæ.] A suborder of florideous algae, named from the genus *Rhodomela*. This is the largest suborder of the *Floridæ*, and contains many of the most beautiful seaweeds. It is characterized mainly by the cystocarpic fruit, which is external and has the spores borne separately on short stalks. The fronds are usually filiform and branching.

**rhodomontade**, a. and n. See *rodmontade*.

**rhodonite** (rō'dō-nit), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *-ite*.] Native manganese silicate, sometimes containing zinc or calcium: a mineral occurring massive, rarely in distinct crystals, of a fine rose-red or pink color. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone.

**Rhodope** (rō'dō-pē), n. [NL. (Küller, 1847), prob. < Gr. *Ῥοδόπη*, Rhodope, a Thracian nymph.] A remarkable genus, type of the family *Rhodopidæ*, based on *R. veranyi*. This little creature exhibits such equivocal characters that it has been considered by some as a planarian worm, by others as an abranchiate mollusk, though it has no odontophore.

**rhodophane** (rō'dō-fān), n. [*Gr. rhōdōs*, rose, + *-phane*, appearing, < *φαίνωμαι*, appear.] A red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds. The pigment is held in solution by a fatty body.



*Rhodospirillum rubrum*. a, top view; b, side view; c, longitudinal section (enlarged).

**rhodophyl**, **rhodophyll** (rō'dō-fil), n. [*Gr. rhōdōs*, red, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] The compound pigment of the red alga.

**rhodophyllite** (rō-dō-fil'it), n. [*Gr. rhōdōs*, rose, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*.] In mineral, a variety of penninite from Texas in Pennsylvania, of a reddish color, and peculiar in containing a small percentage of chromium sesquioxide.

**rhodophyllous** (rō-dō-fil'us), a. [*Gr. rhodophyll* + -ous.] In bot., containing rhodophyll; like rhodophyll.

Cytoplasm mostly rhodophyllous.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 213.

**Rhodopidæ** (rō-dop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhodope* + -idæ.] A family of simple marine invertebrates of uncertain relationship, typified by the genus *Rhodope*. They are of an elongate flattened form, somewhat convex dorsally, and destitute of mantle, dorsal appendages, tentacles, branchiae, and odontophore. The digestive tube is very simple, and there is no pharynx, kidney, or heart. The family has been referred to the nudibranchiate gastropods and to the turbellarians. See cut under *Rhodope*.

**Rhodopsin** (rō-dop'sin), n. [*Gr. rhōdōs*, rose, + *ψιν*, view, + *-in*.] Visual purple; a pigment found in the outer segments of the retinal rods. It is quickly bleached by light, but the purple color is regained by placing the pigment in the dark. In the normal retina it is restored by the action of the pigmentary layer of cells.

**Rhodora** (rō-dō'rā), n. [NL. (Duhamel du Monceau, 1767), so called from the rose-colored flowers; < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose (see *rose*), the NL. word being based, as to form, on the L. *rhodora*, a plant, *Spiræa Ulmaria* or *Aruncus*, and said to be a Gallic word.] 1. A former genus of *Ericaceæ*, now included in *Rhododendron*, section *Asaleæ*, but still giving name to the tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It was set apart chiefly on account of its prominently two-lipped flower, of which the lower lip consists of two petals, completely separate, or much more nearly so than the three divisions of the upper lip. There was but one species. See def. 2.

2. [l. c.] A low deciduous shrub, *Rhododendron Rhodora* (*Rhodora Canadensis*), a native of cold and wet wooded places from Pennsylvania northward, often covering acres with its delicate rosy flowers, which appear before the leaves.

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,  
I found the fresh *Rhodora* in the woods,  
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook; . . .  
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,  
Made the black water with their beauty gay.  
Emerson, The *Rhodora*.

**Rhodoreæ** (rō-dō'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Don, 1834), < *Rhodora* + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ericaceæ*, characterized by a septicidal capsular fruit, deciduous, imbricated, and commonly gamopetalous corolla, and shrubby habit. It includes 16 genera, chiefly of northern regions and mountains, often very showy in blossom, as in the genera *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia*, *Ledum*, and *Rhodothamnus*. See *Rhodora* and *Asaleæ*.

**rhodosperm** (rō'dō-spērm), n. [*Gr. Rhodospermeæ*.] An individual alga of the class *Rhodospirumæ*.

**Rhodospirumæ** (rō-dō-spēr'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A name employed by Harvey for the red or purple alga, which are now placed under Agardh's older name *Floridæ*.

**rhodospermin** (rō-dō-spēr'min), n. [*Gr. rhōdōs*, rose, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-in*.] Crystalloids of proteid bodies found in the *Floridæ*, forming the red coloring matter.

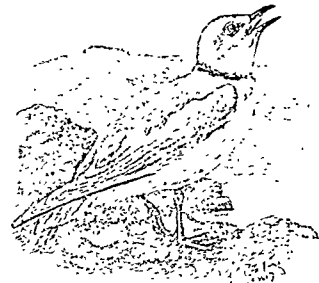
**Rhodosporeæ** (rō-dō-spō'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *σπώρας*, seed, + *-eæ*.] Same as *Rhodospirumæ*.

**Rhodostaurotic** (rō'dō-stā-rot'ik), a. [Intended as a translation into Gr. form of *Rosicrucian*; < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *σταυρός*, cross, + *-otic*. Cf. Gr. *σταυρωτικός*, crossed, cruciform.] Rosicrucian.

Outs, . . .  
The good old hermit, that was said to dwell  
Here in the forest without trees, that built  
The castle in the air, where all the brethren  
*Rhodostaurotic* live.  
B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Isles.

**Rhodostethia** (rō-dō-stē'thi-jī), n. [NL. (Macgillivray, 1842), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *στέθος*, the breast.] A genus of *Laridæ*, so called from the rose-tint of the breast, unique in the family in having the tail cuneate: the wedge-tailed gulls. Ross's rosy gull, *R. rosea*, is the only species, inhabiting the arctic regions. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of birds, but has lately been found abundantly on the arctic coast of Alaska. It is white, rose-tinted, with black collar, wing-tips, and bill, red feet, and pearl-blue mantle: the length is 14 inches. Also called *Rossia*. See cut in next column.

**Rhodothamnus** (rō-dō-tham'nus), n. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1830), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *θάμνος*,



Rosy or Wedge-tailed Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*).

bush.] A genus of small shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by having a wheel-shaped corolla and ten long stamens, and terminal, solitary, and long peduncled flowers. The only species, *R. Chamaecistus*, is a native of the Austrian and Italian Alps. It is a low branching shrub with scattered short-petioled leaves, which are elliptical-lanceolate, entire, evergreen, and shining. It bears rose-colored flowers, large for the size of the plant, with spreading and curving stamens, the long slender peduncles and the calyx glandular-hairy. The whole plant in habit and flower resembles an azalea. The fruit is an erect five-furrowed globose capsule. Sometimes called *ground-cistus*, translating the specific name.

**rhodotilite** (rō-dot'i-lit), n. [*Gr. rhōdōs*, rose, + *τίλος*, down, + *-ite*.] A mineral found at Pajsberg in Sweden, having the same composition as *inselite*.

**Rhodymenia** (rō-di-mē-ni-jī), n. [NL. (Greville, 1830), < Gr. *rhōdōs*, rose, + *ῥυμή*, membrane: see *hymen*.] A genus of marine algae of the class *Floridæ*, giving its name to the order *Rhodymeniacæ* (which see for characters). See *dulse*, *dillisk*.

**Rhodymeniacæ** (rō-di-mē-ni-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhodymenia* + -aceæ.] An order of florideous seaweeds of purplish or blood-red color. The root is disk-like or branched, much matted: the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or filiform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. *Rhodymenia palmata*, or *dulse*, is a well-known example. Many of the species of the genus *Gracilaria* are largely used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, etc., and as substitutes for glue. One of them is the *agar-agar* of the Chinese.

**rhœadic** (rē-ad'ik), a. [*Gr. Rhœas* (*Rhœad-*) (see def.) < Gr. *ρῶας* (*ρῶας*), a kind of poppy] + *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from the poppy *Papaver Rhœas*.—**Rhœadic acid**, one of the coloring principles in the petals of *Papaver Rhœas*.

**rhœadine** (rē-ā-din), n. [*Gr. rhœadine* (see *rhœadic*) + *-ine*.] A crystallizable alkaloid (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>) found in *Papaver Rhœas*. It is non-poisonous.

**rhœagenine** (rē-āj'e-nin), n. [*Gr. Rhœas* (see *rhœadic*) + *-gen* + *-ine*.] A base, isomeric with *rhœadine*, found in acidified solutions of *rhœadine*.

**rhomb** (romb), n. [*OF. rhombe*, F. *rhombe* = Sp. *lt. rombo* = Pg. *rombo*, < L. *rhombus*, ML. also *rhombus*, *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a kind of fish, in LL. a rhomb in geometry, ML. also a point of the compass, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, *ῥήμβος*, a spinning-top or wheel, a magic wheel, a spinning or whirling motion, also a rhomb in geometry, a lozenge, < *ῥέμβην*, revolve, totter, nasalized form of *ῥέμβην*, sink, fall, be unsteady. Doublet of *rhumb*, *rhumb*.] 1. In geom., an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two being obtuse and two acute.

See how in wall-like muster they appear.  
In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings.  
Milton, P. R., vii. 369.

2. In crystal., a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—3. In zool., a pair of semirhombus forming a rhombic figure, as certain plates of cystic erinoids.—4. A material circle. [Rare.]

That swift  
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppos'd,  
Invisible close above all stars, the wheel  
Of day and night; which needs not thy belkif  
If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day  
Travelling east, and with her part averse  
From the sun's beam meet night, her other part  
Still luminous by his ray.  
Milton, P. R., vii. 369.

Fresnel's rhomb, a rhomb of crown-glass, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after under-



Rhomb.

going within the rhomb, at its outer faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which becomes plane-polarized again on being transmitted through a second Fresnel's rhomb.—Pectinated rhomb, in crinoids, a hydrosipre.

**rhombarsenite** (rom-bär'se-nit), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + E. arsenite.*] Same as *claudette*.

**rhombi**, *n.* Plural of *rhombus*.

**rhombic** (rom'bik), *a.* [= *F. rhombique*; as *rhomb + -ic*.] 1. Having the figure of a rhomb. —2. In *zool.*, approaching the form of a rhomb or diamond, usually with the angles a little rounded. —3. In *crystal.*, often used as an equivalent of *orthorhombic*: as, the *rhombic pyroxenes* (that is, those crystallizing in the orthorhombic system). —4. In *bot.*, oval, but somewhat angular at the sides. —Longitudinally *rhombic*, having, as a rhomb, the longer diameter in a postero-anterior direction. —*Rhombic dodecahedron*, *octahedron*, etc. See the nouns. —*Rhombic pyroxenes*. See *pyroxene*. —Transversely *rhombic*, having the longer diameter of the rhomb across the length of the body or organ.

**rhombical** (rom'bi-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + -al.*] Same as *rhombic*.

**rhombicosidodecahedron** (rom-bi'kō-si-dō'-dek-a-hē-dron), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, rhombus, + εἰκοσι, twenty, + δώδεκα, dodecahedron.*] A solid having twenty-six faces, twelve belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty to the icosahedron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has its dodecahedral faces pentagonal, its icosahedral faces triangular, and its triacontahedral faces square; while the other has the dodecahedral faces decagonal, the icosahedral faces hexagonal, and the triacontahedral faces square. The latter is commonly called a *truncated icosidodecahedron*, a misleading designation.

**rhombicuboctahedron** (rom'bi-kū-bok-tē-hē-dron), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + κύβος, cube, + ὀκτάεδρον, neut. of ὀκτάεδρος, eight-sided (see octahedron).*] A solid having twenty-six faces, formed by the surfaces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has the cube and dodecahedral faces squares, and the octahedral faces triangles, while the other has the cube faces octagons, the octahedral faces hexagons, and the dodecahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated cuboctahedron*, a misleading designation.

**rhombiform** (rom'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*L. rhombus, rhomb, + forma, form.*] Shaped like a rhomb; rhombic; rhomboid. In *entom.*, noting parts which are of the same thickness throughout, the horizontal section being a rhomb. as, *rhombiform joints* of the antennae.

**Rhombigena** (rom-bij'e-ni), *n. pl.* [NL.] A variant of *Rhombogena*.

**rhombo-atloideus** (rom-bō-at-loi'dē-us), *n.*; *pl. rhombo-atloides* (-i). [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + NL. atla (as) (see atlas, 3) + -oides.*] A muscular slip, occasionally arising from one or two lower cervical or upper dorsal spines, and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.

**Rhombochirus** (rom-bō-ki-rus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1863), *Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + χίρ, hand (with ref. to the pectoral fin).*] A genus of *Echeneididae* or remoras, differing from *Remora* in the structure



*Rhombochirus etre hir*

of the pectoral fins, which are short and broad, somewhat rhombic in outline, and with flat, stiff, partially ossified rays. There is but one species, *R. osteochir* (so named from the bony pectoral rays), occurring from the West Indies to Cape Cod.

**rhombocæle** (rom-bō-sē-lē), *n.* [*NL. rhombocælia.*] Same as *rhombocælia*. *Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March 21, 1885, p. 326.

**rhombocælia** (rom-bō-sē-li-ē), *n.*; *pl. rhombocæliae* (-æ). [NL., *Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + κοιλία, cavity; see caelia.*] The sinus rhomboidalis of the myelon: a dilatation of the cavity of the spinal cord in the sacral region. This is a sort of ventricle, or enlargement of the hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord, observable in many vertebrate embryos, representing to some extent the complicated and persistent system of ventricles in the opposite end of the same neural axis; but it is not often well marked in adults. It is most notable and persistent in birds, in which class it presents the figure which has suggested the term *sinus rhomboidalis* and its later synonym *rhombocælia* or *rhombocæle*, applied conformably with a recent system of naming the several calices of the cerebrospinal axis. See *cut* under *protophylla*.

**rhombocælian** (rom-bō-sē-li-ān), *a.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + -ian.*] Pertaining to the rhombocælia, or having its characters.

**Rhomboganoidei** (rom'bō-ga-noi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + NL. Ganoidei.*] An order of fishes: same as *Ginglymodi*.

**rhombogen** (rom'bō-jen), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + -gen.*] The infusoriform embryo of a nematoid worm: one of the phases or stages of a nematoid embryo: distinguished from *nematogen*. See *cut* under *Diejema*.

**Rhombogena** (rom-bō-jē-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of rhombogenus*; see *rhombogenous*.] Those *Diejemida* which give rise to infusoriform embryos. See *cut* under *Diejema*.

**rhombogenic** (rom-bō-jen'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + -γενής, producing; see -gen.*] Producing infusoriform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the character of a rhombogen.

**rhombogenous** (rom-bō-jō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + -γενής, producing; see -gen.*] Producing infusoriform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the character of a rhombogen.

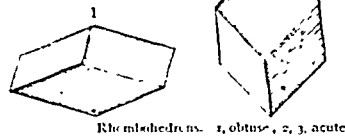
**rhombohedron** (rom-bō-hē-dral), *a.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + -εδρον, -edron.*] 1. In *geom.*, of or pertaining to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron. —2. In *crystal.*, relating to a system of forms of which the rhombohedron is taken as the type. They are embraced in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. See *hexagonal*. —**Rhombohedral carbonates**, the isomorphous group of the native carbonates of calcium (calcite), of magnesium (magnesite), of iron (siderite), of manganese (rhodochrosite), of zinc (smithsonite), and the intermediate compounds, as the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium (dolomite), etc. These all crystallize in rhombohedrons and related forms with closely similar angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohedron varying from 105° to 107°. —**Rhombohedral tetartohedron**. See *tetartohedron*.

**rhombohedrally** (rom-bō-hē-dral-i), *adv.* In a rhombohedral form; as a rhombohedron.

It (nordenskjöldite) crystallizes rhombohedrally with  $a : c = 1 : 0.8221$ , and is tabular in habit. *American Naturalist*, XXIV, 361.

**rhombohedric** (rom-bō-hē-drik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + -εδρικός, -edric.*] Same as *rhombohedral*. *Lommel, Light (trans.)*, p. 290.

**rhombohedron** (rom-bō-hē-dron), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + ἔδρα, base.*] In *geom.* and *crystal.*, a solid bounded by six rhombic planes. In crystallography a rhombohedron is usually regarded as a hemihedral form of the double hexagonal pyramid. It may be obtuse or acute, according as the terminal angle—that is, the angle over one of the edges which meet in the vertex—is greater or less than 90°.



Rhombhedron. 1, obtuse; 2, 3, acute.

**rhomboid** (rom'boid), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. rhombide*, *F. rhomboide* = *Sp. It. romboide* = *Pg. rhombide*, *L. rhomboides*, *Gr. ῥόμβοειδής, rhomboid-shaped*, *Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. *a.* Having a form like or approaching that of a rhomb; having the shape of a rhomboid (see II., 1); rhomboidal. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, rhombiform, as a muscle or ligament; pertaining to the rhomboid or rhomboidium. (b) In *bot.*, imperfectly rhombic with obtuse angles, as some leaves. —**Rhomboid ligament**. Same as *rhomboidium*. —**Rhomboid muscle**. Same as *rhomboidius*.

II. 1. In *geom.*, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a non-equilateral oblique parallelogram. —2. In *crystal.*, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other. —3. In *anat.*, a rhomboid.

**rhomboidal** (rom-boi'dal), *a.* [= *F. rhomboidal* = *Sp. It. romboide*; as *rhomboid + -al*.] Having the shape of a rhomboid.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhomboidal surfaces whose sides are parallel.  *Brewster, Treatise on Optics*, II, 22.

**Rhomboidal fossa**, the fourth ventricle of the brain. —**Rhomboidal porgy**. See *porgy*. —**Rhomboidal sinus**, the fourth ventricle.

**rhomboidæa**, *n.* Plural of *rhomboidium*.

**rhomboidel**, *n.* Plural of *rhomboidens*.

**rhomboides** (rom-boi'des), *n.* [*L. rhomboides*, *Gr. ῥόμβοειδής, neut. of ῥόμβος, rhomb, + εἶδος, form; see rhomboid.*] 1. A rhomboid. [Rare.]

See them under sail in all their lawn and sarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, II, 24. [cap.] [NL.] An old genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1745.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *De Blainville*, 1824.

**rhomboidium** (rom-boi'dē-um), *n.*; *pl. rhomboidia* (-ia). [NL.; see *rhomboid*.] In *anat.*, the ligament which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib; the rhomboid ligament: so called from its rhombic form in man.

**rhomboides** (rom-boi'dē-us), *n.*; *pl. rhomboides* (-i). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle); see *rhomboid*.] Either of two muscles, major and minor, which connect the last cervical vertebra and several upper dorsal vertebrae with the vertebral border of the scapula.—**Rhomboides occipitalis**, an additional muscle sometimes found running parallel with the rhomboides minor, from the scapula to the occipital bone.

**rhomb-solid** (romb'sol'id), *n.* A solid generated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diagonal. It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases.

**rhomb-spar** (romb'spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

**rhombus** (rom'bus), *n.*; *pl. rhombi* (-bi). [L.: see *rhomb*.] 1. Same as *rhomb*. —2. [cap.] An obsolete constellation, near the south pole. —3. [NL.] In *ichth.*: (a) [cap.] A genus of *Stromateidae*, generally united with *Stromateus*. *Lacépède*, 1800. (b) The Linnean specific name of the turbot (as *Pleuronectes rhombus*), and later [cap.] a generic name of the same (as *Rhombus maximus*), and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera. *Cuvier*, 1817.

**rhonchal** (rong'kal), *a.* [*Gr. ῥόγχος, rhonchus*.] Relating or pertaining to rhonchus.—**Rhonchal fremitus**, a vibration or thrill felt in palpating the chest wall when there is mucus or other secretion in the bronchial tubes or a cavity.

**rhonchial** (rong'ki-al), *a.* Same as *rhonchal*. **rhonchisonant** (rong'ki-sō-nant), *a.* [*L. rhonchisonus*, snorting (said of the rhinoceros), *L. rhonchus*, a snoring, snorting, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Snorting. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

**rhonchus** (rong'kus), *n.* [= *F. rhoncus* = *Sp. Pg. ronco*, *L. rhonchus*, *Gr. ῥόγχος, rhonchos*, prop. *ῥέγος*, a snoring, snorting, *ῥέγος*, rarely *ῥέγος*, snore, snort.] A rale, usually a bronchial or cavernous rale.—**Cavernous rhonchus**, a cavernous rale.—**Cavernulous rhonchus**, a small cavernous rale.—**Rhonchus sibilans**, a sibilant rale.—**Rhonchus sonorus**, a sonorous rale.

**rhone** (rōn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *rone*².

**rhopalie** (rō-pal'ik), *a.* [= *F. rhopalique*, *L. rhopalicus*, *Gr. ῥοπαλῖος, lit. like a club (increasing gradually in size from one end to the other), ῥοπαλῖος (ML. rhopalum), a club, ῥέπειν, incline.*] In *anc. pros.*, noting a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than that preceding it. Also spelled *ropalie*.

**Rhopalocera** (rō-pa-los'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1840), neut. *pl. of rhopalocerus*: see *rhopaloceros*.] One of two suborders of *Lepidoptera*, characterized by the clubbed or knobbed antennae (whence the name); the butterflies, or diurnal lepidopterous insects; contrasted with *Heterocera*, the nocturnal lepidopterous insects, or moths. In a few exceptional cases the antennae are filiform, pectinate, or otherwise modified. The wings are elevated when at rest, and there is no bristle connecting the two wings of the same side. The larvae are very variable, but are generally not hairy, and never spin cocoons. Five families are usually recognized, the *Nymphalidae*, *Erycinidae* (or *Lemonidae*), *Lycaenidae*, *Paralydidae*, and *Heperidae*. The genera (including synonyms) are 7,000 or more in number; the species are estimated at 7,000. About 400 species inhabit Europe, while about 625 are known in America north of Mexico.

**rhopaloceral** (rō-pa-los'e-rāl), *a.* [*Gr. ῥοπαλῖος, rhopalus, + -al.*] Same as *rhopaloceros*.

A wealth of illustration to which *rhopaloceral* literature was hitherto a stranger. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 19.

**rhopaloceros** (rō-pa-los'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. rhopaloceros*, *Gr. ῥοπαλῖος, a club, + κέρας, a horn.*] Having clubbed antennae, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Rhopalocera*, or having their characters.

**Rhopalodina** (rō'pa-lō-dī-ni), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ῥοπαλῖος, a club, + -ina* (meaningless) + *-ina*.] The only genus of *Rhopalodiniæ*. *R. lageniformis* is the only species. *J. E. Gray*, 1848. **Rhopalodiniæ** (rō'pa-lō-dī-ni-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ῥοπαλῖος, a club, + -ina*.] A family of diæcious tetrapneumonous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*. They have separate sexes, four water-lungs or respiratory trees, a lageniform body

with the mouth and anus at the same end of it, five oral and five anal ambulators, ten oral tentacles and calcareous plates, ten anal papillæ and plates, and two-rowed pedicels. They are sometimes called *sea-gourds*.

**Rhopalodon** (rô-pal'ô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥοπαλόν*, a club, + *ὄδον* (ôdon) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil dinosaurs from the Permian of Russia, based on remains exhibiting club-shaped teeth, as *R. wangenheimi*. Fischer.

**Rhopalonema** (rô-pa-lô-né-mî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥοπαλόν*, a club, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A notable genus of trachymedusæ of the family *Trachymedusæ*, represented by such species as *R. celatum* of the Mediterranean. Gegenbaur.

**rhotacize**, *v. i.* See *rhotacize*.

**rhotacism** (rô'ta-sizm), *n.* [= *F. rhotacisme*, < L.L. *rhotacismus*, < LGr. *ῥωτακισμός*, < *ῥωτακίζω*, *rhotacize*; see *rhotacize*.] 1. Too frequent use of *r*.—2. Erroneous pronunciation of *r*; utterance of *r* with vibration of the uvula.

Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong *rhotacism* which they denoted by the double *rr*, and which Camden and Fuller notice as peculiar to the people of Carlton in Leicestershire.

Southey, *The Doctor*, cccxlii.

3. Conversion of another sound, as *s*, into *r*.

That too many exceptions to the law of *rhotacism* in Latin exist has been felt by many scholars, but no one has ventured a theory that would explain them en masse.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 492.

Also spelled *rotacism*.

**rhotacize** (rô'ta-sîz), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *rhotacized*, ppr. *rhotacizing*. [< LGr. *ῥωτακίζω*, make overmuch or wrong use of *r*, < *ῥω*, rho, the letter *r*, *v.* Cf. *iotacism*.] 1. To use *r* too frequently.—2. To make wrong use of *r*; pronounce *r* with vibration of the uvula instead of the tip of the tongue.—3. To convert other sound, as *s*, into *r*; substitute *r* in pronunciation.

Latin, Umbrian, and other *rhotacizing* dialects.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1883, p. 82.

Also spelled *rhotacise*, *rotacize*, *rotacise*.

**rhubarb** (rô'bârb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod *E.* also *rheubarb*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbe*; < OF. *reubarbe*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbe*, *reubarbare*, *F. rhubarbe* = *Pr. reubarba* = *Cat. reubarbaro* = *Sp. reubarba* = *Pg. reubarbo*, *reubarbo* = *It. reubarbaro*, *reubarbaro*, formerly *rabbarbaro* = *D. reubarber* = *G. reubarber* = *Dan. Sw. reubarber* (Turk. *rubâs*), < ML. *reubarbarum*, *reubarbarum*, also *reubarbarum*, for *rheum barbarum*, < Gr. *ῥῆμα βαρβαρον* *rhubarb*, *ῥῆμα*, *rhubarb* (*ῥῆμα*, ML. *rhoma*, being appar. a deriv. or orig. an adj. form of *Tu. the Rha*, or Volga river, whence *rhubarb* was also called *rha Ponticum*, 'Pontic rha' (see *rhapontic*), and *rha barbarum*, 'barbarous (i. e. foreign) rha': see *rha*, *Rheum*?, and *barbarous*.] 1. *n.* 1. The general name for plants of the genus *Rheum*, especially for species affording the drug *rhubarb* and the culinary herb of that name. The specific source of the official *rhubarb* is still partially in question; but it is practically



Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

settled that *R. officinale* is one of the probably several species which yield it. *R. palmatum*, *R. Franzeschii*, and *R. hybridum* also have some claims. The article is produced on the high table-lands of western China and eastern Tibet, and formerly reached the western market by the way of Russia and Turkey, being named accordingly. It is now obtained from China by sea (Chinese *rhubarb*), but is more mixed in quality, from lack of the rigorous Russian inspection. Various species, especially *R. Rhaponticum* and *R. palmatum*, have been grown in England and elsewhere in Europe for the root, but the product is inferior, from difference either of species or of conditions. The common garden rhubarb is *R. Rhaponticum* and its varieties. It is native from the Volga to central Asia, and was introduced into England about 1573. Its leaves were early used as a pot-herb, but the now common use of its tender acidulous leafstalks as a spring substitute for fruit

in making tarts, pies, etc., is only of recent date. Attempts to use it as a wine-plant have not been specially successful. Some other species have a similar acid quality. From their stature and huge leaves, various *rhubarbs* produce striking scenic effects, especially *R. Emodi*, the Nepal rhubarb, which grows 5 feet high and has wrinkled leaves veined with red; and still more the better-formed *R. officinale*. A finer and most remarkable species is *R. nobile*, the Sikhim rhubarb, which presents a conical tower of imbricating foliage a yard or more high, the ample shining-green root-leaves passing into large straw-colored bracts which conceal beautiful pink stipules and small green flowers. The root is very long, winding among the rocks. This plant is not easily cultivated.

2. The root of any medicinal rhubarb, or some preparation of it. Rhubarb is a much-prized remedy, remarkable as combining a cathartic with an astringent effect, the latter succeeding the former. It is also tonic and stomachic. It is administered in substance or in various preparations.

The patient that doth determine to receive a little *Rheubarb* sufficeth the bitterness it leaveth in the throat for the profit it doth him against his fever.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 242.

What rhubarb, cyme, or what purgative drug,

Would scour these English hence?

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3. 55.

3. The leafstalks of the garden rhubarb collectively; pie-plant.—*Bog-rhubarb*. See *Petasites*.—*Compound powder of rhubarb*. See *powder*.—*False rhubarb*, *Thalictrum flavum*.—*Monk's rhubarb*, the pitulene-dock, *Rumex Patientia*, probably from the use of its root like rhubarb; also, a species of meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—*Poor man's rhubarb*, *Thalictrum flavum*.

II. *a.* Resembling rhubarb; bitter.

But with your *rubarbe* words ye must contend

To gricue me worse.

Sir P. Sidney, *Astrophel and Stella*, xiv.

**rhubarbative**, *a.* [< *rhubarb* + *-ative*.] Like rhubarb; hence, figuratively, sour. [Rare.]

A man were better to lye under the hands of a Hangman than one of your *rhubarbative* faces.

Dekker, *Match Me In London*, iii.

**rhubarby** (rô'bârb-i), *a.* [< *rhubarb* + *-y*.] Like rhubarb; containing, or in some way qualified by, rhubarb.

**rhubb**, **rumb** (rumb or rum), *n.* [Formerly also *rhume*, *roomb*, *roumb*, *roumbe*; prob. < OF. *rhomb*, *rumb*, *rhomb*, a point of the compass, < Sp. *rumbo*, a course, point of the compass, = *Pg. rumbo*, *rumo*, a ship's course (*quarto do rumo*, a point of the compass), = *It. rombo*, < L. *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a rhombus, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a spinning-top, a magic wheel, a whirling motion, a rhomb in geometry: see *rhomb*.] 1. A vertical circle of the celestial sphere. So says Hutton; but if so, it is difficult to understand how Kepler (*Epitome Astron.*, II. 10), in order to explain def. 2, is driven to the trapezoidal figure of the points on the compass-card.

2. A point of the compass, a thirty-second part of the circle of the horizon, 11° 15' in azimuth.—3. The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian; a rhumb-line.

**rhubb-line** (rumb'lin), *n.* The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course—that is, always in the same direction relatively to the north point. For long courses, especially in high latitudes, the rhumb-line is not the shortest or geodetical line, which is substantially a great circle; for the rhumb-line evidently goes round and round the pole, approximating to the equiangular spiral. Also called *loxodromic curve*.

**rhubb-sailing** (rumb'sailing), *n.* In *navig.*, the course of a vessel when she keeps on the rhumb-line which passes through the place of departure and the place of destination. See *sailing*.

**rhume**, *n.* See *rhumb*.



Branch of Poison-ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) with Male Flowers. *a*, male flower; *b*, fruits.

**Rhus** (rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournéfort, 1700), < L. *rhus*, < Gr. *ῥοῖς*, sumac.] A genus of shrubs and trees, belonging to the tribe *Spondiææ* of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew-nut family. It is characterized by flowers with from four to ten stamens, a solitary ovule pendulous from a basilar stalk, a small four- to six-cleft calyx, and four to six imbricated petals unchanged after flowering. The leaves are pinnate, one- to three-foliate, or sometimes simple; the flowers are small, in axillary or terminal panicles; the fruit is a small compressed drupe. The plant often abounds in a caustic poisonous juice, sometimes exudes a varnish. There are about 120 species, found throughout subtropical and warm climates, but infrequent in the tropics. They are especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, also in eastern Asia; 4 species are found in southern Europe, a few in the East Indies and the Andes, and 13 in the United States. Several species, some useful for tanning, are known as *sumac*. (For poisonous American species, see *poison-ivy*, *poison-oak*, and *poisonwood*.) *R. Cotinus* is the smoke-tree, mist-tree, or purple fringe-tree. (See *smoke-tree*; also *young justie*, under *justie*.) A somewhat similar species, *R. cotinoides*, is known as *chittam-wood*. *R. vernicifera* is the Japanese lacquer-tree or varnish-tree. (See *lacquer-tree*.) The kindred black-varnish tree is of the genus *Melanorrhæa*. *R. succedanea* is the Japanese wax-tree. *R. semialata* bears the Chinese galls. *R. cuneata*, the lithy-tree of Chiffi, is a small tree with very hard useful wood. *R. integrifolia*, though often but a shrub, is said to be the local "mahogany" in Lower California. See cut in preceding column.

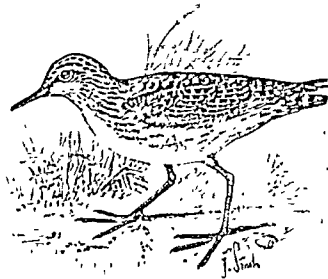
**rhuma** (rus'mî), *n.* [Also *rusma*; origin unknown.] A depilatory composed of lime, orpiment, and water, and called in the United States Dispensatory "Atkinson's depilatory." It is used not only for removing superfluous human hair, but also to some extent in tanning and tawing for removing hair from skins.

**rhacolite** (ri-ak'ô-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥακ* (*ῥακ*-), a stream (< *ῥέω*, flow), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given to the glassy feldspar (orthoclase) from Monte Somma in Italy. Also spelled *ryacolite*.

**Rhyacophila** (ri-ak'ô-fî-lî), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥακ* (*ῥακ*-), a stream, + *φιλέω*, love.] The typical genus of *Rhyacophilidæ*.

**Rhyacophilidæ** (ri-ak'ô-fî-lî-dô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyacophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Rhyacophila*. The larvæ inhabit fixed stone cases in torrents, and the pupæ are enclosed in a silken cocoon. The forms are numerous, and are mostly European.

**Rhyacophilus** (ri-ak'ô-fî-lî-us), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *ῥακ* (*ῥακ*-), a stream, + *φιλέω*, love.] A genus of *Sceloporidae*, belonging to the totanine section, having a slender bill little longer than the head and grooved to beyond the middle, legs comparatively short, a moderate basal web between the outer and middle toes, the plumage dark-colored above with small whitish spots, and the tail rounded, fully barred with black and white; the green sandpipers or solitary tattlers. The green sandpiper of Europe, *R. ochropus*, is the type. The similar American species is *R.*

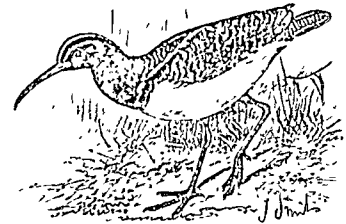


Solitary Sandpiper (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*).

*solitarius*, commonly called the *solitary sandpiper*, abundant about pools and in wet woods and fields throughout the greater part of the United States. It is 8½ inches long and 16 in extent of wings.

**rhyme**, **rhymeless**, etc. See *rime*, etc.

**Rhynchæa** (ring-kô'î), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Rhynchea*, *Rynchea*, *Rynchea*, *Rynchea*; prop. *Rhynchæna* (Gloger, 1849), < LGr. *ῥύνχαινα*, with a large snout, < Gr. *ῥύνχας*, snout,



South American Painted Snipe (*Rhynchæa semicollaris*).

muzzle (of swine, dogs, etc.), also a beak, bill (of birds), *cf. pūciv*, growl, snarl; *cf. L. rugire*, roar, bray, rumble; see *rut<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A peculiar genus of *Sceloporidae*, having the plumage highly variegated in both sexes, and the windpipe of the female singularly convoluted; the painted snipes. The female is also larger and handsomer than the male, to whom the duty of incubation is relegated. There are 4 widely distributed species—*R. capensis* of Africa, *R. bengalensis* of Asia, *R. australis* of Australia, and *R. semicollaris* of South America. More properly called by the prior name *Rostratula*.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. Zetterstedt, 1842.

**rhynchæan** (ring-kō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*cf. Rhynchæa* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* In ornith., pertaining to the genus *Rhynchæa*.

II. *n.* A snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*. Also *rhynchæan*.

**Rhynchæna** (ring-kō'nij), *n.* An emended form of *Rhynchæa*. Gloger, 1849.

**Rhynchæus** (ring-kō'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *χῆμα*, mane, cilium.] A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family of snout-beetles or *Curculionidae*, having twelve-jointed antennæ.

**Rhynchaspis** (ring-kas'pis), *n.* [NL., *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *ασπίς*, a shield.] A genus of *Anatida*; the shovelers; same as *Spatula*. Leach, 1824.

**Rhynchea**, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

**rhynchean**, *a.* and *n.* See *rhynchæan*.

**Rhyncheta** (ring-kō'tij), *n.* [NL., for *\*Rhynchochæta*, *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *χῆμα*, mane, cilium.] The typical genus of *Rhynchetidae*, containing free naked forms with only one tentacle, as *R. cyclopum*, an epizoeic species.

**Rhynchetidae** (ring-kō'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Rhyncheta* + *-idae*.] A family of suetorial tentaculiferous infusorians, represented by the genera *Rhyncheta* and *Urnula*, illoriente or loricate, with one or two tentacles and of parasitic habit.

**Rhynchites** (ring-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1796), *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Rhynchitidae*, having the pygidium exposed and the elytra with striae of punctures. It is a large and wide spread genus, comprising about 75 species, and represented in all parts of the world except in Polynesia. They are of a coppery, bronze, bluish or greenish color, and are found upon the flowers and leaves of shrubs. Thirteen species are known in the United States. *R. baccharis* is a handsome European species, which does great damage to the vine.

**Rhynchitidae** (ring-kī'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1874), *cf. Rhynchites* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous beetles or weevils, having the labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and toothed on inner and outer sides. It is a small but rather widely distributed group.

**Rhynchobdella** (ring-kōb-del'ā), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *ὄδρα*, leech.] A genus of opisthous fishes, typical of the family *Rhynchobdellidae*.

**Rhynchobdella** (ring-kōb-del'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *ὄδρα*, leech.] One of two orders of *Haradina*, contrasting with *Gnathobdella*; so named in some systems when the *Haradina* are raised to the rank of a class.

**Rhynchobdelloidei** (ring-kōb-del'oi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Rhynchobdella* + *-oidei*.] A family of opisthous fishes, typified by the genus *Rhynchobdella*; same as *Macracanthidae*.

**Rhynchocephala** (ring-kō-sef'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1820), *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. A family of abdominal fishes having a produced snout, including *Centrisca*, *Mormyrus*, and *Pistulirus*.—2. In *herpet*, same as *Rhynchocephalia*.

**Rhynchocephalia** (ring-kō-sef'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *κεφαλή*, head.] An order of *Reptilia*, having the skull monostylic and euocranial (with fixed quadrate bone and a columella), united mandibular rami, amphicoelous vertebrae, and no organs of copulation; named by Günther in 1867 from the genus *Rhynchocephalus* (or *Hatteria* or *Sphenodon*). See cut under *Hatteria*.

**rhynchocephalian** (ring-kō-sef'ā-li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*cf. Rhynchocephalia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhynchocephalia*, or having their characters; as, a *rhynchocephalian* type of structure; a *rhynchocephalian* lizard.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocephalia*.

**rhynchocephalous** (ring-kō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocephalian*.

**Rhynchoceti** (ring-kō-sē'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Rhynchocetus*, *q. v.*] The ziphioid whales; so called from the genus *Rhynchocetus*. See *Ziphiidae*.

**Rhynchocetus** (ring-kō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Eschricht, 1849), *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *κῆτος*, a whale; see *cetaceans*.] A genus of odontocete cetaceans; the toothed whales. See *Ziphius*.

**Rhynchocela** (ring-kō-sē'li), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *κεῖλος*, hollow.] A group

of proctuchous turbellarians, consisting of the nemerteans, and including all the *Proctucha* excepting the lowest forms called *Arhynchida*. The name was contrasted with *Dendrocoela* and *Rhabdocoela* when the nemerteans were included under *Turbellaria*, from which they are now generally excluded. See also figure of *Tetrastemma* under *Proctucha*, and cut under *Pilidium*.

**rhynchocelan** (ring-kō-sē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*cf. Rhynchocela* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocela*; nemertean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocela*; a nemertean.

**rhynchocèle** (ring-kō-sē'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocela*; nemertean.

**rhynchocelous** (ring-kō-sē'lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocelan*.

**Rhynchocyon** (ring-kōs'i-on), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1847), *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *κύων*, dog.] The typical genus of *Rhynchocyonidae*. There are



*Rhynchocyon petteri*

several species, which share with the macroscelidians the name *elphantoides*. *R. ceres* of Mozambique is about 8 inches long without the rat-like tail. *R. petteri* is another example.

**Rhynchocyonidae** (ring-kō-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Rhynchocyon* + *-idae*.] A family of small-saltatorial insectivorous mammals of eastern Africa, typified by the genus *Rhynchocyon*. They are closely related to *Macroscelididae*, but differ in having the ulna distinct from the radius, the skull broad between the orbits, distinct postorbital processes, all the feet four-toed, and the teeth thirty-six or thirty-four. The teeth are in each half-jaw, 1 or no incisors above and 3 below, 1 canine 3 premolars, and 3 molars above and below.

**rhynchodont** (ring-kō-dont), *a.* [*cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *ὄδρα*, (beak) = *E. tooth*.] In ornith., having the beak toothed, as a falcon.

**Rhynchoflagellata** (ring-kō-flaj-e-lā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., *nout. pl.* of *rhynchoflagellatus*; see *rhynchoflagellate*.] Lankester's name of the *Noctuidae*, regarded as the fourth class of corticate protozoans; so named from the large beak-like flagellum. See cut under *Noctuidae*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 860.

**rhynchoflagellate** (ring-kō-flaj-e-lāt), *a.* [*cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *NL. flagellum*; see *flagellate*.] Having a flagellum like a snout; of or pertaining to the *Rhynchoflagellata*.

**rhyncholite** (ring-kō-lit), *n.* [*cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, beak, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fossil beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod. Several pseudogenera have been based upon these beaks, as *Pachylenchus* and *Rhyncholenchus* of D'Orbigny, and *Conchorynchus* of De Blainville.

**Rhyncholophidae** (ring-kō-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Rhyncholophus* + *-idae*.] A family of arachnids. Koch.

**Rhyncholophus** (ring-kō-lof'us), *n.* [NL., *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of *Rhyncholophidae*.

**Rhynchonella** (ring-kō-nel'ij), *n.* [NL., *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout,



*Rhynchonella patacea*.

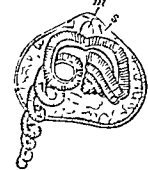
a, deltidium; f, foramen; c, oyster spaces; p, pedicle muscles; r, cardinal muscles; z, cephalum; t, teeth; s, sockets.

in front and depressed at the sides, the ventral valve being flattened or hollowed toward the middle, the hinge-

plates supporting two slender curved lamellæ, and the dental plates diverging. Six living species and a number of fossil ones represent the genus, which was founded by Fischer-Waldheim in 1809. *R. patacea* is a common North Atlantic species. See also cut under *brachial*.

**rhynchonella-bed** (ring-kō-nel'ij-bed), *n.* Any bed of rock containing a large proportion of specimens of the genus *Rhynchonella*; for example, a bed in the Middle Lias in Lincolnshire, England; a bed in the Middle Chalk, etc.

**Rhynchonellidae** (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Rhynchonella* + *-idae*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods. They have the brachial appendages flexible and spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, supported only at the base by a pair of short-curved shelly processes; the valves more or less trigonal; the foramen beneath a usually produced beak, completed by a deltidium; and the shell substance fibrous and impunctate. They first appear in the Silurian, and continue to the present time.



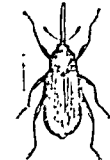
*Rhynchonella patacea*. m, adductor muscles; s, sockets.

**rhynchonelloid** (ring-kō-nel'oid), *a.* [*cf. Rhynchonella* + *-oid*.] Of or relating to the *Rhynchonellidae*.

**Rhynchonycteris** (ring-kō-nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1867), *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat; see *Nycteris*.] A genus of emballonurine bats with prolonged snout, containing one South and Central American species, *R. naso*.

**Rhynchophora** (ring-kōf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *nout. pl.* of *rhynchophorus*; see *rhynchophorous*.]

A section of tetramerous coleopterous insects, characterized by the (usual) prolongation of the head into a snout or proboscis (whence the name); the weevils, curculios, or snout-beetles. In Latreille's classification (1807), the *Rhynchophora* were the first family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*. They have the palpi typically rigid, without distinct palpation; the maxillary four-jointed and the labial three-jointed; labrum typically absent; gular sutures confluent on the median line; prosternum cut off behind by the epimera, and prosternal sutures wanting; and the epipleurae of the elytra generally wanting. The characteristic beak or rostrum varies from a mere vestige in some of these insects to three times the length of the body. The antennæ are generally elbowed or geniculate, with the basal joint or scape reeched into a groove or scrobie. The larvae are legless grubs; some spin a cocoon in which to pupate. This suborder is divided into 3 series, and contains 13 families. The species are all vegetable-feeders except *Brachytarsus*, which is said to feed on bark lice. They are very numerous, being estimated at 20,000, and many are among the most injurious insects to farm, garden, and orchard. See also cuts under *Anthonomus*, *Ataninus*, *Brentus*, *Calandra*, *Constrachelus*, *diamond-beetle*, *Epicerus*, *Pissodes*, and *plum-gouger*.



Potato-stalk Weevil (*Brachytarsus trinitatis*). (Line shows natural size.)

**rhynchophoran** (ring-kōf'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhynchophora*; rhynchophorous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchophora*; a rhynchophore.

**rhynchophore** (ring-kō-fōr), *n.* Same as *rhynchophoran*.

**rhynchophorous** (ring-kōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*cf. NL. rhynchophorus*, *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *φόρος*, *cf. ὄψω* = *E. bear*.] Having a beak or proboscis, as a weevil or curculio; rhynchophoran; as, a rhynchophorous coleopter.

**Rhynchophorus** (ring-kōf'ō-rus), *n.* [NL.; see *rhynchophorous*.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*, giving name to the order *Rhynchophora*.

**Rhynchopinæ** (ring-kō-pi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Rhynchops* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridae*, typified by the genus *Rhynchops*; the skimmers or scissorbills. Also *Rhynchopsinæ*, and, as a family, *Rhynchopidae*.

**Rhynchopriont** (ring-kōp'ri-on), *n.* [NL., *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *πριον*, saw.] 1. A genus of ticks, of the family *Loricidae*. Herman, 1804.—2. A genus of fleas, containing the chigoe; same as *Sarcopsylla*. Oken, 1815. Also *Rhynchoprion*.

**Rhynchops** (ring-kōps), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, in the form *Rynchops*); also *Rynchops*, *Rhynchops* (also *Rhynchopsalia*, orig. in the corrupt form *Ryngchopsalia*, also *Rhyngchopsalia*), *cf. Gr. ῥῖνχος*, snout, + *ὄψω* (ὄψω), eye, face.] The only genus of *Rhynchopinæ*; the skimmers or scissorbills. These birds are closely related to the terns or sea-swallows, *Sterna*, except in the extraordinary conformation of the beak, which is hypognathous, with the upper mandible longer than the upper one, compressed like a knife blade in most of its length, with the upper edge as sharp as the under, and the end obtuse. The upper mandible is less compressed, with light spongy tissue within like a toucan's, and freely movable by means of an elastic hinge at the forehead. The tongue is very short, and there

are cranial peculiarities, conformable to the shape of the mandibles; thus, the lower jaw-bone has the shape of a

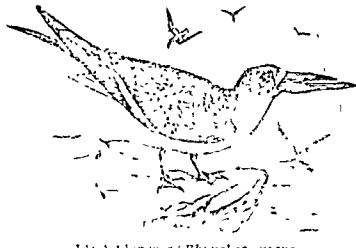


FIG. 1. Short-billed Puffin (*Rhynchops brevirostris*)

Short-billed Puffin. There are 3 species, *R. niger* of America, and *R. parvirostris* and *R. albicollis* of Asia. See *Chimera*. Also called *Anserhampus*.

**Rhynchopsitta** (ring-kop-sit'it), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1844), < Gr. *ῥιγχος*, snout, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot.] A Mexican genus of *Psittacidae*; the beaked parrots. The thick-billed parrot is *R. psittaciformis*, found on or near the Mexican border of the United States, probably to be added to the fauna of the latter.

**Rhynchosaurian** (ring-kō-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n. pl.* *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rhynchosaurus*. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchosauridae*.

**Rhynchosauridae** (ring-kō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil rhynchocephalian reptiles, typified by the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

**Rhynchosaurus** (ring-kō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *ῥιγχος*, snout, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles, discovered in the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, England, having edentulous jaws with distinct produced premaxillaries. The species is *R. articeps*.

**Rhynchosia** (ring-kō-si'it), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), named from the keel-petals; irreg. < Gr. *ῥιγχος*, snout.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleae* and subtribe *Cajaninae*. It is characterized by its two ovules with central funiculus, by its compressed and often falcate pod, and by papilionaceous flowers with bearded style and terminal stigma. There are about 52 species, natives of warm regions, with some extratropical species in North America and South Africa. They are herbs or undershrubs, usually twining or prostrate. They bear compound resinous-dotted leaves of three leaflets, with ovate or lanceolate stipules, and sometimes with additional minute bristle-shaped stipules. The flowers are yellow, rarely purple, often with brown stripes on the keel, and are borne singly or in pairs along axillary racemes. *R. phaseoloides* of tropical America, a high-climbing vine, has the seeds black with a scarlet-yellow ring around the hilum, and from the use made of them is named *Mexican cowpea*. This and other species in the West Indies are included under the name *red bean-rice*. *R. minima*, a low twining tropical weed of both hemispheres, reaching into the United States, has the West Indian name of *heart-herb*.

**Rhynchospora** (ring-kō-spō'rā), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1806), < Gr. *ῥιγχος*, snout, beak, + *σπορα*, seed.] A genus of sedge-like plants, known as *beak-rush* or *beak-sedge*, belonging to the order *Cyperaceae*, type of the tribe *Rhynchosporae*. It is characterized by commonly narrow or acuminate spikelets in many and close clusters, which are terminal or apparently axillary; by an undivided or two-cleft style; and by a nut beaked at its top by the dilated and persistent base of the style. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, especially in America, where many extend into the United States; in the Old World only two similarly extend into Europe and Asiatic Russia. They are annual or perennial, slender or robust, erect or rarely diffuse or floating, often with leafy stems. The spikelets are disposed in irregular umbels or sessile heads, which are clustered, corymbose, or pinnate. Most of the species of tropical America (*Haplotylen*) have capitate spikelets, commonly one-seeded, and a long undivided slender style; the typical species (*Dichostylea*) have two- to four-seeded polymorphous spikelets, and a style deeply divided into two branches. *R. corniculata*, a species of the interior United States, from 4 to 6 feet high, has the special name of *horned rush*. A slender species, *R. Vahliaana*, of the warm parts of America, has in the West Indies the name of *star grass*. See *cut* under *rostrate*.

**Rhynchosporae** (ring-kō-spō'rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Rhynchospora* + *-ae*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Cyperaceae*, characterized by fertile flowers with both stamens and pistils, most often only one or two in a spikelet, the two or more inferior glumes being empty. The perianth is here absent, or represented either by bristles or flat and filliform scales under the ovary. It includes 21 genera, of which *Rhynchospora* (the type), *Scleranthus*, *Cladium*, and *Remirea* are widely distributed, and the others are chiefly small genera of the southern hemisphere, especially Australian.

**Rhynchostoma** (ring-kōstō'mā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιγχος*, snout, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In Latreille's classification, the fifth tribe of stenelytrous heteromeric beetles, having the head prolonged in a flattened rostrum, with antennae at its base and in front of the eyes, which are entire. Also *Rhynchostoma*.

**Rhynchota** (ring-kō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhynchote*.] An order of *Insecta*, or true hexapod insects, named by Fabricius in the form *Rhynchota*, otherwise called *Hemiptera*.

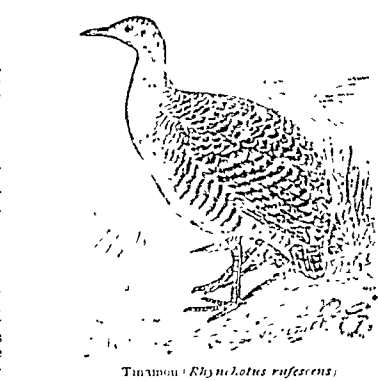
**rhynchote** (ring-kō'tē), *a.* [NL. *rhynchotus*, < Gr. *ῥιγχος*, snout, beak; see *Rhynchota*.] Beaked, as a hemipterous insect; specifically, relating or belonging to the *Rhynchota*; hemipterous.

**Rhynchoteuthis** (ring-kō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιγχος*, snout, + *τεῦθις*, a cuttlefish.] A pseudogenus of fossil cephalopods, based by D'Orbigny on certain rhyncholites.

**rhynchotous** (ring-kō'tus), *a.* [NL. *rhynchote*, *Rhynchota*, + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchota*; hemipterous.

Descriptions will be appended relating to the curious organs possessed by some species, and other subjects connected with the economy of this interesting but difficult group of *Rhynchotous* insects. *Nature*, XLI, 302.

**Rhynchotus** (ring-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1825), < Gr. *ῥιγχος*, snout, beak; see *rhynchote*.] A genus of South American tinamous of the family *Tinamidae*, containing a number of spe-



TINAMOU (*Rhynchotus rufescens*)

cies of large size, with variegated plumage, short soft tail-feathers, well-developed hind toe, and rather long bill. One of the best-known is the *yanamou*, *R. rufescens*, among those known to South American sportsmen as *partridges*.

**rhynco-** For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

**rhynce** (rin). *n.* The best quality of Russian hemp.

**Rhyngota** (ring-gō'tā), *n. pl.* The original improper form of the word *Rhynchota*. *Fabricius*, 1766.

**rhynolite** (ri'ō-lit'), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥιναῖ*, a stream, esp. a stream of lava from a volcano (< *ῥινα*, flow; see *rhenm*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] The name given by Riechthofen to certain rocks occurring in Hungary which resemble trachyte, but are distinguished from it by the presence of quartz as an essential ingredient, and also by a great variety of texture, showing more distinctly than rocks usually do that the material had flowed while in a viscous state. The name *liparite* was given later by J. Roth to rocks of similar character occurring on the Lipari Islands. Non-vitreous rocks of this kind had previously been called *trachytic porphyries*, and they have also been designated as *quartz-trachytes*. Later Riechthofen proposed the name of *nevalite* (also called *granitic rhynolite* by Zirkel) for the variety in which large macroscopic ingredients, like quartz and sandstone, predominate over the ground-mass, retaining the name *liparite*, and applying it to the varieties having a porphyritic or felsitic structure, and limiting the term *rhynolite* to the lithoidal and hyaline modifications, such as obsidian, pumice-stone, and perlite, and nearly the same nomenclature was adopted by Zirkel. Rosenbusch recognizes as structural types of the rhynolite rocks *nevalite*, *liparite* proper, and glassy *liparite*, remarking that these names correspond closely to Zirkel's *nevalite*, *rhynolite*, and glassy *rhynolite* respectively. These rocks are abundant in various countries, especially in the Cordilleran region, and are interesting from their connection and association with certain important metalliferous deposits. See *cut* under *axiolite*.

**rhynolitic** (ri'ō-lit'ik), *a.* [ < *rhynolite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or related to rhynolite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 198.

**rhynparographic** (rip'n-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [ < *rhynparography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involved in rhynparography; dealing with commonplace or low subjects.

She takes a sort of naturalist delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a *rhynparographic* touch when she can introduce one. *The Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 231.

**rhynparography** (rip'n-rō-graf'ik), *n.* [= *F. rhynparography*; < *rip'n*, *rhynparographos*, < Gr. *ῥιναῖ*, a

*ῥαῖος*, a painter of low or mean subjects, < *ῥυπαρός*, foul, dirty, mean, + *ῥαῖος*, write.] Genre or still-life pictures, including all subjects of a trivial, coarse, or common kind; so called in contempt. *Fairholt*.

**Rhyphidae** (rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyphus* + *-idae*.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, based on the genus *Rhyphus*, allied to the fungus-gnats of the family *Mycetophilidae*, but differing from them and from all other nematocerous flies by their peculiar wing-venation, the second longitudinal vein having a sigmoid curve. Only the typical genus is known. They are called *false crane-flies*.

**Rhyphus** (ri'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A genus of gnats, typical of the family *Rhyphidae*. Five European and the same number of North American species are known, two of them, *R. fenestratus* and *R. punctatus*, being common to both hemispheres.

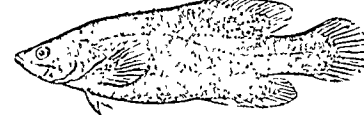
**Rhypphaga** (ri-pof'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., < MGr. *ῥυπαράω*, dirt-eating, < Gr. *ῥυπαρός*, dirt, filth, + *φαγέω*, eat.] In some systems, a legion of predaceous water-beetles. Also *Rypophaga*.

**rhypphagous** (ri-pof'ā-gus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhypphaga*.

**Rhypticidae** (rip-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Rhypticus*; the soap-fishes. They have an oblong compressed body with smooth scales, dorsal fin with only two or three spines, and anal unarm. They are inhabitants of the warm American seas. Also *Rhypticinae*, as a subfamily of *Serranidae*.

**Rhypticinae** (rip-tis'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-inae*.] The *Rhypticidae* as a subfamily of *Serranidae*.

**Rhypticus** (rip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Rypticus*, < Gr. *ῥυπαρός*, fit for cleansing from dirt, < *ῥυπέν*, cleanse from dirt, < *ῥυπαρός*, dirt, filth.] In *ichth.*, a genus of serranoid fishes, having only two or three dorsal spines. They are known as the *soap fishes*, from their soapy skins. Some have three dorsal spines, as *R. arenatus*. Those



Soapfish (*Rhypticus arenatus*)

having only two dorsal spines are sometimes placed in a different genus, *Promicropus*; they are such as *R. decoratus*, *R. maculatus*, and *R. patulosus*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

**rhyssimeter** (ri-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [ < Gr. *ῥίσις*, a flow, flowing, stream (< *ῥίω*, flow; see *rheum*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

**Rhysodes**, **Rhysodidae**. See *Rhysodes*, etc.

**Rhyssa** (ris'it), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ῥυσαός*, prop. *ῥυσός*, drawn up, wrinkled, < *ῥίω*, *ῥίω*, draw.] A notable genus of long-tailed ichneumon-flies of the subfamily *Pimplinae*. They are of large size, and the females are furnished with very long ovipositors, with which they pierce to considerable depth the trunks of trees, in order to lay their eggs in the tunnels of wood-boring larvae, upon which their larvae are external parasites. A number of European and North American species are known. The most prominent American long stings, formerly placed in this genus, are now considered to belong to *Thalassa*.

**Rhysodes** (ri-sō'dēs), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1823), < Gr. *ῥυσαός*, prop. *ῥυσός*, wrinkled-looking, < *ῥυσαός*, prop. *ῥυσός*, wrinkled (see *Rhyssa*), + *οἶδος*, form.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhysodidae*, having the eyes lateral, rounded, and distinctly granulated. Although only 9 species are known, they are found in India, South Africa, North and South America, and Europe. Also spelled *Rhysodes*.

**Rhysodidae** (ri-sōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1845), < *Rhysodes* + *-idae*.] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Rhysodes*. They have the first three ventral abdominal segments connate, the tarsi five-jointed, the last joint moderate in length, and the claws not large. They live under bark, and to some extent resemble the *Carabidae*. Only 3 genera of very few species are known. Also spelled *Rhysodidae*.

**rhyta**, *n.* Plural of *rhyton*.

**rhythm** (ritum or ritim), *n.* [Formerly also *ritum*, *ritime*; < OF. *ritime*, *ritime*, *ritime*, *ritime* = Sp. It. *ritmo* = Pg. *ritmo*, < L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rithmus*, *ritmus*, *rhythm*, < Gr. *ῥυθμός*, Ionic *ῥυθμός*, measured motion, time, measure, proportion, rhythm, a metrical measure or foot (cf. *ῥίσις*, a stream, *ῥίω*, a stream, *ῥυθός*, flowing), < *ῥίω* (√ *ῥεω*, *ῥεω*), flow;



see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>. The word *rhythm*, variously spelled, was formerly much confused with *rime*, which thus came to be spelled *rhyme*: see *rime*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Movement in time, characterized by equality of measures and by alternation of tension (stress) and relaxation. The word *rhythm* (*ῥυθμός*) means 'flow', and, by development from this sense, 'uniform movement, perceptible as such, and accordingly divisible into measures, the measures marked by the recurrence of stress.' Examples of rhythm, in its stricter sense, in nature are respiration and the beating of the pulse, also the effect produced on the ear by the steady dripping of water. The three arts regulated by rhythm are music, metrics, and, according to the ancients, orphic, or the art of rhythmical bodily movement. Rhythm in language is *meter*. The term was further extended to sculpture, etc. (compare def. 5), as when a writer speaks of "the rhythm of Myron's Discobolus."

We have here the three principal applications of *rhythm*, three principal domains in which *rhythm* manifests its nature and power—dancing, music, poetry.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 81.

2. In *music*: (a) That characteristic of all composition which depends on the regular succession of relatively heavy and light accents, beats, or pulses; accentual structure in the abstract. Strictly speaking, the organic partition of a piece into equal measures, and also the distribution of long and short tones within measures, in addition to the formation of larger divisions, like phrases, sections, etc., are matters of *meter*, because they have to do primarily with time-values; while everything that concerns accent and accentual groups is more fitly arranged under *rhythm*. But this distinction is often ignored or denied, *meter* and *rhythm* being used either indifferently, or even in exactly the reverse sense to the above. (See *meter*<sup>2</sup>.) In any case, in musical analysis, *rhythm* and *meter* are coordinate with *melody* and *harmony* in the abstract sense.

(b) A particular accentual pattern typical of all the measures of a given piece or movement. Such patterns or rhythms are made up of accents, beats, or pulses of equal duration, but of different dynamic importance. A rhythm of two beats to the measure is often called a two-part rhythm, one of three beats, a three-part rhythm, etc. Almost all rhythms may be reduced to two principal kinds: *duple* or two-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and a light one (often called *march rhythm* or *common time*), and *triple* or three-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and two light ones (*waltz rhythm*). The accent or beat with which a rhythm begins is called the *primary accent*. Its place is marked in written music by a bar, and in conducting by a down-beat. Each part of a rhythm may be made compound by subdivision into two or three secondary parts, which form *duple* or *triple* groups within themselves. Thus, if each part of a *duple* rhythm is replaced by *duple* secondary groups, a four-part or *quadruple* rhythm is produced, or if by *triple* secondary groups, a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (first variety). By a similar process of replacement, from a triple rhythm may be derived a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (second variety) and a nine-part or *nonuple* rhythm, and from a quadruple rhythm, an eight-part or *octuple* rhythm and a twelve-part or *dodecuple* rhythm. The constituent groups of compound rhythms always retain the relative importance of the simple part from which they are derived. The above eight rhythms are all that are ordinarily used, though quintuple, septuple, decuple, and other rhythms occasionally appear, usually in isolated groups of tones (See *quintuplet*, *septuplet*, *decuple*, etc.). In ancient music a measure did not necessarily begin with a beat, and the rhythms were the same as those indicated in metrics below 3 (b). While all music is constructed on these patterns, the pattern is not always shown in the tones or chords as sounded. The time-value of one or more parts may be supplied by a silence or rest. A single tone or chord may be made to include two or more parts, especially in compound rhythms, and thus every possible combination of long and short tones occurs within each rhythm. When a weak accent is thus made to coincide with a following heavier one, especially if the latter is a primary accent, the rhythm is synopied. (See *synopation*.) The regularity of a rhythm is maintained by counting or beating time—that is, marking each part by a word or motion, with a suitable difference of emphasis between the heavy and the light accents. In written music the rhythm of a piece or movement is indicated at the outset by the *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*). The speed of a rhythm in a given case—that is, the time value assigned to each measure and part—is called its *tempo* (which see). Rhythm and tempo are wholly independent in the abstract, but the tempo of a given piece is approximately fixed. Although regularity and definiteness of rhythm are characteristic of all music, various influences tend to modify and obliterate its form. The metrical patterns of successive measures often differ widely from the typical rhythmic pattern and from each other. Except in very rudimentary music, purely rhythmic accents are constantly superseded by accents belonging to figures and phrases—that is, to units of higher degree than measures. Indeed, in advancing from rudimentary to highly artistic music, rhythmic patterns become less and less apparent, though furnishing everywhere a firm and continuous recentral groundwork. Rhythm is often loosely called *time*. Also called *proportion*.

3. In *metrics*: (a) Succession of times divisible into measures with theses and arses; metrical movement. Theoretically, all spoken language possesses rhythm, but the name is distinctively given to that which is not too complicated to be easily perceived as such. Rhythm, so limited, is indispensable in metrical composition, but is regarded as inappropriate in prose, except in elevated style and in oratory, and even in these only in the way of vague suggestion, unless in certain passages of special character.

*Rhythm* . . . is of course governed by law, but it is a law which transcends in subtlety the conscious art of the metrist, and is only caught by the poet in his most inspired moods.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 262.

(b) A particular kind or variety of metrical movement, expressed by a succession of a particular kind or variety of feet: as, iambic rhythm; dactylic rhythm. In ancient metrics, rhythm is *isorhythmic*, *direct*, or *doctymiac* (see the phrases below), or belongs to a subdivision of these. (c) A measure or foot. (d) Verse, as opposed to prose. See *rime*<sup>1</sup>.—4. In *physics* and *physiol.*, succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

The longer astronomic rhythm, known as the earth's annual revolution, causes corresponding rhythms in vegetable and animal life: witness the blossoming and leafing of plants in the spring, the revival of insect activity at the same season, the periodic flights of migratory birds, the hibernating sleep of many vertebrates, and the thickened coats or the altered habits of others that do not hibernate. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 307.

5. In the *graphic* and *plastic arts*, a proper relation and interdependence of parts with reference to each other and to an artistic whole.

—Ascending rhythm. See ascending.—Descending or falling rhythm. See descending.—Direct rhythm, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times or more in the thesis of the foot differs from that in the arsis by one. Direct rhythm includes diphase, hemiolle, and epitrite rhythm, these having a pedal ratio (proportion of more in arsis and thesis) of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 respectively: opposed to *doctymiac rhythm*.—Doctymiac rhythm, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the arsis differs from that in the thesis by more than one. Doctymiac rhythm in this wider sense includes *doctymiac rhythm* in the narrower sense (that is, the rhythm of the doctymus, which has a pedal ratio of 3 to 5), and *triphasic rhythm*, characterized by a pedal ratio of 1 to 3.—Double rhythm. Same as *duple rhythm*. See def. 2.—Equal rhythm, *isorhythmic rhythm*, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the thesis and arsis is equal. Also called *dactylic rhythm*.—Imperfect rhythm. Same as *imperfect measure*. See imperfect.—Oblique rhythm. Same as *doctymiac rhythm*.—Syn. 2. *Melody*, *Harmony*, etc. See *euphony*.

*rhythmē* (rith'ni) or *rith'nēr*, *n.* [*rhythm* + *-er*].] A rimer; a poetaster.

One now scarce counted for a *rhythmēr*, formerly admitted for a poet. Fuller, (Imp. Dict.)

*rhythmic* (rith'mik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rhythmique* = Pr. *ritimic*, *ritimic* = Sp. *ritmico* = Pg. *ritmico* = It. *ritmico*, < ML. *ritimicus*, *ritimicus*, in L. only as a noun, one versed in rhythm, < Gr. *ῥυθμικός*, pertaining to rhythm (as *n.*, *ῥυθμός*, *sc.* *ῥυθμός*), *rhythm*: see *rhythm*.] I. *a.* Same as *rhythmical*.

The working of the law whence springs  
The rhythmic harmony of things.

Whittier, Questions of Life.

Rhythmic chorea, that form of chorea in which the movements take place at definite intervals.

II. *n.* Same as *rhythmics*.

The student of ancient *rhythmic* is not oppressed by the extent of his authorities. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 86.

*rhythmical* (rith'mi-kal), *a.* [*rhythm* + *-ical*.] 1. Pertaining to rhythm in art, or to a succession of measures marked by regularly recurrent accents, beats, or pulses; noting any succession so marked; hence, musical, metrical, or poetic: as, the *rhythmical* movement of marching or of a dance.

Honest agitators have been moved, by passionate zeal for their several causes, to outbursts of *rhythmical* expression. Steadman, Viet. Poets, p. 29.

2. In *physics* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or constituting a succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

This *rhythmical* movement, impelling the filaments in an undeviating onward course, is greatly influenced by temperature and light. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., VI. § 246.

3. In *med.*, periodical.—4. In the *graphic* and *plastic arts*, properly proportioned or balanced.

*Rhythmical signature*, in *musical notation*, a sign placed at the beginning of a piece, after the key-signature, to indicate its rhythm or time. (Also called *time-signature*.) It consists of two numerals placed one above the other on each staff, the upper numeral indicating the number of principal beats or pulses to the measure, and the lower the kind of note which in the given piece is assigned to each beat. (See *rhythm* and note 13.) Thus, 4 indicates quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, each beat marked by a quarter-note, *q*, or its equivalent. Difference of rhythm is unfortunately not always indicated by difference of rhythmic signature; and difference of signature often means only an unessential difference of notes rather than of rhythm. Thus, *duple* rhythm may be marked either by 2, 2, or 4, 4; *triple* rhythm, by 3, 3, 2, 3; *quadruple* rhythm, by 4, 4, 4, 4; *sextuple* rhythm (first variety), by 6, 6; *sextuple* rhythm (second variety), by 3, 3, 2; *octuple* rhythm, by 2, 2, 2, 2; *nonuple* rhythm, by 3, 3, 3; *dodecuple* rhythm, by 12. Most of the varieties of *duple* and *quadruple* signatures are often written simply *C*, common; when *duple* rhythm is to be distinguished from *quadruple*, this sign is changed to *C*, or the words *alla breve* are added. The rhythmic signature is not repeated on successive staves. A decided change of rhythm is marked by a new signature; but the isolated intrusion of a foreign rhythm, especially in a short melodic group, is usually marked by a curve and an enclosed numeral, as  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{6}{8}$ . See *triplet*, *quartet*, *quintuplet*, etc.

*rhythmicality* (rith-mi-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*rhythmical* + *-ity*.] Rhythmic property; the fact or

property of being regulated by or exemplifying rhythm. G. J. Romances, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 186. *rhythmically* (rith'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhythmic manner; with regularly recurrent accents of varying emphasis.

*rhythmics* (rith'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *rhythmic* (see *-ics*).] The science of rhythm and of rhythmic forms.

*rhythming* (rith'm' or rith'm'ing), *a.* [Appar. < *rhythm*, used as a verb, + *-ing*<sup>2</sup>, but perhaps a mere variant spelling of *rhyming*, *riming*.] *Riming*.

Witness that impudent lie of the *rhythming* monk.

Fuller, (Imp. Dict.)

*rhythmist* (rith'mist), *n.* [*rhythm* + *-ist*.] 1. One who composes in rhythm; a rhythmic composer.

I have a right to reaffirm, and to show by many illustrations, that he [Swinburne] is the most sovereign of *rhythmists*. Steadman, Viet. Poets, p. 381.

2. One versed in the theory of rhythm; a writer on the science of rhythemics.

*rhythmize* (rith'miz), *v.* [*rhythm* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To subject to rhythm; use in rhythmic composition: as, to *rhythmize* tones or words.

II. *intrans.* To observe rhythm; compose in rhythm. Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc., XVI. 100.

*rhythmizomenon* (rith-mi-zom'e-non), *n.*; pl. *rhythmizomena* (-nā). [*Gr.* *ῥυθμιζόμενον*, that which is rhythmically treated, prop. neut. of pass. part. of *ῥυθμιζέω*, arrange, order, scan: see *rhythm*.] In *anc. rhythemics*, the material of rhythm; that which is rhythmically treated. Three *rhythmizomena* were recognized by ancient writers—tones as the *rhythmizomenon* of music, words as that of poetry, and bodily movements and attitudes as that of orphic.

*rhythmless* (rith'm'les), *a.* [*rhythm* + *-less*.] Destitute of rhythm. Coleridge, (Imp. Dict.)

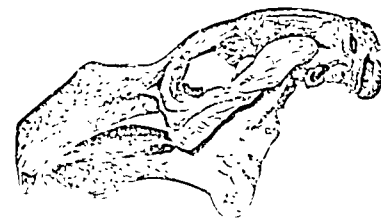
*rhythmometer* (rith-mom'e-ter), *n.* [*Gr.* *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A machine for marking rhythm for music; a metronome. Mind, XLI. 57.

*rhythmopœia* (rith-mō-pē'yi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥυθμοποιία*, making of time or rhythm, < *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, + *ποιέω*, make.] The act of composing rhythmically; the art of rhythmic composition.

The fixing of 2 to 1 as the precise numerical relation was probably the work of *rhythmopœia*, or of *rhythmopœia* and *melopœia* together. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 264.

*rhythmus* (rith'mus), *n.* [L.] Same as *rhythm*. *rhytidoma* (ri-tid'ō-mi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥυτιδωμά*, the state of being wrinkled, < *ῥυτιδωέω*, be wrinkled, < *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, < *ῥίπναι*, *ῥίπναι*, draw.] In *bot.*, a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophloem.

*Rhytina* (ri-ti'ni), *n.* [NL. (Steller), < Gr. *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, + *-ina*<sup>1</sup>.] The typical and only genus of the family *Rhytidinæ*, containing Stel-

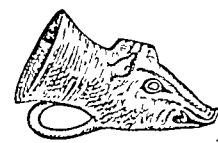


Skull of Steller's Sea cow (*Rhytina stelleri*).

ler's or the arctic sea-cow, *R. stellari* or *R. gigas*, which has no teeth, but horny plates functioning as such. The head is small; the tail has lateral lobes; the fore limbs are small; the hide is very rugged; the cœcum is simple, and there are no pyloric cœca; the cervical vertebrae are 7, the dorsal 19, the lumbar and caudal 34 to 37, without any sacrum. See *sea-cow*. Also called *Stellerus* and *Nepus*.

*Rhytidinæ* (ri-tin'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhytina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sirenians, typified by *Rhytina*, having no teeth, manducation being effected by large horny plates; the sea-cows.

*rhyton* (ri'ton), *n.*; pl. *rhyta* (-tī). [*Gr.* *ῥύτον*, a drinking-cup, < *ῥέω*, flow: see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a type of drinking-vase, usually with one handle. In its usually curved form, pointed below, it corresponds to the primitive cup of horn. The lower part of the rhyton is generally molded into the form of a head of a man or, more often, of an animal, and is often pierced with a small hole through which the beverage was allowed to flow into the mouth.



Rhyton.

**Rhyzæna** (rî-zê'nî), *n.* [NL. (Mliger, 1811, in form *Rhyzæna*), < Gr. *ῥίζη*, growl, snarl.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds; the suricates: synonymous with *Suricata*.

**rhyzo-**. For words beginning thus, see *rhizo-*. **ri** (rî), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, mile.] A Japanese mile. It is divided into 36 cho, and is equal to about 2.45 English miles. See *cho*.

**rial**, *n.* Same as *real*.

**rial**, *n.* Same as *real*.

**rial**, *n.* See *rial*.

**rially**, *riallych*, *adv.* Middle English obsolete variants of *royally*. *Chaucer*.

**rialto**, *n.* A Middle English form of *royally*.

**Rialto** (ri-al'tô), *n.* [It., < *rio*, also *riro*, brook, stream (= Sp. *rio*, < L. *rius*, a stream, river; see *rius*), + *alto*, deep, high, < L. *altus*, deep, high: see *altitude*.] A bridge, noted in literature and art, over the Grand Canal in Venice.

On the *Rialto* ev'ry night at twelve  
I take my evening's walk of meditation.

*Olney, Venice Preserved, i.*

**riancy** (rî'an-si), *n.* [ < *riant* (t) + *-cy*.] The state or character of being *riant*; cheerfulness; gaiety.

The tone, in some parts, has more of *riancy*, even of levity, than we could have expected!

*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, II. 9.*

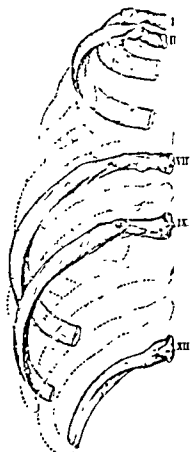
**riant** (rî'ant), *a.* [ < F. *riant* (< L. *ridens* (t)-s), laughing, ppr. of *rire*, laugh, = Pr. *rire*, *rir* = Sp. *reír* = Pg. *rir* = It. *ridere*, < L. *ridere*, laugh: see *ridens*.] Laughing; gay; smiling; as, a *riant* landscape.

Goethe's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character.

*Carlyle, Essays, Goethe's Works.*

**riata**, *n.* See *reata*.

**rib** (rib), *n.* [ < ME. *ribbe*, < AS. *ribb* = OFries. *rib*, *reb* = MD. *ribbe*, D. *rib* = MLG. LG. *ribbe* = OHG. *rippi*, *ribbi*, *ribi*, MHG. *rippe*, *ribe*, G. *rippe*, *ribe* (obs.) = Icel. *rið* = Sw. *rið* (in *rið-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Dan. *rib* (in *rib-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Goth. *\*ribi* (not recorded); akin to OBulg. Russ. *rebro*, rib, and prob., as 'that which incloses or envelops,' to G. *rebe*, a tendril, vine (cf. OHG. *hirn-reba*, MHG. *hirn-rebe*, that which envelops the brain, the skull).] 1. In anat. and zool., a costa; a pleurapophysis, with or without a hemapophysis; the pleurapophyseal element of a vertebra, of whatever size, shape, or mode of connection with a vertebra. In ordinary language the term *rib* is restricted to one of the series of long slender bones which are movably articulated with or entirely dis-connected from the vertebra, occur in pairs, and extend to or toward the sternum or middle ventral line of the body. In many vertebrates such ribs are characteristic of or confined to the thoracic region, and form, together with the corresponding vertebrae and with the sternum, a kind of bony cage for the thoracic viscera—the chest or thorax. Such ribs are called *thoracic* or *dorsal*, and are often the only free ribs an animal may possess, as is usually the case in mammals. In man there are twelve pairs of such ribs. The first of these articulate with the upper part of the side of the body of the first dorsal vertebra; the second to the ninth inclusive articulate at an intervertebral space, and consequently with two vertebrae apiece; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articulate with the single vertebra to which they correspond. The first to the tenth ribs articulate by their heads with bodies of vertebrae as above stated, and also by their shoulders with transverse processes, which latter articulations are lacking to the eleventh and twelfth ribs. The first seven ribs reach the sternum by means of costal cartilages, and are called *true ribs*; the last five ribs do not, and are called *false ribs*: of these last the first three join one another by means of their costal cartilages, while the last two are entirely free or "floating" at their ends. Only the bony part of a rib is a pleurapophysis; the gristly part, or costal cartilage, is a hemapophysis. Parts of a bony rib commonly distinguished are the *head* or *capitulum*, the *neck* or *collum*, the *shoulder* or *tuberculum*, and the *shaft*. Most of the ribs are not only curved as a whole, but also somewhat bent at a point called the *angle*, and, moreover, twisted on their own axis. In man there are occasionally supernumerary cervical or lumbar ribs of ordinary character, that are extended from and freely jointed to their vertebrae; and all the human cervical vertebrae have rudimentary ribs ankylosed with their respective vertebrae, represented by that part of the transverse process which bounds the vertebral foramen in front. Mammals have frequently more or fewer than twelve pairs of thoracic ribs. Ribs occurring in any part of the vertebral column are named from that part:



Human Ribs, left side (rear view), the first, second, seventh, ninth, and twelfth shaded in detail, the others in outline—all without their costal cartilages

as, cervical, thoracic or dorsal, dorsolumbar, lumbar, or sacral ribs. In birds and reptiles the number of ribs is extremely variable, and their situation may extend from head to tail. Frequently they are jointed in the middle, or at the point where in a mammal the bony part joins the cartilaginous. Some of them may be free or floating at the vertebral as well as at the sternal end. Some ribs in birds bear peculiar splint-bones called *uncinate processes*. (See cut under *epipterygia*.) In chelonians the ribs are fixed, and consolidated with broad plate-like dermal bones to form the carapace. The greatest number of ribs is found in some serpents, which have more than two hundred pairs. In some fishes, ribs are apparently doubled in number by forking; this is the principal reason why the bones of a shad, for example, seem so numerous. See also cuts under *carapace* and *skeleton*.

U't of his side he too a rib,  
And made a woman from his rib,

And heled him that side wel.

*Genesis and Exodus* (L. E. T. S.), I. 227.

Dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits.

*Shak., L. L. L., I. 1. 27.*

2. That which resembles a rib in use, position, etc.; a strip, band, or piece of anything when used as a support, or as a member of a framework or skeleton.

Thirdly, in setting on of your fether [a question may be asked], whether it be pared or drawn with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thumme *rybbe* (the *rybbe* is ye hard quill whiche deuyeth the fether).

*Ascham, Toxophilus, II.*

We should have been in love with flames, and have thought the gridiron fairer than the spondee, the ribs of a marital bed.

*Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, III. 9.*

He consulted to remove the whole wall by blinding it about with ribs of iron and timber, to convey it into France.

*Ecelyn, Diary, March 23, 1640.*

Specifically—(a) Some part or organ of an animal like or likened to a rib; a costate or costiform process; a long narrow thickening of a surface; a ridge; a strip or stripe; as, (1) one of the veins or nerves of an insect's wing; (2) one of a set or series of parallel or radiating ridges on a shell; (3) one of the ciliated rays or ctenophores of a ctenophore. (b) In ship-building, one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of the ship.

How like the prodigal doth she return,  
With over-weather'd ribs and rugged sails!

*Shak., M. of V., II. 6. 18.*

(c) In arch.: (1) In vaulting, a plain or variously molded and sculptured arch, properly supporting a vault, or, in combination with other ribs, the filling of a groin'd vault. In pointed vaults the groins typically rest upon or are covered by ribs; and secondary ribs connecting the main ribs, especially in late and less pure designs, are sometimes applied, usually as a mere decoration, to the plain surfaces of the vaulting-cells. The three main vaulting-ribs are designated as (a) groin-ribs or ogives, (b) doubleaux, and (c) formerets. (See plan under *arch*.) Ribs upon the surfaces of the cells are known as *surface-ribs*. The groin-rib or ogive is also called the *diagonal rib*, because it occupies the diagonal of the plan of a quadripartite vault. See *arch* and *arch*.

All these ribs [of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris] are independent arches, which determine the forms of, and actually sustain, the vault shells.

*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 62.*

(2) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of pseudo-domes, vaults, etc. (d) In coal-mining, a narrow strip or block of solid coal left to support the workings. (e) One of the curved extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched.

Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's Ribs display,  
To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray.

*Gay, Trivia, I.*

(f) In bot.: (1) One of the principal vascular bundles, otherwise called *nerve* or *vein*, into which the primary bundle divides on entering the blade to form the framework of a leaf, commonly salient on its lower surface; a primary nerve: contrasted with *vein* and *veinlet*, the branches to which it gives origin. See *midrib* and *nercation*. (2) A prominent line on the surface of some other organ, as the fruit. (g) In cloth or knitted work, a ridge or stripe rising from the groundwork of the material, as in corduroy. (h) In bookbinding, one of the ridges on the back of a book, which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament. (i) One of the narrow tracks or ways of iron in which the bed of a printing-press slides to and from impression. (j) In mach., an angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them, as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket. (k) In a violin or similar instrument, one of the curved sides of the body, separating the belly from the back. (l) In gun-making, either of the longitudinally extending upper or lower projections of the metal which join the barrels of a double-barreled gun, and which in fine guns are often ornamented or of ornamental shape. The upper rib is called the *top rib*; the lower, the *bottom rib*. 3. A piece of meat containing one or more ribs; a rib-piece: as, a *rib* of beef.—4. A wife: in allusion to Eve, who, according to the account in Genesis, was formed out of one of Adam's ribs. [Humorous.]

Punch and his *rib* Joan.

*Scott, Pirate, xxvii.*

5. A strip; a band or ribbon; a long and narrow piece of anything.

A small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.

*J. Ecard, Contempt of the Clergy, p. 101. (Latham.)*

**Abdominal rib**, in *herpet*. See *abdominal*.—**Back of a rib**, in *arch*, the upper surface of a vaulting rib.—**Built rib**, in *arch*, for bridges or roofs, a rib constructed of several layers of planks set on edge, breaking joints, and united by bolts.—**Diagonal rib**, in *arch*. See def. 2 (c) (1).—**False rib**. See def. 1.—**Floating rib**, a rib unattached

at one or both ends; a free or false rib, as the eleventh or twelfth of man.—**Laminated rib**, in *arch*, a rib constructed of layers of planks, laid flat, one over another, and bolted together.—**Longitudinal rib**, in *arch*, a formeret, or arc formeret. See plan under *arch*.—**Rib and pillar**. See *pillar*.—**Ribs of a parrel** (*naut.*), a name formerly given to short pieces of wood having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope.—**Rib-top machine**, a special form of knitting-machine for making ribbed hosiery.—**Ridge rib**, in *arch*, a rib in the axis of a vault and extending along its ridge. It is of rare occurrence except in English medieval vaulting, and is not used in vaults of the most correct and scientific design.—**Sacral rib**, the pleurapophysis of a sacral vertebra, of whatever character. The very complex sacrum of a bird often bears articulated or ankylosed ribs of ordinary character, called *sacral*, though these may be really lumbo-sacral, or dorsolumbar. No mammal has such sacral ribs; but the whole "lateral mass," so called, of a mammalian sacrum, as in man, which ossifies from several independent centers, is regarded by some anatomists as pleurapophyseal, and therefore as representing a consolidation of sacral ribs.—**Surface-rib**, in *arch*, a rib without constructive office, applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament; a Herne, tierceron, etc. Such ribs, as a rule, were not used until after the best time of medieval vaulting.—**To give a rib of roast**, to rib-roast; thrash soundly. See *rib-roast*.

Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to give them all a *rybbe* of roste for their paynes.

*Gascogne, Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded.

**Transverse rib**, in *arch*, a doubleau or arc doubleau. See plan under *arch*.—**Wall-rib**, in *arch*, same as *arc formeret* (which see, under *arch*).

**rib** (rib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ribbed*, ppr. *ribbing*. [ < *rib*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with ribs; strengthen or support by ribs: as, to *rib* a ship.

Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,  
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?

*Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, vi.*

2. To form into ribs or ridges; mark with alternate channels and projecting lines; ridge: as, to *rib* a field by plowing; to *rib* cloth.

The long dun wolds are *ribb'd* with snow.

*Tennyson, Oriana.*

The print of its first rush-wrapping,  
Wound ere it dried, still *ribbed* the thing.

*D. G. Rossetti, Burden of Nineveh.*

3. To inclose as with ribs; shut in; confine.

It were too gross  
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave.

*Shak., M. of V., II. 7. 51.*

And by the hand of Justice, never arms more  
Shall *rib* this body in, nor sword hang here, sir.

*Fletcher, Loyal Subject, I. 1.*

**rib** (rib), *n.* [ < ME. *ribbe*, *rybbe*, < AS. *ribe*, hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.] 1. Hound's-tongue.—2. Costmary. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.—3. Water-cress. *Halliwel*.

**rib** (rib), *v. t.* [ < ME. *ribben*, *rybbyn*, dress; cf. D. *repen*, bent (flax). = Sw. *repa*, ripple flax: see *rip*, *ripple*.] To dress (flax); ripple.

**rib** (rib), *n.* [ < ME. *rybbe*, *ryb*: see *rib*, *v.*, and *ripple*.] An instrument for cleaning flax. *Halliwel*.

**ribadoquin** (ri-bad'ô-kin), *n.* 1. See *ribaudequin*.

The clash of arms, the thundering of *ribaudequines* and arquebuses, . . . bespoke the deadly conflict waging.

*Ireing, Granada, p. 455.*

2. Same as *organ-gun*. **ribald** (rib'ald), *n.* and *a.* [ < ME. *ribald*, *ribold*, *rebald*, *rihand*, *ryhand*, *ribaut* = Icel. *riðaldi* = MHG. *ribalt*, < OF. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribault*, *ribaut*, F. *ribaud* = Pr. *ribald* = Sp. *ribaldo* = It. *ribaldo*, *ribaldo* (ML. *ribaldus*) (fem. OF. *ribaude*, ML. *ribalda*), a lewd, base person, a ruffian, ribald, also, without moral implication, a stout fellow, a porter, guard, soldier, etc. (see *ribaud*); of uncertain origin; perhaps (with suffix -*ald*) < OHG. *hripā*, MHG. *ribe*, a prostitute; cf. OF. *riber*, toy, wanton.] I. *n.* A low, base fellow; a profligate; a ruffian; a person of lewd habits: applied particularly to one who is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language.

Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes,  
As a *ribold* with reteray in his Roide speche.

*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), I. 7051.

A wise man seide, as we may seen,  
Is no man wrecched, but he it wene,  
Be he kyng, knyght or *ribauide*;

And many a *ribauide* is mery and baude,  
That swynkith and berith, bothe day and nyght,  
Many a burthen of grete myght.

*Hom. of the Rose, I. 5673.*

As for that proverb, the Bishops foot hath been in it, it were more fit for a Scour in Trivio, or som *Ribald* upon an Ale-bench.

*Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

In the last year of this reign (1370) we find the Commons petitioning the King "that *Ribalds* . . . and Sturdy Beggars may be banished out of every town."

*Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 52.*

II. *a.* Licitious; profligate; obscene; coarse; abusive or indecent, especially in language; foul-mouthed.

The busy day,  
Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows.

*Shak., T. and C., IV. 2. 9.*

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated,  
Me the sport of *ribald* Veterans, mine of ruffian violators!  
Tennyson, *Boadicea*.

Instead of having the solemn countenance of the average English driver, his face was almost *ribald* in its conviviality of expression.  
T. C. Crawford, *English Life*, p. 37.

=Syn. Gross, coarse, filthy, indecent.  
**ribaldish** (rib'al-dish), *a.* [*< ribald + -ish*.] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldish* tongue.

*Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

**ribaldrous** (rib'al-drus), *a.* [Also *ribaudrous*; *< ribaldr(y) + -ous*.] Ribald; licentious; obscene; indecent.

A *ribaldrous* and filthy tongue, as incestum, obscenium, impurum, et impudicum.  
Baret, *Alvearie*. (*Nares*.)

**ribaldry** (rib'al-dri), *n.* [*< ME. ribaldrie, ribaudrie, ribaudrye, rybaudrie, rybaudry, etc., < OF. ribauderie, P. ribauderie (= Sp. ribaldria = Pg. ribaldria = It. ribaldria, ML. ribaldria), < ribald, ribaud, a ribald: see ribald.*] The qualities or acts of a ribald; licentious or foul language; ribald conversation; obscenity; indecency.

On fastingdays by fore none ich fedde me with ale,  
Out of reson, a-mong rybaudes here *rybaudrye* to huyre.  
Her-of, good god, graunte me forgesnesse.

*Piers Plowman (C)*, vii. 435.

Abstayn euer from wordes of *rybaudry*.

*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 105.

Satire has long since done his best; and curst  
And loathsome *Ribaldry* has done its worst.

*Cowper, Table-Talk*, l. 729.

He softens down the language for which the river was noted and ignores the torrent of licentious *ribaldry* with which every boat greeted each other, and which was known as "River Wit."

*J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 141.

**ribaldry**, *n.* [*ME. ribaudie, < OF. ribaudie, equiv. to ribaudrie, ribaldry: see ribaldry.*] Same as *ribaldry*.

**ribant**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

**riband**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

**riband-fish, riband-gurnard, etc.** See *ribbon-fish, etc.*

**ribaningt**, *n.* See *ribboning*.

**ribattuta** (rē-bāt-tū'tā), *n.* [*It. prop. fem. pp. of ribattere, beat again, beat back, reverberate, = F. rebatte, beat down, rebate: see rebate*.] In *music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in an alternation of two adjacent tones, gradually increasing in rapidity until it becomes a shake or trill.

**ribaud**, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.  
**ribaud** (rē-bō'), *n.* [*OF. a soldier, porter, etc., a particular use of ribaud, a base fellow: see ribald.*] In *French hist.*, one of a body-guard created by Philip Augustus (1180-1223) of France.—**King of the ribauds**, the chief of the old French royal guard known as the ribauds. In the field, his station was at the door of the sovereign's quarters, and he permitted to enter only those who had the right. He had jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors committed within the king's abode, as well as of gaming and debauchery, executed his own sentences, and enjoyed various privileges and perquisites. The title disappeared after the fifteenth century, and the office became merged in that of the executioner.

**ribadequin** (ri-bā'de-kin), *n.* [Also *ribadoquin* (*< Sp. ribadoquin*); *< OF. ribadequin, ribadequin, ribaudesquin* (*OF. form. ribaudcken*) (see def.); origin uncertain.] 1. (*a*) Originally, a cart or barrow plated with iron or other material to protect it from fire, and armed with long iron-shod pikes; a movable cheval-de-frise. *Herbert*. (*b*) A similar cart armed with a large crossbow, or with a small cannon in the fifteenth century. Hence—(*c*) The cannon itself so used.

**ribaudourt**, *a.* [*ME. < OF. ribaudour, < ribaud, ribald: see ribald.*] A ribald.

I schal tyden hem heore fode that feithfuliche lyuen;  
Save Jacke the nogelour, and Jonete of the stuyues,  
And Robert the *ribaudour* for his roust wordes.  
*Piers Plowman (A)* vii. 66.

**ribaudroust**, *a.* Same as *ribaldrous*.

**ribaudryt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribaldry*.

**ribaudyt**, *n.* See *ribaldy*.

**Ribbail's bandage**. A spica bandage for the instep.

**ribband**, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

**rib-band** (rib'band), *n.* In *ship-building*: (*a*) A piece of timber extending the length of the square body of a vessel, used to secure the frames in position until the outside planking is put on. (*b*) A square timber of the slip fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle from slipping outward

during launching. See cut under *launching-ways*. (*c*) A scantling of wood, about 15 feet long and 4 inches square, used in rack-lashing gun-platforms to keep the platform secure; also used for mortar-platforms. Two rib-bands accompany every platform.—**Rib-band line**, in *ship-building*, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *surmarks*, where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mold.—**Rib-band nail**, in *ship-building*, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from spitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also written *ribbing-nail*.

**rib-baste** (rib'bāst), *v. t.* To baste the ribs of; beat severely; rib-roast. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ribbed** (ribd), *a.* [*< rib + -ed*.] 1. Furnished with ribs; strengthened or supported by ribs, in any sense of the word.

*Ribbed vaulting* was the greatest improvement which the Medieval architects made on the Roman vaults, giving not only additional strength of construction, but an apparent vigour and expression to the vault which is one of the greatest beauties of the style.  
*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, I. 525.

2. Formed into ribs or ridges; having alternating lines of projection and depression; ridged: as, *ribbed cloth*; *ribbed hose*.

And thou art long, and lank, and brown,  
As is the *ribbed* sea-sand.

*Wordsworth, Lines contributed to Coleridge's Ancient Mariner*.

This *ribbed* mountain structure . . . always wears a mantle of beauty, changeable purple and violet.

*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 205.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, having a rib or ribs, in any sense; costal; costate; costiferous.—**Ribbed arch**. See *arch*.—**Ribbed armor**, armor consisting of ridges alternating with sunken bands, which are usually set with studs. It is described in the tourney-book of René of Anjou as composed of cuir-bouilli upon which small bars, apparently of metal, are laid, and either sewed to the leather, or covered by an additional thickness of leather, which is glued to the background.—**Ribbed-fabric machine**, a knitting-machine for making the rib-stitch. It has special adjustments in both power- and hand-machines, and can be set to make different forms or combinations of stitches, as the polka-rib, one-and-one rib, etc. *L. H. Knight*.—**Ribbed form, plate, velveteen, etc.** See the nouns.

**ribbing** (rib'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of rib*, *v.*] 1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as timber-work sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, etc.—2. In *agri.*, a kind of imperfect plowing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean plowings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

**ribbing-nail** (rib'ing-nāl), *n.* Same as *rib-band nail* (which see, under *rib-band*).

**ribble-rabble** (rib'l-rab'l), *n.* [*A varied reduplication of rabble*.] 1. A rabble; a mob.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips.

*John Taylor, Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

2. Idle and low talk; lewd or indecent language: sometimes used adjectively.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain  
In her countenance) if thou graiest my eares any more  
with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse.

*History of Francion* (1655). (*Nares*.)

Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous babble,

Such uncount, wretch had *ribble rabble*.

*Hudibras Redivivus* (1706). (*Nares*.)

**ribble-rowt** (rib'l-rō), *n.* [*A burlesque name, after analogy of rignarole. Cf. ribble-rabble.*] A list of rabble.

This witch of *ribble-rowt* rehearses,

Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.

*Cotton, Works* (1734), p. 119. (*Halliwel*.)

**ribbon** (rib'on), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also ribon, riban, also riband, ribband* (appar. simulating *band*, and still used archaically); *< ME. riban, riband, < OF. riban, ruben, rubant, F. ruban, dial. rebant, riban* (ML. *rubanus*), a ribbon; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *ribin*, a ribbon, *riban*, a ribbon, fillet, = W. *rhabin*, a streak; Ir. *ribe*, a flake, hair, ribbon, = Gael. *rib*, *ribe*, a hair, rag, clout, = W. *riib*, a streak. The Bret. *ruban* is prob. *< F.*] 1. Originally, a stripe in a material, or the band or border of a garment, whether woven in the stuff or applied.—2. A strip of fine stuff, as silk, satin, or velvet, having two selvages. Ribbons in this sense seem to have been introduced in the sixteenth century. Ordinarily ribbons are made of widths varying from one fourth of an inch, or perhaps even less, to seven or eight inches, but occasionally sash-ribbons or the like are made of much greater widths. According to the fashion of the day, ribbons are made richly figured or broadened, of corded silk

with velvet and satin stripes, satin-faced on each side, the two sides being of different colors, each perfect, and in many other styles.

Get your apparel together, good strings to your beards,  
new *ribbons* to your pumps. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2. 37.

Sweet-faced Corinna, deign the *riband* tie  
Of thy cork-shoe, or else thy slave will die.

*Marston, Scourge of Villanie*, viii. 7.

She's torn the *ribbons* frae her head,  
They were baith thick and narrow.

*The Braes o' Yarrow* (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

It was pretty to see the young, pretty ladies dressed like men, in velvet coats, caps with *ribbands*, and with laced bands, just like men.

*Pepys, Diary*, July 27, 1665.

Just for a handful of silver he left us;  
Just for a *riband* to stick in his coat.

*Browning, Lost Leader*.

3. Specifically, the honorary distinction of an order of knighthood, usually in two forms: first, the broad ribbon, denoting the highest class of such an order (for which see *cordón*, 7); second, the small knot of ribbon worn in the buttonhole by members of an order when not wearing the cross or other badge. *Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are often used to denote the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively. A blue ribbon was also a badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France. Compare *cordón bleu*, under *cordón*.

4. That which resembles a ribbon in shape; a long and narrow strip of anything.

The houses stood well back, leaving a *ribbon* of waste land on either side of the road.

*R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage*, p. 68.

These [spiral nebulae] are usually elongated strings or *ribbons* of nebulous matter twisted about a central nucleus and seen by us in the form of a spiral curve.

*The Century*, XXXIX. 458.

5. *pl.* Reins for driving. [*Colloq.*]

He [Egallité] drove his own phaeton when it was decidedly low for a man of fashion to handle the *ribbands*.

*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, I. 76.

If he had ever held the coachman's *ribbons* in his hands, as I have in my younger days—a—he would know that stopping is not always easy.

*George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xvii.

6. A strip; a shred: as, the sails were torn to *ribbons*.

They're very naked; their things is all to *ribbins*.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 81.

7. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.—8. In *metal-working*, a long, thin strip of metal, such as (*a*) a watch-spring; (*b*) a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; (*c*) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (*d*) a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line.—9. One of the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. Also called *clan-mark*, *owner-mark*, *game-tally*, etc. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 675.—10. A narrow web of silk for hand-stamps, saturated with free color, which is readily transferred by pressure to paper.—11. In *stained-glass work* and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See *lead*, 7.—12. In *her.*, a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries. It is a diminutive of the bend, and one eighth of its width.—13. In *carp.*, a long thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips, uniting several parts. Compare *rib-band*.—14. *Naut.*, a painted molding on the side of a ship.—**Autophyte ribbon**, a Swiss ribbon printed in a lace pattern by means of zinc plates produced by a photo-engraving process from a real lace original. *E. H. Knight*.—**Blue ribbon**. (*a*) A broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the Order of the Garter diagonally across the breast.

They get invited . . . to assemblies . . . where they see stars and *blue ribbons*.  
*Disraeli, Sybil*, iv. 3.

(*b*) Figuratively, anything which marks the attainment of an object of ambition; also, the object itself.

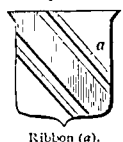
In Germany the art of enupending is no longer the chief art of the scholar. A brilliant and certain conjecture is no longer the *blue ribbon* of his career.  
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 47.

(*c*) A member of the Order of the Garter.

Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obsolete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The Duke, who was a *blue-ribbon*, felt this a home thrust.

*Disraeli, Coningsby*, iii. 3.

(*d*) The badge of a society pledged to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks: it consists of a bit of blue ribbon worn in a buttonhole.—**China ribbon**, a ribbon, about an eighth of an inch wide, formerly used in the toilet, but now for markers inserted in bound books and the like, and also in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.—**China-ribbon embroidery**, a kind of embroidery much in favor in the early years of the nineteenth century, and recently revived. The needle is threaded with a ribbon, which is drawn through the material as well as applied upon it.—



Ribbon (a).

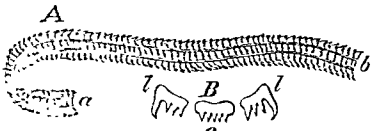


Fig. 1. A ribbon, showing its structure and parts. A, the core; B, the surrounding layer; C, the ends; D, the cross-section; E, the core; F, the surrounding layer; G, the ends; H, the cross-section; I, the core; J, the surrounding layer; K, the ends; L, the cross-section; M, the core; N, the surrounding layer; O, the ends; P, the cross-section; Q, the core; R, the surrounding layer; S, the ends; T, the cross-section; U, the core; V, the surrounding layer; W, the ends; X, the cross-section; Y, the core; Z, the surrounding layer.

**Lingual ribbon**, in *Mollusca*, the surface that bears the teeth of the radula. See *odontophore*, and *radula* (with cut).  
**Nidamental ribbon**. See *nidamental*. — **Petersham ribbon**, a ribbon of extra thickness, usually water-dyed on both sides, used in women's dress to strengthen the skirt at the waist, and also as a belt-ribbon when belt-ribbons are not worn. Compare *pad*, 7. — **Red ribbon**. (a) The ribbon of the Order of the Bath, used to denote the rank of that order, or the order itself. (b) The red ribbon of the Order of the Bath. (c) The ribbon of a knight of the Order of the Bath.  
**II. c. 1.** Made of ribbon: as, a ribbon bow; ribbon trimming. — **2.** In *mineral*, characterized by parallel bands of different colors: as, ribbon agate. — **3.** [cap.] Pertaining to the Ribbon Society or to Ribbonism: as, a Ribbon lodge. — **Ribbon isinglass letter**. See the nouns. — **Ribbon sections**, a series or chain of microscope-cut sections which remain attached to each other, edge to edge, by means of the embedding material. — **Ribbon Society**, in *Irish hist.*, a secret association formed about 1805 in opposition to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was a union in a struggle against the landlord class, with the purpose of securing to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inflicting retaliation for real or supposed agrarian oppression. The members were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided locally into lodges.

**ribbon** (rib'on), *v. t.* [Formerly (and still archaically) also *riband*, *ribband*; early mod. E. also *reband*; < ME. *ribanen*, *rybanen*, < *riban*, a ribbon; see *ribbon*, n.] 1. To border with stripes resembling ribbons; stripe; streak.  
 It is a flower may not forbere  
 Ranges ribanded with gold to were.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4752.  
 I could see all the inland valleys ribanded with broad water.  
*R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, xlviii.  
 When imitations of ribanded stones are wished, pour each of the colors separately upon the marble, taking care to spread them in small pools over the whole surface, then with a wooden spatula, form the ribanded shades which are wished by lightly moving the mixture.  
*Marble-Worker*, § 128.  
**2.** To adorn with ribbons.  
 Each her ribbon'd tambourine  
 Flung on the mountain-sod,  
 With a lovely frighten'd mien  
 Came about the youthful god.  
*M. Arnold*, *Empedocles on Etna*.  
 Herrick gaily assimilated to his antique dream these pleasant pastoral survivals, ribbanding the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.  
*E. W. Gosse*, in *Ward's Eng. Poets*, II. 126.  
**3.** To form into long narrow strips; cause to take the shape of ribbon.  
 When it wax in bleaching . . . still continues yellow upon the fracture, it is remitted, ribbanded, and again bleached.  
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 354.  
**ribbon-bordering** (rib'on-bor'dér-ing), *n.* In *hort.*, the use of foliage-plants set in ribbons or stripes of contrasting shades as a border: also, a border thus formed.  
 Whether it [the garden] went in for ribbon-bordering and bedding out plants, or essayed the classical, with marble statues.  
*Miss Braddon*, *Hostages to Fortune*, II.  
**ribbon-brake** (rib'on-brák), *n.* A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.  
**rib-bone** (rib'bón), *n.* [*<* ME. *ribbebon* (= Sw. *ribbena* = Dan. *ribben*); < *rib* + *bone*.] A rib.  
 And the made man liket to hym-self one,  
 And Luc of his ribbe bon with-outen eny mene.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 34.  
**ribbon-fish** (rib'on-fish), *n.* One of sundry fishes of long, slender, compressed form, like a ribbon, as those of the genera *Cypola*, *Trichurus*, *Trachipterus*, and *Regalecus*: especially applied to those of the suborder *Tetraodonti*. See the technical names, and cut under *hairtail*.  
**ribbon-grass** (rib'on-grás), *n.* A striped green and white garden variety of the grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. Also called *painted-grass*.  
**ribbon-gurnard** (rib'on-gér'nárd), *n.* A fish of the family *Macruridae* or *Lepidosomatidae*. *A. Adams*.  
**ribboning** (rib'on-ing), *n.* [Also *ribbanding*, *rib-ning*; < ME. *ribanyng*; verbal n. of *ribbon*, *v.*] 1. A striped or ornamented border.  
 It [the robe] ful wel  
 With orfays leyd was everydel,  
 And portraied in the ribanynges  
 Of dukes stories and of kynges.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1077.

## 2. An ornament made of ribbon.

What gloves we'll give and ribanings.

*Herrick*, *To the Maids, to Walke Abroad*.

**Ribbonism** (rib'on-izm), *n.* [*<* *Ribbon* + *-ism*.] The principles and methods of the Ribbon Society of Ireland. See under *ribbon*, *n.*

There had always smouldered Ribbonism, Whiteboyism, some form of that protean Vehmgericht which strove, too often by unmanly methods, to keep alive a flicker of manly independence.  
*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 243.

**ribbon-line** (rib'on-lín), *n.* In *hort.*, a long, generally marginal, bed of close-set plants in contrasted colors. *Henderson*, *Handbook of Plants*.

**Ribbonman** (rib'on-mán), *n.*; pl. *Ribbonmen* (-men). [See *Ribbonism*.] A member of an Irish Ribbon lodge; an adherent of Ribbonism.  
 Orangemen and Ribbonmen once divided Ireland.  
*The American*, VII. 133.

**ribbon-map** (rib'on-máp), *n.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

**ribbon-pattern** (rib'on-pat'érn), *n.* A decorated design imitating interlacing and knotted ribbons.

**ribbon-register** (rib'on-ref'is-tér), *n.* Same as *register*, 11.

**ribbon-saw** (rib'on-sá), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

**ribbon-seal** (rib'on-sél), *n.* A seal of the genus *Histiophora*, *H. fasciata*, the male of which is



Ribbon seal (*Histiophora fasciata*).

curiously banded with whitish on a dark ground, as if adorned with ribbons. It inhabits the North Pacific.

**ribbon-snake** (rib'on-snák), *n.* A small slender striped snake, *Eutania saurita*, abundant in the United States: a kind of garden snake, having several long yellow stripes on a dark variegated ground. It is a very pretty and quite harmless serpent. See *Eutania*.

**ribbon-stamp** (rib'on-stámp), *n.* A small and simple form of printing-press which transfers to paper the free color in a movable ribbon which covers the stamp.

**ribbon-tree** (rib'on-tré), *n.* See *Plagianthus*.

**ribbon-wave** (rib'on-wáiv), *n.* A common European geometrid moth, *Scidalia aversata*: an English collectors' name.

**ribbonweed** (rib'on-wéd), *n.* The ordinary form of the seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, whose frond has a long flat blade, sometimes membranaceous and waved on the margin. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Treas. of Bot.*

**ribbon-wire** (rib'on-wír), *n.* A kind of tape in which several fine wires are introduced, running in the direction of the length of the stuff. It is employed by milliners for strengthening or stiffening their work.

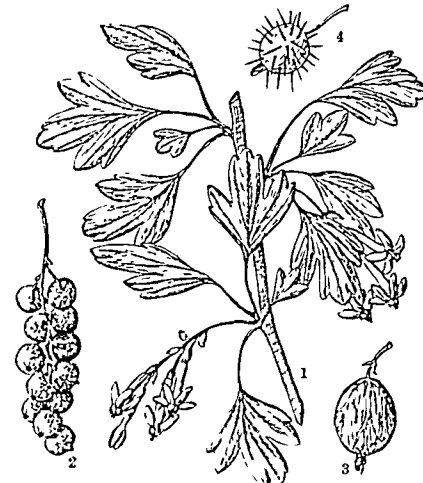
**ribbonwood** (rib'on-wúd), *n.* A small handsome malvaceous tree, *Holera populnea*, of New Zealand. Its bark affords a demulcent drink, and also serves for cordage. It is doubtless named from the ribbon-like strips of its bark.

**ribbon-worm** (rib'on-wérn), *n.* 1. Same as *tape-worm*. — 2. A nemertean or nemertine worm; one of the *Nemertea*: so called from the extraordinary length and flattened form of some of them as the long sea-worms of the family *Lincidae*, which attain a length of many feet, as *Lincus marinus*.

**ribbat**, *ribecat*, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

**ribbet** (rib'et), *n. sing. and pl.* [= Dan. *ribs*, currant; < OF. *ribes*, "red gooseberries, beyond-sea gooseberries, garden currants, bastard currants" (Cotgrave), F. *ribes* = It. *ribes*, "red gooseberries, bastard corans, or common ribes" (Florio), prop. sing. = Sp. *ribes*, currant-tree, < ML. *ribes*, *ribus*, *ribesum*, *ribasium*, < Ar. *ribās*, *ribās*, Pers. *\*ribāj*, gooseberry.] A currant; generally as plural, currants.  
 Red Gooseberries, or ribes, do refresh and coole the hote stomacke and luer, and are good against all Inflammations.  
*Langham*, *Garden of Health*, p. 280.

**Ribes** (ri'bēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < ML. *ribesum*, currant: see *ribes*.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, constituting the tribe *Ribesieae* in the order *Saxifragaceae*, and producing small flowers with four or five scale-like petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and an ovoid calyx-tube united to the ovary, continued above into a tubular or bell-shaped four- or five-cleft limb, which is often colored. There are about 75 species, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and America, and of the Andes. Several species extend northward in Alaska nearly or quite to the arctic circle. The plants of this genus are often covered with resinous glands, and the stems are sometimes sparingly armed with spines below the axils. They bear scattered and often clustered leaves, which are petioled and entire or crenately lobed or cut, plicate or convolute in the bud. The flowers are often unisexual by abortion, are white, yellow, red, or green, rarely purple, in color, and occur either singly or few together, or in the currants, in racemes. The fruit is an oblong or spherical pulpy berry, containing one cell and few or many seeds, and crowned with the calyx-lobes. Several species, mostly with thorny and often also prickly stems, the flowers single or few together, the fruit often spiny, are known as gooseberries; other species, wholly unarmed, with racemed flowers and smooth fruit, are grouped as currants. *R. Grossularia* is the common garden or English gooseberry. (See *gooseberry*.) *R. speciosum* is the showy flowering gooseberry or fuchsia-flowered gooseberry of California, much prized in cultivation for its bright red drooping flowers with far-exserted red stamens. *R. gracile* of the central United States, its fruit bearing long red spines, is called *Missouri gooseberry*. *R. rubrum*, the common red currant (see *currant*, 2), is native in Europe, Asia, and northern North America. *R. nigrum* is the garden black currant, a native of the northern Old World; *R. floridum* is the wild black currant of America.



1. Branch with flowers of Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*). 2. Fruit of red currant (*R. rubrum*); 3. Fruit of English gooseberry (*R. Grossularia*); 4. Fruit of wild gooseberry (*R. cynosbati*).

*R. aureum*, the golden, buffalo, or Missouri currant, wild in the western United States, is in common cultivation for its early bright-yellow spicy-scented flowers. *R. sanguineum*, the red-flowered currant of California and Oregon, is another well-known ornamental species. *R. prostratum*, the fetid currant of northern woods in America, emits a nauseous odor when bruised.

**Ribesieae** (ri-bē-sē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1823). < *Ribes* + *-eae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceae*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, seeds immersed in pulp, alternate undivided leaves, without free stipules, and commonly racemed or clustered flowers. It consists of the genus *Ribes*.

**rib-faced** (rib'fást), *a.* Having the face ribbed or ridged; rib-nosed.

**rib-grass** (rib'grás), *n.* The English or ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

The rich infield ground produced spontaneously rib grass, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

**ribbet**, *n.* [Also *ribble*; < ME. *ribbe*, < OF. *ribbe*, *rubbe*, *rebube*, etc.: see *rebec*.] 1. A musical instrument; a rebec.

The ribbe is said to have had three strings, to have been played with a bow, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors. *Skent*, *Piers Plowman*, II. 426.

**2.** A shrill-voiced old woman.

This sompnoir, ever waiting on his pray,  
 Rod forth to sompne a widow, an old ribbe,  
 Fynnyng a cause, for he wolde bribe.  
*Chaucer*, *Friar's Tale*, l. 79.

There came an old rybybe,  
 She halted of a kybe.  
*Skelton*, *Elynour Rummyng*, l. 42.

Or some good ribbe about Kentish town  
 Or Hogsdon, you would hang now for a witch.  
*B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

**ribbet** (ri-bib'), *v. i.* [ME. *rybyben*; < *ribbe*, *n.*] To play on a ribbe.  
 The ratton rybybyd. *Rel. Antiq.*, l. 81. (*Hallivell*.)



**ribble** (ri-bib'l), *n.* [ME. *ribble*, *rubille*: see *ribble*, *rebo*.] Same as *ribble*.

In twenty manere koud he trippre and daunce, . . .  
And playn songs on a small *ribble*.  
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 145.

Where, my friend, is your fiddle, your *ribble*, or such-  
like instrument belonging to a minstrel?  
Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 271.

**ribbourn**, *n.* [ME. *ribbourn*, < OF. *\*ribbourn*, < *ribbi*, a *ribbe*: see *ribble*.] One who plays on the *ribble*.

A *ribbourn*, a ratonere, a raker of Chepe.  
Piers Plowman (B), v. 322.

**ribless** (rib'les), *a.* [*< ribl + -less*.] 1. Having no ribs.—2. So fat that the ribs cannot be felt.

Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride,  
And Laughter tickle Plenty's *ribless* side!  
Coleridge, To a Young Ass.

**riblet** (rib'let), *n.* [*< ribl + -let*.] A little rib; a rudimentary rib; a vertebral pleurapophysis not developed into a free and functional rib; as, a cervical *riblet* of man. See *pleurapophysis*.

The surface has longitudinal ridges, which on the hinder moiety of the valve are connected by transverse *riblets*.  
Geol. Mag., IV. 451.

**rib-like** (rib'lik), *a.* [*< ribl + like*.] Resembling a rib; of the nature of a rib.

*Riblike* cartilaginous rods appear in the first second, and more or fewer of the succeeding visceral arches in all but the lowest Vertebrata.  
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 22.

**rib-nosed** (rib'nōzd), *a.* Having the side of the snout ribbed; rib-faced, as a baboon. See *mandrill*, and cut under *baboon*.

**ribont**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

**ribosa** (ri-bō'sā), *n.* Same as *rebozo*.

**rib-piece** (rib'pēs), *n.* A rib-roast.

**rib-roast** (rib'rōst), *n.* 1. A joint of meat for roasting which includes one or more ribs of the animal.—2. A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

Such a peeece of flching is as punishable with *ribroast* among the turne-pies at Pic Corner.  
Maroccus Ezsticus (1595). (Halliwell.)

**rib-roast** (rib'rōst), *v. t.* [*< ribl + roast, v.*] To beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.

Tom, take thou a cudgel and *rib roast* him.  
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.  
Rowland, Night-Raven (1620). (Nares.)

But much I scorne my fingers should be foule  
With beating such a durtie dunghill-owle.  
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and burn-bast thee still  
With my enraged muse and angry quill.  
John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *rib-roasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all.  
Sir R. L'Estrange.

**rib-roaster** (rib'rōs'tēr), *n.* A heavy blow on the ribs; a body-blow. [Colloq.]

There was some terrible slugging. . . . In the fourth and last round the men seemed afraid of each other. Cleary planted two *rib-roasters*, and a tap on Langdon's face.  
Philadelphia Times, May 6, 1886.

**rib-roasting** (rib'rōs'ting), *n.* A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,  
And gives thanks for the princely blows;  
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting  
Of his magnificent *rib-roasting*.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 248.

Every day or two he was sure to get a sound *rib-roasting* for some of his misdemeanors.  
Treng, Knickerbocker, p. 335.

**rib-roost**, *v. t.* See *rib-roast*.

**ribskin**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rybskyn*, < ME. *ryb-schyn* (also *rybbyng-skin*); < *rib* + *skin*.] A piece of leather worn in flax-dressing. Compare *trip-skin*. Halliwell.

Their *rybskyn* and theyr spyndell.  
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 299.

**rib-stitch** (rib'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch or point by which a fabric is produced having raised ridges alternately on the one side and the other.

**Ribston pippin**. [From *Ribston*, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. (Brewer.)] A fine variety of winter apple.

**rib-vaulting** (rib'vāl ting), *n.* In *arch.*, vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling for support or ornament.

**ribwort** (rib'wört), *n.* See *plantain*.

**-ric**. [*< ME. -riche, -ricke*, used in comp., as in *bishop, king, weald, corth, heaven-riche*, realm, jurisdiction, power, of a bishop, king, the world, earth, heaven, etc.; same as ME. *riche*, < AS. *rice*, roign, realm, dominion; see *riche*, *n.*] A termination denoting jurisdic-

tion, or a district over which government is exercised. It occurs in *bishopric*, and a few words now obsolete.

**Ricania** (ri-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1818).] The typical genus of *Ricaniidae*.

**Ricaniidae** (rik-ä-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Ricania* + *-idae*.] A large family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Ricania*, belonging to the group *Fulgoroidea*. It includes many beautiful and striking tropical and subtropical forms. Also, as a subfamily, *Ricaniidae*, *Ricaninae*.

**Ricardian** (ri-kär'di-an), *a. and n.* [*< Ricardo* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of David Ricardo, an English political economist (1772-1823), or his theories.

It is interesting to observe that Malthus, though the combination of his doctrine of population with the principles of Ricardo composed the creed for some time professed by all the "orthodox" economists, did not himself accept the Ricardian scheme.  
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 376.

II. *n.* An adherent or follower of Ricardo.

Though in his great work he [Raw] kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the Ricardians, and rejected some of their *priori* assumptions, he never joined the historical school.  
Encyc. Brit., XX. 294.

**ricasso** (ri-kas'ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] That part of the blade of a rapier which is included between the outermost guard (see *cup-guard*, *counter-guard*) and the cross-guard, or the point of connection between the blade and the hilt. In the rapier of the sixteenth century this part was narrower and thicker than the blade proper, and usually rectangular in section. Compare *heel*, 2 (c), and *talón*, and see cut under *hilt*.

**Riccati's equation**. [Named after Count Jacopo Riccati (1676-1754).] Properly, the equation  $ax'' + by'x = dy$ , but usually the equation  $dy/dx + by^2 = cx$ , an equation always solvable by Bessel's functions, and often in finite terms.

**Riccia** (rik'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after P. Francisco Ricci, an Italian botanist.] A genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticae*, typical of the order *Ricciaceae*. They are delicate little terrestrial or pseudo-aquatic, chiefly annual, plants with thallose vegetation. The thallus is at first radially divided from the center, which often soon decays; the divisions are bifid or ditrichotomous; the fruit is immersed in the thallus, sessile, and the spores are alveolate or muriculate, flatfish, and angular. There are 20 North American species.

**Ricciaceae** (rik-si-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Riccia* + *-aceae*.] An order of thallose cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticae*, typified by the genus *Riccia*. By Leites they are regarded as forming a connecting-link between the *Jungermanniaceae* and the *Marchantiaceae*; but they are in some respects of simpler structure than either of these orders. The thallus is usually flat, branching dichotomously, and floating on water or rooting in soil. The fruit is short-pedicelled or sessile on the thallus or immersed in it; the capsule is free or connate with the calyptra, globose, rupturing irregularly; the spores are usually angular; and elaters are wanting.

**rice** (ris), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryce*, *rice*; < late ME. *ryce* = D. *rijst* = MLG. *ris* = MHG. *ris*, G. *reis* = Sw. Dan. *ris*, < OF. *ris*, F. *riz* = Pr. *ris* = It. *riso* (ML. *risus*, *risum*), < ML. *orysum*, L. *oryza*, rice, = Ar. *uruzz*, *aruzz*, *ruzz* (> Sp. *arroz*), < Gr. *ὀρυζα*, *ὀρυζον*, rice (plant and grain); from an OPers. form preserved in the Pushtu (Afghan) *urizcey*, *urijcey*, pl., rice, *urizca'h*, a grain of rice; cf. Skt. *vrithi*, rice.]

1. The grain of the rice-plant. It forms a larger part of human food than the product of any other one plant, being often an almost exclusive diet in India, China, and the Malayan islands, and abundantly used elsewhere. Over 75 per cent. of its substance consists of starchy matter, but it is deficient in albuminoids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus best adapted for use in warm climates. It is commonly prepared by boiling; in warm countries it is much employed in curries. Rice-flour, rice-glue, rice-starch, rice-sugar, and rice-water are made from it; the *sake* of the Japanese is brewed from rice, and one kind of true arrack is distilled from it.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa*. It is a member of the grass family (see *Oryza*) native in India, also in northern Australia; extensively cultivated in India, China, Malaysia, Brazil, the southern United States and somewhat in Italy and Spain. It has numerous natural and cultivated varieties, and ranges in height from 1 to 6 feet. It requires for ripening a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees, and in general can be grown only on irritable land (but see *mountain-rice*). Rice is one of the most prolific of all crops. It was introduced into South Carolina about 1700—it is



The Panicle of Rice (*Oryza sativa*).  
a, a spikelet; b, the empty glumes; c, the flowering glume; d, the pistil; e, the lodicules, the stamens, and the pistil.

said by chance. The finest quality is produced in the United States, South Carolina and Georgia leading in amount; but the production has considerably declined since the civil war.—**Canada rice**. Same as *Indian rice*.—**False rice**, a grass of the rice-like genus *Leersia*.—**Hungary rice**, a corruption of *hungry rice*.—**Hungry rice**. Same as *fundi*—**Indian rice**. (a) A red-like grass, *Zizania aquatica*, common in shallow water in eastern North America, and especially abundant northward. The seeds, which are slender and half an inch long, are farinaceous, much eaten by birds, and largely gathered by the Indians in canoes; but they fall so easily as to render the plant unfit for cropping, even if otherwise worthy. The straw has been recommended as a paper stock. Its height and large monocious panicle render it a striking plant. A more southerly species, *Z. miliacea*, is included under the name. Also called *Canada or wild rice*, and *Indian oats or water-oats*. (b) Rice produced in India.—**Millet-rice**, the East Indian *Panicum bantam*.—**Lett-rice**. See *Quinoa*.—**Rice cut-grass**. See *cut-grass*.—**Rice-grain decoration**, in *ceram*, a kind of decoration used in porcelain, especially Chinese, and in fine earthenware, as sometimes in Persian work. The paste of a cup or bowl is cut through with a stamp bearing small leaf-shaped or oval openings; the vessel being dipped in the glaze and then fired, the glaze fills these openings completely, leaving translucent spots in the opaque vessel. Occasionally the openings are of different shapes, as small stars, crosses, etc.—**Rough rice**, the common name for the East Indian paddy or unhusked rice.—**Water-rice**, wild rice. Same as *Indian rice*.

**rice**, *n.* Another spelling of *rise*.—**Cotgrave**.  
**rice-bird** (ris'bērd), *n.* 1. Another name of the reed-bird: applied to the bobolink in the fall, when it is in yellowish plumage and feeds largely on wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*), or, in the southern United States, upon cultivated rice, to which it does much damage. The name is little used north of the States where rice is cultivated. Also called *rice-bunting* and *rice-troopial*. See *reed-bird*, and cut under *bobolink*.  
2. The paddy-bird, *Paddy oryzivora*, well known in confinement as the Java sparrow, and common in China, etc.

**rice-bunting** (ris'bun'ting), *n.* Same as *rice-bird*, 1.

**rice-corn** (ris'kōrn), *n.* Same as *pampas-rice*.

**rice-drill** (ris'dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a force-feed machine, for planting rice in drills; same as *rice-planter*. See *drill*, 3. E. II. Knight.

**rice-dust** (ris'dust), *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust. It is a valuable food for cattle. Also *rice-meal*.

**rice-embroidery** (ris'em-broi'dēr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which rice-stitch is used either exclusively or to a great extent, so as to produce the appearance of grains of rice scattered over the surface.

**rice-field** (ris'fēld), *n.* A field on which rice is grown.—**Rice-field mouse**, an American sigmodont murine rodent, the rice-rat, *Hesperomys (Oryzomys) palustris*, abounding in the rice-fields of the southern United States. It is the largest North American species of its genus, and has the general appearance of a half-grown house-rat. It is 4 inches long, the scaly tail as much more.



Rice field Mouse (*Oryzomys palustris*).

The pelage is hispid and glossy. The color is that of the common rat. In habits this animal is the most aquatic of its kind, resembling the European water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*) in this respect. It is a nuisance in the rice-plantations.

**rice-flour** (ris'flour), *n.* Ground rice, used for making puddings, gruel for infants, etc., and as a face-powder.

**rice-flower** (ris'flou'ēr), *n.* See *Pimelia*.

**rice-glue** (ris'glō), *n.* A cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water. It dries nearly transparent, and is used in making many paper articles; when made sufficiently stiff it can be molded into models, busts, etc.

**rice-grain** (ris'grān), *n.* 1. A grain of rice.—2. A mottled appearance upon the sun, resembling grains or granules.

**rice-hen** (ris'hēn), *n.* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Illinois.]

**rice-huller** (ris'hul'ēr), *n.* Same as *rice-pounder*.

**rice-meal** (ris'mēl), *n.* Same as *rice-dust*.

**rice-milk** (ris'milk), *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

There are fifty street-sellers of *rice-milk* in London. Saturday night is the best time of sale, when it is not uncommon for a *rice-milk* woman to sell six quarts.  
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 203.



## rice-mill

**rice-mill** (rîs'mîl), *n.* A mill for removing the husk from rough rice or paddy; a rice-huller.

**rice-paper** (rîs'pâ'pèr), *n.* 1. Paper made from the straw of rice, used in China and Japan and elsewhere.—2. A name commonly but erroneously applied to a delicate white film prepared in China from the pith of a shrub, *Fatsia papyrifera*. The pith freed from the stem is an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and is cut into lengths of about three feet. These by the use of a sharp blade are pared into thin rolls which are flattened and dried under pressure, forming sheets a few inches square. The Chinese draw and paint upon these, and they are much used in the manufacture of artificial flowers, some pith being imported in the stem for the same purpose. In the Malay archipelago the pith of *Sarcocolla Kanigui* furnishes the rice-paper. *See* *Fatsia*.—**Rice-paper tree**, a small tree, *Fatsia papyrifera*, native in the swamps of Formosa, and cultivated in China, whose pith forms the material of so-called rice-paper. It grows 20 feet high or less, has leaves a foot across, palmately five- to seven-lobed, and clusters of small greenish flowers on long peduncles. From its ample leaves and stems a rich paper is made in subtropical planting. The Malayan rice-paper plant, *Sarcocolla Kanigui*, is a sea-shore shrub found from India to Australia and Polynesia. Its young stems are stout and succulent, and yield a pith used like that of *Fatsia*, though smaller. It is the taccada of India and Ceylon.

**rice-planter** (rîs'plan'tér), *n.* An implement for sowing or planting rice; a special form of grain-drill. The seed falls through the tubular standard of a plate which opens a furrow for it, is deflected by a board or plate, and covered by a serrated or ribbed follow-plate. Also called *rice-sower* and *rice-drill*. *L. H. Knight*

**rice-pounder** (rîs'poun'dér), *n.* A rice-mill; a machine for freeing rice from its outer skin or hull. This is effected by placing the rice in mortars which have small pointed elevations to prevent the pestles from crushing the rice, while their action causes the grains to rub off the red skin against one another.

**rice-pudding** (rîs'pûd'ing), *n.* A pudding made of rice and milk, with sugar, and often enriched with eggs and fruit, as currants, raisins, etc.

**rice-rat** (rîs'rát), *n.* The rice-field mouse.

**ricercare** (rîs'cher-kä're), *n.* [*It. ricercare*, a prelude, flourish, *< ricereare*, seek out, request, etc.: see *research*.] In music, same as *ricercata*.

**ricercata** (rîs'cher-kä'tä), *n.* [*It.*, a prelude, search, *< ricercare*, search: see *ricercare*.] In music: (a) Originally, a composition in fugue style, like a toccata. (b) Now, a fugue of specially learned character, in which every contrapuntal device is utilized; or a fugue without episodes, subject and answer recurring continually.

**rice-shell** (rîs'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Olivella*, of about the size and whiteness of a grain of rice; sometimes extended to similar shells of the family *Olividae*. See cut under *olive-shell*.

**rice-soup** (rîs'söp), *n.* A soup made with rice and thickened with flour, enriched with veal, chicken, or mutton stock.

**rice-sower** (rîs'sö'ér), *n.* Same as *rice-planter*.

**rice-stitch** (rîs'stîch), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which a loop an eighth of an inch long and pointed at each end is made on the surface of the foundation. This, when done in white thread, resembles a grain of rice.

**rice-stone** (rîs'stôn), *n.* Stone mottled as with rice-grains.—**Rice-stone glass**. Same as *alabaster glass* (which see, under *alabaster*).

**rice-sugar** (rîs'shug'jir), *n.* A confection made from rice in Japan, and there called *ame*.

**rice-tenrec** (rîs'ten'rek), *n.* A species of the genus *oryzomyia*. Also *rice-tenrec*.

**rice-troopial** (rîs'trô'pi-äl), *n.* Same as *rice-bird*, 1. [A book-name.]

**rice-water** (rîs'wät'er), *n.* Water which has been thickened with the substance of rice by boiling. It is administered as a drink to the sick, either plain, or sweetened and flavored.—**Rice-water evacuations**, watery evacuations passed by cholera patients, containing albuminous flakes, epithelial cells, bacteria, salts, and organic substances.

**rice-weevil** (rîs'wē'vl), *n.* The cosmopolitan beetle, *Calandra oryzae*, which feeds on rice and other stored grains in all parts of the world. It is an especial pest in the corn-cribs of the southern United States, and in the rice-granaries of India. See cut under *Calandra*.

**rice-wine** (rîs'wîn), *n.* A name given to the fermented liquor made from rice, used by the Chinese and Japanese. See *samschoo* and *sake*.

**rich** (rich), *a.* [*< ME. riche, < rîch, < rîk* = *OS. rîki* = *OFries. rike, rik* = *D. rijk* = *MLG. LG. rik, rîk* = *OHG. rîhhi, MIG. rîche, G. reich* = *Icel. rîkr* = *Sw. rik* = *Dan. rig* = *Goth. rîks, powerful*; and (b) partly *< OF. riche, F. riche* = *Pr. ric* = *Sp. Pg. rico* = *It. ricco*, rich (all from *Tout.*); with adj. formative, *< Goth. rîks, ruler, king*; *< OCelt. rig* (*Ir. rîgh, Gael. rîgh*), a king, = *L. rex*

(*reg-*), a king (= *Skt. rājan*, a king), *< regere*, *Skt. √ rāj*, rule: see *regent*, *rex*, *Raja*. Cf. *riche*, *n.*] 1. Ruling; powerful; mighty; noble.

This kyng lay at Camylot vpon kryst-masse,  
With many luflych lordes, ledes of the best,  
Rekenly of the rounde table alle the rich brether.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 39.  
O rightwis *riche* Gode, this rewthe thou be-holdest!  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3990.

2. Having wealth or large possessions; possessed of much money, goods, land, or other valuable property; wealthy; opulent: opposed to *poor*.

This rich man hadde gräte plente of bestes and of othir richesse.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3.

Why, man, she is mine own,  
And I as rich in having such a jewel  
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl,  
The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.  
*Shak., T. G. of V.*, ii. 4. 169.

3. Amply supplied or equipped; abundantly provided; abounding: often followed by *in* or *with*.

God, who is rich in mercy, . . . hath quickened us together with Christ.  
*Eph. ii. 4.*

The King of Scots . . . she did send to France,  
To fill King Edward's fame with prisoner kings,  
And make her chronicle as rich with praise  
As is the ozone and bottom of the sea  
With sunken wreck and sunless treasures.  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, l. 2. 163.

Foremost captain of his time,  
Rich in saving common sense.  
*Tennyson, Death of Wellington.*

4. Abundant in materials; producing or yielding abundantly; productive; fertile; fruitful: as, a *rich mine*; *rich ore*; *rich soil*.

Let us not hang like roping icicles  
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people  
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, iii. 5. 25.

After crossing a small ascent, we came into a very rich Valley called Boogee.  
*Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 3.

Where some is fulgent sunset of India  
Streams over a rich ambrosial ocean isle.  
*Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity*, l. 1.

5. Of great price or money value; costly; expensive; sumptuous; magnificent: as, *rich jewels*; *rich gifts*.

Forth I rede go, *riche* reueles whan ge maketh  
For to solace your routes suchie ministrals to haue.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 412.

The next day they came to the Savoy, the Duke of Lancaster's House, which they set on fire, burning all his rich furniture.  
*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 135.

Yet some of the Portuguese, fearing the worst, would every night put their richest goods into a boat, ready to take their flight on the first alarm.  
*Dampier, Voyages*, II. l. 145.

He took me from a gaudy house,  
With store of rich apparel, sumptuous fare,  
And prize, and maid, and squire, and seneschal.  
*Tennyson, Geraint*.

6. Of great moral worth; highly esteemed; invaluable; precious.

As friends be a rich and full possession, so he foes a continual torment and canker to the mind of man.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 46.

Ah! but those tears are pearl which they love sheds,  
And they are rich, and ransom all ill deeds.  
*Shak., Sonnets*, xxxiv.

A faith once fair  
Was richer than these diamonds.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

7. Ample; copious; abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

In shorte tyme shall oure ennyes be put bakke, and sayn to take flight, for I see ther my baners that brynge vs *riche* socour.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 400.

Our duty is so rich, so infinite,  
That we may do it still without account.  
*Shak., L. L. L.*, v. 2. 199.

Down on her shoulders falls the brown hair in rich liberal clusters.  
*Thackeray, Fitz-Buddle Papers*, Dorothy.

With the figure sculpture of French architecture is associated a rich profusion of carved leafage.  
*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture*, p. 266.

8. Abounding in desirable or effective qualities or elements; of superior quality, composition, or potency.

The batayle was so strange,  
At many a betyr swordido  
The *riche* blod out spourde.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

Bees, the little almsmen of spring-flowers,  
Know there is richest juice in poison flowers.  
*Keats, Isabella*, st. 13.

Hence, specifically—9. Having a pleasing or otherwise marked effect upon the senses by virtue of the abundance of some characteristic quality. (a) As applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, or containing an excess of nutritive, saccharine, or

## rich

oily matter; pleasing to the palate; or to articles of drink, highly flavored, stimulating, or strong: as, *rich wine*; *rich cream*; *rich cake*; *rich gravy*; *rich sauce*.

That jelly's *rich*, this malmsey healing.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace*, II. vi. 202.

Who now will bring me a beaker  
Of the *rich* old wine that here,  
In the choked-up vaults of Windeek,  
Has lain for many a year?

*Irrant*, Lady of Castle Windeek.  
(b) Pleasing to the ear; full or mellow in tone; harmonious; sweet.

Let *rich* music's tongue  
Unfold the imagined happiness that both  
Receive in either by this dear encounter.  
*Shak., R. and J.*, ii. 6. 27.

What . . . voice, the richest-toned that sings,  
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?

*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, lxxv.

(c) Pleasing to the eye, through strength and beauty of hue; pure and strong; vivid: applied especially to color.

Ther myght oon haue seyn many a *riche* garment and many a fresch banere of *riche* colour wave in the wynde.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

A sudden splendour from behind  
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green.  
*Tennyson, Arabian Nights*.

A colour is said to be *rich* or "pure" when the proportion of white light entering into its composition is small.  
*Field's Chromatography*, p. 41.

[*Rich* as applied to colors in zoology has a restricted meaning, which, however, is very difficult to define. A metallic, lustrous, or iridescent color is not rich; the word is generally applied to soft and velvety colors which are pure and distinct, as a *rich* black, a *rich* scarlet spot, etc., just as we speak of *rich* velvets, but generally of bright or glossy silks. *Rich* is very rich or very distinct.] (d) Pleasing to the sense of smell; full of fragrance, sweet-scented; aromatic.

No *rich* perfumes refresh the fruitful field,  
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield.  
*Pope, Winter*, l. 47.

10. Excessive; extravagant; inordinate; outrageous; preposterous: commonly applied to ideas, fancies, fabrications, claims, demands, pretensions, conceits, jests, tricks, etc.: as, a *rich* notion; a *rich* idea; *rich* impudence; a *rich* joke; a *rich* hoax. [Colloq.]

"A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tufton and Sprags."—"Was Sprags *rich*?"—"Wasn't he! I have not done laughing yet. He told us a story about the little Baron, who was over here last year. . . . Killing! Get him to tell it you. The *richest* thing you ever heard!"  
*Disraeli, Coningsby*, viii. 1.

The *rich*, the rich man; more frequently, in the plural, people of wealth.

The *rich* hath many friends.  
*Prov. xiv. 20.*  
Vieisitude wheels round the motley crowd,  
The *rich* grow poor, the poor become pure-proud.  
*Cowper, Hope*, l. 18.

The *rich*, on going out of the mosque, often give alms to the poor outside the door.  
*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 107.

[This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory: as, *rich* colored, *rich*-leaved, *rich*-haired, *rich*-liden, etc.] = *SYN.* 2 and 3. Affluent.—4. Fertile, etc. (see *fruitful*). Invariant, forming:—5 and 6. Splendid, valuable.—7. Copious, plenteous.—8. Savory, delicious.

**rich**<sup>1</sup> (rich), *v.* [Also sometimes *ritch*; *< ME. richen, rechen, rychen* (= *OD. rijken* = *OHG. rîchan, rîhhan, rîchen*, rule, control), *< rich*<sup>1</sup>, *a.* (*f. rich*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*) *I. trans.* To enrich.

To *rich* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall.  
*Drant, tr. of Horace*. (*Nares*.)

*Rich*<sup>d</sup> with the pride of nature's excellence.  
*Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*  
Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,  
With shadowy forests and with champains *rich*<sup>d</sup>.  
*Shak., Lear*, i. 1. 65.

**II. intrans.** To grow rich.

Thel *richen* thorw regnaterye and rentes hem buggen  
With that the pore people shulde put in here wombe.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 83.

**rich**<sup>1</sup>, *adv.* [*< ME. riche; < rîch*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] Richly.

Ful *riche* he was astored prively.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 609.

**rich**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* [*ME. richen, riechen*, a var. of *\*rechen*, *< AS. reccean*, stretch, direct, rule: see *retch*<sup>1</sup>, *rack*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. trans.* 1. To stretch; pull.

Ector *rich* his reyne, the Renke for to mete  
for to wreike of his wound, A the wep harme.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6093.

2. To direct.

ge schal not rise of your bedde, I *rich* you better,  
I schal happe you here that other half als,  
And sythen karp with my knyzt that I karg haue.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1223.

3. To adjust; set right.

There launcht I to lound, a hille for ese,  
Restid me *rich*, *rich* my selwyn.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

4. To address; set (one's self to do a thing).

(He) *riches* him radly to ride and remewis his ost.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss, p. 186. (*K. Alex.*,  
[p. 172].)

## 5. To dress.

When ho wat3 gon, syr G. gere3 hym sone,  
Rises, and riches hym in araye noble.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1873.

## 6. To mend; improve.

Then comfort he eght in his cole hert,  
Thus hengit in hope, and his hele mendent;  
More redy to rest, *richt* hit chere.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9257.

## 7. To avenge.

Than he purpost plainly with a proude ost  
For to send of his sonnes and other sibbe fryndes,  
The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle;  
To wreke hym of wrahte and his wrong *riche*.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2039.

II. *intrans.* To take one's way.

As he herd the howndes, that hasted hym swythe,  
Renaud com *richchande* thur3 a ro3e greute,  
And alle the rabel in a res, ry3t at his heleg.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1893.

**Richardia** (ri-chiär'-di-j), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), named from the French botanists L. C. M. Richard (1754-1821) and his son Achille Richard (1794-1859).] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ*, suborder *Philodendroidæ*, and tribe *Richardieæ* (of the last the only genus). It comprises perennial stemless herbs, with monocious flowers without perianth, the two sexes borne close together on the same spadix. The male flowers bear two or three stamens, the female three staminodia. The ovary ripens into a berry of from two to five cells, each containing one or two anatropous albuminous seeds. The leaves are sagittate, and the spadix is surrounded with an open white or yellow spathe, the persistent base of which adheres to the fruit. *R. africana* is the common calla (the *Calla Ethiopica* of Linnaeus), often called *calla-lily* on account of its pure-white spathe. Also called *African* or *Ethiopian lily*, and *lily of the Nile*, though it is native only in South Africa. *R. albo maculata*, having the leaves variegated with translucent white spots, is also cultivated. There are in all 5 species.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

**Richardieæ** (rich-ä-jir-dî-ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1856), < *Richardia*, *q. v.*, + *-eæ*.] A plant tribe of the order *Araceæ*, and suborder *Philodendroidæ*, formed by the single genus *Richardia*, and marked by its leading characters.

**Richardsonia** (rich-ärd-sö'-ni-j), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named from Richard Richardson, an English botanist, who wrote (1699) on horticulture.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, belonging to the order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, and to the tribe *Spermacoceæ*, characterized by three to four ovary-cells, as many style-branches, and a two- to four-celled fruit crowned with from four to eight calyx-lobes, the summit finally falling away from the four lobes or nutlets which constitute its base, and so discharging the four oblong and furrowed seeds. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of warm parts of America. They are erect or prostrate hairy herbs, with a perennial root and round stems, bearing opposite nearly or quite sessile ovate leaves, stipules forming bristly sheaths, and small white or rose colored flowers in dense heads or whorls. *R. scabra*, with succulent spreading stems and white flowers, has been extensively naturalized from regions further south in the southern United States, where it is known as *Mexican clover*, also as *Spanish* or *Florida clover*, *water-parsley*, etc. Though often a weed, it appears to be of some value as a forage-plant, and perhaps of more value as a green manure. The roots of this species, as also of several others, are supplied to the market from Brazil as a substitute for *Ipsecantha*.

**Richardson's bellows.** An apparatus for injecting vapors into the middle ear.

**Richardson's grouse.** See *dusky grouse*, under *grouse*.

**richdom**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rychedome*; < ME. *richedom*, < AS. *ricedōm*, power, rule, dominion (= OS. *rikudōm*, *rieduom*, power, = OFries. *rike-dōm* = D. *rijkdom* = MLG. *rikedōm* = OHG. *richiduam*, *rihtuom*, power, riches, MHG. *rich-tuom*, G. *reichthum* = Icel. *rikdömr*, power, riches, = Sw. *rikedom* = Dan. *rigdom*, riches, wealth), < *rice*, rule (in later use taken as if *rice*, rich), + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *rich*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, *rich*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *-dom*.] Riches; wealth.

They of Indyen hath one pryce, and that is pope Iohn,  
whose myghtyness and *rychedome* amounteth aboute all  
prynces of the world.  
*R. Eden*, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America),  
(ed. Arber, p. xxx).

**richel**, *a.* and *adv.* See *rich*<sup>1</sup>.

**richel**, *n.* [ME. *riche*, *ryche*, *rike*, < AS. *rice*, power, authority, dominion, empire, a kingdom, realm, diocese, district, nation, = OS. *riki* = OFries. *rike*, *rik* = D. *rijk* = MLG. *rike* = OHG. *richt*, *rihtu*, MHG. *riche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *riki* = Sw. *rike* = Dan. *rige* = Goth. *reiki*, power, authority, rule, kingdom; with orig. formative *-ja*, from the noun represented only by Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king: see *rich*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *-ric*.] A kingdom.

Comforte thi careful, Cryst, in thi *ryche*,  
For how thou confortest all creatures clerkes bereth wit-  
nesse.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 179.

Thesu Crist con calle to hym hys mylde  
& sayde hys *ryche* no wy3 my3t wyne,  
Bot he com thyder ry3t as a chylde.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), 1. 721.

**riche**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* See *rich*<sup>2</sup>.

**richel-bird** (rich'-el-bërd), *n.* The least tern, *Sterna minuta*. [Prov. Eng.]

**richellest**, *n.* A form of *rekels*.

**richellite** (ri-shel'-it), *n.* [*< Richello* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrated fluophosphate of iron and calcium, occurring in compact masses of a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near Visé, in Belgium.

**richen** (rich'-n), *v. i.* [*< rich*<sup>1</sup> + *-en*.] 'To become rich; become superior in quality, composition, or effectiveness; specifically, to gain richness of color; become heightened or intensified in brilliancy. [Rare.]

As the afternoon wanes, and the skies *richen* in intensity, the wide calm stretch of sea becomes a lake of crimson fire.  
*W. Black*, in *Far Lochaber*, xxiii.

**riches** (rich'-ez), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Prop. *richess* (with term. as in *largess*), the form *riches* being erroneously used as a plural; early mod. E. *richesse*, < ME. *richesse*, *richesse*, *richesse*, *riches*, *ryches* (pl. *richesses*, *richessis*), < OF. *richesse*, also *richeise*, *richoise*, F. *richesse* (= Pr. *riquesa* = Sp. Pg. *riqueza* = It. *ricchezza*), riches, wealth; with suffix *-esse*, < *riche*, rich: see *rich*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] 1. The state of being rich, or of having large possessions in land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealth; opulence; affluence: originally a singular noun, but from its form now regarded as plural.

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought.  
Rev. xviii. 17.

*Riches* do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than . . . our neighbours.  
*Locke*, Consequences of the Lowering of Interest.

2. That which makes wealthy; any valuable article or property; hence, collectively, wealth; abundant possessions; material treasures. [Formerly with a plural *richesses*.]

Coupes of clone gold and copps of silver,  
Rynges with rubies and *richesses* manye.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 23.

Alle the *richesses* in this world ben in aventure and passen as a shadowe on the wal.  
*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

In living Princes court none ever knew  
Such endlesse *richesse*, and so sumptuous shew.  
*Spenser*, F. Q. I. iv. 7.

I bequeath . . .

My *riches* to the earth from whence they came.  
*Shak.*, *Pericles*, 1. 1. 62.

Through the bounty of the solle he [Mecurius] acquired much *riches*.  
*Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 13.

The writings of the wise are the only *riches* our posterity cannot squander.  
*Landor*, *Imag. Conv.*, Milton and Andrew Marvel.

3. That which has a high moral value; any object of high regard or esteem; an intellectual or spiritual treasure: as, the *riches* of knowledge.

On her he spent the *riches* of his wit.

*Spenser*, *Astrophel*, 1. 62.  
If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true *riches*?  
Luke xvi. 11.

It is not your *riches* of this world, but your *riches* of grace, that shall do your souls good.  
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, 1. 141.

His best companions innocence and health,  
And his best *riches* ignorance of wealth.  
*Goldsmith*, *Des. Vill.*, 1. 62.

4t. The choicest product or representative of anything; the pearl; the flower; the cream.

For grace hath wold so ferforth him avaunce  
That of knightthode he is prill *richesse*.  
*Chaucer*, *Complaint of Venus*, 1. 12.

5t. An abundance; a wealth: used as a hunting term, in the form *richness* or *richesse*. *Strutt*.

The foresters . . . talk of . . . a *richesse* of martens to be chased.  
*The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.  
= Syn. 1. *Wealth*, *Affluence*, etc. (see *opulence*), wealthiness, plenty, abundance.

**richesst**, *richesst*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *riches*.  
**rich-left** (rich'-left), *a.* Inheriting great wealth. [Rare.]

O bill, sore-shaming

Those *rich-left* heirs that let their fathers lie

Without a monument!

*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 226.

**richly** (rich'-li), *adv.* [*< ME. richeliche*, *richelike*, < AS. *riclice* (= D. *rijkelijk* = MLG. *rikelik* = OHG. *richlich*, *rihticho*, MHG. *richliche*, *richliche*, G. *reichlich* = Icel. *rikuliga* = Sw. *riklig* = Dan. *rigelig*), richly, < *rice*, rich: see *rich*<sup>1</sup> and *-ly*.] With riches; with wealth or affluence;

sumptuously; amply or abundantly; with unusual excellence of quality; finely.

She was faire and noble, . . . and richly married to Sinitatus the Tetrarch.  
*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 321.

Oh thou, my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink:  
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,  
Or, *richly* brown, ream o'er the brink  
In glorious faem.  
*Burns*, *Scotch Drink*.

**Richmond herald.** One of the six heralds of the English heralds' college: an office created by Henry VII., in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond.

**richness** (rich'-nes), *n.* [*< ME. richnesse*; < *rich*<sup>1</sup> + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rich.

The country-girl, willing to give her utmost assistance, proposed to make an Indian cake, . . . which she could vouch for as possessing a *richness*, and, if rightly prepared, a delicacy, unequalled by any other mode of breakfast-cake.  
*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, vii.

**richterite** (rich'-tër-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. R. Richter, of Saxony.] In *mineral.*, a variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing a small percentage of manganese, found in Sweden.

**Richter's collyrium.** A mixture of rose-water and white of egg beaten to a froth.

**richweed** (rich'-wëd), *n.* 1. See *horse-balm*.—2. Same as *cleareweed*.

**ricinelaïdic** (ris-i-nel-ä-id'-ik), *a.* [*< ricine-laid(in)* + *-ic*.] Related to elaidin; derived from castor-oil.—**Ricinelaïdic acid**, an acid derived from and isomeric with ricinolic acid.

**ricinelaïdin** (ris'-in-e-lä'-idin), *n.* [*< NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*) + Gr. *ëlaion*, oil, + *-id*<sup>1</sup> + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A fatty substance obtained from castor-oil by acting on it with nitric acid.

**ricinia**, *n.* Plural of *ricinium*.

**Ricinæ** (ri-sin'-i-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ricinus*, a tick: see *Ricinus*.] In Latreille's classification, a division of mites or acarines, including such genera of ticks as *Ixodes*, *Argas*, etc. The name indicates the common tick of the dog, *Ixodes ricinus*.

**ricinium** (ri-sin'-i-um), *n.*; *pl. ricinia* (-i-j). [L., cf. *ricinus*, veiled, < *rica*, a veil to be thrown over the head.] A piece of dress among the ancient Romans, consisting of a mantle, smaller and shorter than the pallium, and having a cowl or hood for the head attached to it. It was worn especially by women, particularly as a morning garment, and by mimes on the stage.

The *ricinium*—in the form of a veil, as worn by the Arval Brothers.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

**ricinoleic** (ris-i-nō'-lē-ik), *a.* [*< NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*) + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] Same as *ricinolic*.

It [purging-nut oil] is a violent purgative, and contains, like castor oil, *ricinoleic acid*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

**ricinolein** (ris-i-nō'-lē-in), *n.* [*< NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*) + L. *oleum*], oil, + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] In *chem.*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It is a glyceride of ricinolic acid.

**ricinolic** (ris-i-nol'-ik), *a.* [*< NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*) + L. *ol(eum)*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil. Also *ricinoleic*.—**Ricinolic acid**, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, an acid obtained from castor-oil, in which it exists in combination with glycerin. It is an oily, colorless liquid.

**Ricinula** (ri-sin'-ü-lä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), so called from a supposed resemblance to the castor-oil bean; dim. of L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant: see *Ricinus*.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods of the family *Muricidae*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also called *Pentadactylus* and *Sistrum*.

**Ricinus**<sup>1</sup> (ris'-i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ricinus*, a plant, also called *cici* and *eroton*; perhaps orig. an error for *\*cicinus*, < Gr. *kikavos*, of the castor-oil plant (*κικαρον έλαον*, castor-oil), < *κίκι* (> L. *cici*), the castor-oil plant.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotonæ*, and subtribe *Acalypheæ*. It is characterized by monocious flowers, the calyx in the staminate flowers closed in the bud, in the pistillate sheath-like and cleft and very enducous; by very numerous (sometimes 1,000) stamens, with their crowded filaments repeatedly branched, each branch bearing two separate and two-cleft anther-cells; and by a three-celled ovary with three two-valved styles, ripening into a capsule with three two-valved cells, each containing one smooth ovoid hard-crusted seed with fleshy albumen and two broad and flat cotyledons. The only species, *R. communis*, the well-known castor-oil plant, is a native probably of Africa, often naturalized in warm climates, and possibly indigenous in America and Asia. It is a tall annual herb, smooth and often glau-



*Ricinula arachnoides*.

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Ricinus

cous, becoming arborescent in warm regions, and bearing large alternate leaves palmately lobed and petiolate. The conspicuous terminal inflorescence is composed of some- what pinnated racemes, the upper part of each formed of crowded staminate flowers, the lower part of pistillate flowers, each short-pedicelled. The plant is very variable in its capsules, which are either smooth or prickly, and in the seeds, which are often mottled with gray and brown markings, and appended with a large whitish caruncle. The castor-oil plant is not only of medicinal value, as the source of a mild and speedy cathartic, but is one of the most imposing of ornamental plants, and thrives as an annual in temperate climates. It has several garden varieties. Also called *castor-bean* and *palma Christi*. See *castor-oil*; also *arilode* and *carumelo*.

**Ricinus** (ris'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < *L. ricinus*, a tick on sheep, dogs, etc.] In *entom.*, an old genus of bird-lice. *De Geer*, 1778.

**rick** (rik), *n.* [Also dial. *rick*; < ME. \**rykke*, < AS. *hrycce*, in comp. *corn-hrycce*, a corn-rick, a derivative form of *hrede*, a rick, *E. reek*: see *reek*.] A heap or pile; specifically, a pile of hay or grain, generally cylindrical, with the top round or conical, and sometimes thatched for protection from rain.

Great King, whence came this Courage (Titan-like)  
So many Hills to heap upon a rick?  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.  
When the wild peasant rights himself, the rick  
Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.  
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

=Syn. *Shock*, etc. See *sheaf*.  
**rick** (rik), *v. t.* [rick, *n.*] To pile up in ricks.  
**rick** (rik), *v.* See *rick*.

**rick** (rik'er), *n.* [rick, *n.*, + -er.] An implement, drawn by a horse or mule, for cocking up or shocking hay. It has long teeth, and operates like an earth-scraper while collecting the hay, and inclining the handle upward causes the ricker to turn over and discharge its load where a shock is to be formed. Also called *shocker*. More properly called *hay-ricker*.

**rickers** (rik'erz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps so called as used in making a base or props for ricks; < *rick*, *n.*, + -er.] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat-masts and -yards, boat-hook staves, etc. [Eng.]

**rickety-body**, *n.* A body affected with the rickets; a rickety body.

Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,  
The rest of the poor members please away,  
Like rickety-bodies, upwards over-grown,  
Which is no wholesome constitution.  
*Wilson*, James I. (1633). (*Nares*.)

**ricketyly** (rik'et-i-li), *adv.* In a rickety manner; feebly; shakily; unsteadily.

At least this one among all her institutions she has succeeded in setting, however rickety, on its legs again.  
*R. Doughton*, Second Thoughts, III. 4.

**ricketiness** (rik'et-i-ness), *n.* The state or character of being rickety; hence, in general, shakiness; unsteadiness.

**rickety** (rik'et-i-ness), *a.* [rickety, *n.* + -ish.] Having a tendency to rickets; rickety. [Rare.]

Surely there is some other cure for a rickety body than to kill it.  
*Fuller*, Worthies, xi.

**ricketyly** (rik'et-i-li), *a.* [rickety, *n.* + -ly.] Rickety; shakily; weak.

No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, rickety, and consumptions.  
*Ep. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 262. (*Davies*.)

**rickets** (rik'ets), *n.* [Prop. \**wrickets*, < *wrick*, twist, + -et-s. The NL. term *rachitis* is of Gr. formation, but was suggested by the E. word: see *rachitis*.] A disease, technically called *rachitis*. See *rachitis*, 1.

The new disease.—There is a disease of infants, and an infant-disease, having scarcely as yet got a proper name in Latin, called the *rickets*; wherein the head waxeth too great, whilst the legs and lower parts wain too little.  
*Fuller*, Meditation on the Times (1647), xx. 163, quoted in [Notes and Queries, 6th ser., II. 219.]

**rickety** (rik'et-i), *a.* [rickety, *n.* + -y.] 1. Affected with rickets.

But in a young Animal, when the Solids are too lax (the Case of rickety Children), the Diet ought to be gently Astringent.  
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments, II. vii. § 5.

2. Feeble in the joints; tottering; infirm; hence, in general, shakily; liable to fall or collapse, as a table, chair, bridge, etc.; figuratively, ill-sustained; weak.

Crude and rickety notions, enfeebled by restraint, when permitted to be drawn out and examined, may . . . at length acquire health and proportion.  
*Warburton*, Works, I. 115.

**rickle** (rik'l), *n.* [rick, < dim. -le (-el).] 1. A heap or pile, as of stones or peats, loosely thrown together; specifically, a small rick of hay or grain. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

May there be never thrash your rigs,  
Nor kick your rickles off their legs.  
*Burns*, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. A quantity of anything loosely and carelessly put together; a loose or indiscrimi-

nate mass: as, the man is a rickle of bones. [Scotch.]

The proud Percy caused hang five of the Laird's henchmen at Alnwick for burning a rickle of houses some gate beyond Fowberry.  
*Scott*, Monastery, xlii.

**rick-rack** (rik'rak), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *rack*.] A kind of openwork trimming made by hand, with needle and thread, out of a narrow zigzag braid.

The young hostess sat placidly making rick-rack on the . . . porch at the side of the house.  
*The Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

**rickshaw** (rik'shā), *n.* An abbreviated form of *jinrikisha*, in current colloquial use throughout the East.

**rick-stand** (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn-ricks or -stacks are built.

**rickyard** (rik'yārd), *n.* A farm-yard containing ricks of hay or corn. [Rare in U. S.]

**ricochet** (rik-ō-shā' or -shet'), *n.* [OF. *ricochet*; cf. F. *ricocher*, *ricochet*, make ducks and drakes; origin uncertain.] The motion of an object which rebounds from a flat surface over which it is passing, as in the case of a stone thrown along the surface of water.—*Ricochet battery*. See *battery*.—*Ricochet fire*, *ricochet firing*. See *fire*, 13.—*Ricochet shot*, a shot made by ricochet fire. See *fire*, 13.—*Ricochet* (rik-ō-shā' or -shet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ricochetted*, *pp. ricocheting*. [Ricochet, *n.*] To bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon-ball.

The round-shot, which seemed to pitch into the centre of a squadron of the Carabiniers, ricocheted through the fields.  
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 4.

The pioneer sunbeam . . . flashed into Richard Wade's eyes, waked him, and was off, ricocheting across the black ice of the river.  
*T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

**ricolite** (rē'kō-lit), *n.* [Ric, in New Mexico, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A stratified ornamental stone, made up of successive layers of white limestone and olive and snuff-green serpentine, found in New Mexico.

**rietal** (rik'tal), *a.* [riety, *n.* + -al.] In ornith., of or pertaining to the rictus: as, *rietal vibrissæ*. See *rictus*, 1.

**ricture** (rik'tūr), *n.* [L. *rictus*, pp. of *ringi*, open the mouth wide, gape, grin (> *it. ringhiare*, grin, frown): see *ringent*.] A gaping.

**rictus** (rik'tus), *n.*; pl. *rictus*. [L. *rictus*, a gaping, distention of the jaws of animals, < *ringi*, pp. *rictus*, gape: see *ringent*.] 1. In ornith., the gape of the bill: the cleft between the upper and the lower mandible when the mouth is open.—2. In bot., the throat, as of a calyx, corolla, etc.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower. [Rare.]

**rid** (rid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rid*, formerly also *ridded*, *pp. ridding*. [Also dial. (and orig.) *ried*; < ME. *ridden*, *rydden*, *redde* (pret. *redde*, pp. *red*), < AS. *hreddan*, take away, save, liberate, deliver, = OE. *fries. hredda*, *reda* = D. *MLG. LG. reddan* = OHG. *rettan*, *retten*, MHG. *G. retten* = Norw. *redda* = Sw. *rädda* = Dan. *redde*, save, rescue, forms not found in Icel. or Goth. (the Scand. forms are modern, < LG. or E.); perhaps = Skt. *√ gṛath*, loosen.] 1. To take away; remove, as from a position of trouble or danger; deliver.

Why thow has redyne and raymede, and rounsoud the people,  
And kylyde doune his cosyns, kyngys ennoynttyde.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. L. T. S.), I. 100.

Take you your been bright sword,  
And rid me out of my life.  
*The West-Country Damsel's Complaint* (Child's Ballads, III. 384).

We thought it safer to rid ourselves out of their hands and the trouble we were brought into, and therefore we patiently layd down the money.  
*Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

2. To separate or free from anything superfluous or objectionable; disencumber; clear.

Thi fader in fuisse with his fre will  
Rid me this bewme out of ronke lymys.  
*Destruction of Troy* (L. L. T. S.), I. 513.

I must  
Rid all the sea of pirates.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., II. 6. 36.

That is a light Burthen which rid, one of a far harder.  
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. lii.

3†. To send or drive away; expel; banish.

I will rid evil beasts out of the land.  
*Lev. xxv. 6.*

And, once before deved'd, she newly cast about  
To rid him out of sight.  
*Dryden*, Polyolbon, II. 293.

4†. To clear away; disencumber or clear one's self of; get rid of.

But if I my cage can rid,  
I'll fly where I never did.  
*Wither*, The Shepherd's Hunting.

Specifically—(a) To part from; dispose of; spend.

Hee [any handicraft man] will have a thousand florishes, which before hee neuer thought vpon, and in one day rid more out of hand than erst he did in ten.  
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 28.

(b) To get through or over; accomplish; achieve; despatch.

As they are wont to say, not to stand all day trifling to no purpose, but to rid it out of the way quickly.  
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 193.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,  
Will thither straight, for willingness ride way.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 21.

The Printer in one day shall rid  
More Books then yerst a thousand Writers did.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columes.

(c) To put out of the way; destroy; kill.

I rid her not: I made her not away,  
By heaven I swear! traitors  
They are to Edward and to England's Queen  
That say I made away the Mayoresse.  
*Peele*, Edward I.

But if you ever chance to have a child,  
Look in his youth to have him so cut off  
As, deathsmen, you have rid this sweet young prince!  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 67.

Such mercy in thy heart was found,  
To rid a lingering wretch.  
*Beau.*, and *Fl.*, Maud's Tragedy, II. 1.

5†. To part; put asunder; separate.

We ar in this valley, verely oare one,  
Here are no reakes as to riddle, rele as vus likez.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (F. E. T. S.), I. 2246.

To rid house, to remove all the furniture from a house.  
*Hallivell*, (Prov. Eng.)

**rid** (rid), *p. a.* [rid, *v.*] Free; clear; quit; relieved: followed by *of*.

Surely he was a wicked man: the realm was well rid of him.  
*Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

I would we were well rid of this knavery.  
*Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 72.

The townsmen remaining presently fraughted our Barge to be rid of our companies.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 219.

Thence I rode all-shamed, hating the life  
He gave me, meaning to be rid of it.  
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

To get rid of. See *get*.

**rid** (rid), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *ride*.

**rid** (rid), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *red*.  
**rid** (rid), *n.* A variant of *red*.

Favorite grounds where the trout make their rids.  
*Report of the Maine Fisheries Commission* 1875, p. 12.

**rida** (rē'dā), *n.* That part of the ihram, or Moslem pilgrim's dress, which is thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

**ridable**, **rideable** (rī'dā-bl), *a.* [ride, *v.* + -able.] 1. Capable of being ridden, as a saddle-horse.

I rode everything rideable.  
*M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, II. 3. (*Davies*.)

2. Passable on horseback; capable of being ridden through or over: as, a *ridable* stream or bridge.

For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was *rideable*, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay sick.  
*Lister*, Autobiog., p. 45. (*Hallivell*.)

**riddance** (rid'ans), *n.* [rid, *v.* + -ance.] 1. The act of ridding or getting rid, as of something superfluous, objectionable, or injurious; the state of being thus relieved; deliverance; specifically, the act of clearing or cleaning out.

Some (things) which ought not to be desired, as the deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.

Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleanings of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them unto the poor.  
*Lev. xlii. 22.*

They have a great care to keep them [the Streets] clean; in Winter, for Example, upon the melting of the ice, by a heavy drag with a horse, which makes a quick riddance and cleaning the Gutters.  
*Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 21.

2. The act of putting out of the way; specifically, destruction.

The whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jealousy; for he shall make even a speedy riddance of all them that dwell in the land.  
*Zeph. i. 13.*

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,  
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,  
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease.  
*Milton*, Y. L., iv. 632.

3. The earth thrown out by an animal, as a fox, badger, or woodchuck, in burrowing into the ground.—A good riddance, a welcome relief from unpleasant company or an embarrassing connection or complication; hence, something of which one is glad to be quit.

Ther. I will see you hanged, like cloppoles, ere I come any more to your tents. . . . [Exit.]  
*Shak.*, T. and C., II. 1. 132.

What a good riddance for Almshouse! Now the weight is taken off, it is just possible he may get a fresh start, and make a race of it after all.  
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xviii.

## riddance

**Riddance salts.** See the quotation.

A group of salts chiefly magnesic and potassic, and formerly called *riddance salts* (Abraumsalze), because they were at first without industrial application, and were merely extracted to reach the rock-salt below.

Ure, Dict., III. 593.

**riddell**, *n.* See *riddle*<sup>3</sup>.

**ridden** (rid'n). Past participle of *ride*.

**ridder**<sup>1</sup> (rid'ér), *n.* [*<* ME. *ridder*, *rydder*, *<* AS. *hriddar*, orig. *hriddar* = OHG. *ritera*, MHG. *ritere*, *riter*, G. *reiter*, a sieve, = L. *cribrum* for \**cribrum*, a sieve, = Ir. *criathar*, *creathair* = Gael. *criathar* = Corn. *croider* = Bret. *krouer*, a sieve; with formative -*der* (-*ther*), *<* *√* *hri*, sift, = L. *√* *eri*, in *cernere*, separate, sift, *cre-tura*, a sifting, etc., Gr. *√* *kpt*, in *kpiwv*, separate: see *concern*, *critic*, etc. The G. *räder*, *rädel*, a sieve, is of diff. origin, *<* MHG. *reden*, OHG. *redan*, sift.] A sieve: now usually *riddle*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ridder**<sup>1</sup> (rid'ér), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *ridder*, *<* AS. *hriddan* (= OHG. *hritarôn*, *riterôn*, MHG. *riteren*, *ritern*, G. *reiteren*), sift, winnow, *<* *hriddar*, a sieve: see *ridder*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To sift; riddle. *Wyclif*, Luke xxii. 31.

**ridder**<sup>2</sup> (rid'ér), *n.* [= D. *redder* = G. *retter*, savor, savior; as *rid*<sup>1</sup> + -*er*.] One who or that which rids, frees, or relieves.

**riddle**<sup>1</sup> (rid'1), *n.* [*<* ME. *ridil*, *rydyl*, *redel* (pl. *redels*), earlier *rydels*, *redels*, *redels* (pl. *redels*), *<* AS. *rædels* (pl. *rædelsas*), *m.*, *rædelse*, *rædelse* (pl. *rædelsan*), *f.*, counsel, consideration, debate, conjecture, interpretation, imagination, an enigma, riddle (= D. *raatsel* = MLG. *radelse*, LG. *redelse*, *radelse* = OHG. \**rätisal*, MHG. *rätisal*, *ractsel*, G. *rätisel*, *rätisel*, a riddle), *<* *rādan*, counsel, consider, interpret, read: see *read*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A proposition so framed as to exercise one's ingenuity in discovering its meaning; an ambiguous, complex, or puzzling question offered for solution; an enigma; a dark saying.

"What?" quod Clergye to Conscience, "ar 3e coueitouse nouthte  
After geresgyues or giftes, or gernen to rede *redels*?"  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 181.

We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of *riddle* (Enigma), of which the sence can hardly be picked out but by the parties owne assole.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 157.

Life presented itself to him like the Sphinx with its perpetual riddle of the real and the ideal.

*Longfellow*, Kavanagh, 1.

2. Anything abstruse, intricate, paradoxical, or puzzling; a puzzle.

I would not yet be pointed at, as he is,  
For the fine courtier, the woman's man,  
That tells my lady stories, dissolves *riddles*  
*Fletcher* (and another), Queen of Corinth, l. 2.

3. A person who manifests ambiguities or contradictions of character or conduct.

She could love none but only such  
As scorned and hated her as much.  
'Twas a strange riddle of a lady.  
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 337.

Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;  
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled:  
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world!  
*Pope*, Essay on Man, ll. 18.

**Riddle canon.** Same as *enigmatical canon* (which see, under *canon*).

**riddle**<sup>1</sup> (rid'1), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riddled*, ppr. *riddling*. [= G. *rätiseln*, *rätiseln*; from the noun: see *riddle*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To explain; interpret; solve; unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can:  
Who bears a nation in a single man?  
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

2. To understand; make out.

What, do you *riddle* me? Is she contracted?  
And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes?  
*Carrell*, Deserving Favorite (1629). (*Nares*.)

3. To puzzle; perplex.

I think it will *riddle* him or he gets his horse over the Border again.  
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xviii.

II. *intrans.* To speak in riddles, ambiguously, or enigmatically.

Lys. Lying so, Hermia, I do not lie.  
Her. Lysander *riddles* very prettily.  
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ll. 2. 53.

**riddle**<sup>2</sup> (rid'1), *n.* [*<* ME. \**riddel*, *ryddel*, *rydel*, *ridil*, *rydyl*, for earlier *ridder*: see *ridder*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A sieve, especially a coarse one for sand, grain, and the like.

So this young gentleman, who had scarcely done a day's work in his life, made his way to the modern El Dorado, to cook, and dig, and wield a pickaxe, and shake a *riddle* till his back ached. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xxx.

2. In *foundling*, a sieve with half-inch mesh, used in the molding-shop for cleaning and mixing old floor-sand.—3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a

form of river-weir.—4. In *wire-working*, a flat board set with iron pins sloped in opposite directions. It is used to straighten wire, which is drawn in a zigzag course between the pins. *E. H. Knight*.—A riddle of claret. See the quotation.

A riddle of claret is thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a literal riddle—the magnum in the center surrounded by the quarts. A riddle of claret thus displayed duly appeared recently at the Edinburgh arrow dinner of the Royal Company of Archers.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 13.

**riddle**<sup>2</sup> (rid'1), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riddled*, ppr. *riddling*. [*<* ME. *ridellen*, *ridlen*, *ridelen*, *rydelen*, for earlier *ridder*: see *ridder*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *riddle*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To sift through a riddle or sieve: as, to riddle sand.—2. To sift by means of a coarse-netted dredge, as young oysters on a bed.—3. To reduce in quantity as if by sifting; condense.

For general use the book . . . wants riddling down into a single volume or a large essay.  
*Athenæum*, No. 3207, p. 467.

4. To fill with holes; especially, to perforate with shot so as to make like a riddle; hence, to puncture or pierce all over as if with shot; penetrate.

His moral feelings . . . were regularly fustilled by the Major . . . and riddled through and through. *Dickens*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a riddle or sieve; pass anything through a riddle.

Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth and the house clean, riddles for the country maids, and does all their other drudgery. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

2. To fall in drops or fine streams, as through a riddle or sieve.

The rayn rused adown, *ridlande* thikke,  
Of felle daunkes of fyr and flakes of soufre.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ll. 953.

**riddle**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [*<* ME. *ridel*, *ridel*, *redel*, *rudel*, *<* OF. *ridel*, F. *rideau* (ML. *ridellus*), a curtain, orig. a plaited stuff, *<* *riden*, wrinkle, plait, *<* MHG. *riden*, wrinkle, = E. *writhe*: see *writhe*.] A curtain; a bed-curtain; in a church, one of the pair of curtains inclosing an altar on the north and south, often hung from rods driven into the wall.

That was a mervelle thyng  
To se the *riddels* hyng  
With many red golde ryng  
That thame up bare.  
*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.* (*Hallivell*.)

*Rudeles* rennande on ropes, red golde rynges.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (L. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Item *if riddles* of the same sayte, w<sup>t</sup> aungell.  
*Inventory of St. Peter Cheap* (Cheapside), 1431, in *Jour.*  
[*Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXIV.]

**riddle**<sup>3</sup>, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *ridlen*; appar. *<* *riddle*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*, in its orig. sense, a plaited stuff. Cf. *riddle*<sup>1</sup>.] To plait.

Lord, it was *riddled* tetsly!  
Ther nas not a paynt trewely  
That it nas in his right assise.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1235.

**Riddleberger Act.** See *act*.

**riddle-cake** (rid'1-käik), *n.* A thick sour oaten cake. *Hallivell*.

**riddle-like** (rid'1-lik), *a.* Like a riddle; enigmatical; paradoxical.

O, then, give pity  
To her, whose state is such that cannot choose  
But lend and give where she is sure to lose;  
That seeks not to find that her search implies,  
But *riddle-like* lives sweetly where she dies!  
*Shak.*, All's Well, l. 3. 223.

**riddlemere** (rid'1-mə-rē'), *n.* [A fanciful word, based on *riddle*, as if *riddle my riddle*, explain my enigma.] Same as *rigmarole*.

This style, I apprehend, Sir, is what the learned Scriblerus calls *rigmarol* in logic—*Riddlemere* among School-boys.  
*Junius*, Letters (ed. Woodfall), II. 316.

**riddler**<sup>1</sup> (rid'1-er), *n.* [*<* *riddle*<sup>1</sup> + -*er*.] One who speaks in riddles or enigmatically.

Each songster, *riddler*, every nameless name,  
All crowd, who foremost shall be damn'd to fame.  
*Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 157.

**riddler**<sup>2</sup> (rid'1-er), *n.* [*<* *riddle*<sup>2</sup> + -*er*.] One who works with a riddle or sieve.

**riddling** (rid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *riddle*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Speaking in riddles or ambiguously.

This is a *riddling* merchant for the nonce;  
He will be here, and yet he is not here:  
How can these contraries agree?  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ll. 3. 57.

2. Having the form or character of a riddle; enigmatical; puzzling.

Every man is under that complicated disease, and that *riddling* distemper, not to be content with the most, and yet to be proud of the least thing he hath.  
*Donne*, Sermons, v.

## ride

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me  
In *riddling* triplets of old time.  
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. Divining; interpreting; guessing.

Much she muz'd, yet could not construe it  
By any *riding* skill, or commune wit.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 54.

**riddlingly** (rid'ling-li), *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; mysteriously.

Though, like the pestilence and old fashion'd love,  
*Riddlingly* it catch men.  
*Donne*, Satires, ii.

**riddlings** (rid'lingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *riddling*, verbal *n.* of *riddle*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The coarser part of anything, as grain or ashes, which is left in the riddle after sifting; siftings; screenings.

She . . . pointed to the great bock of wash, and *riddlings*, and brown hulkage (for we ground our own corn always).  
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

**ride** (rid), *v.*; pret. *rode* (formerly also *rid*), pp. *ridden* (formerly also *rid*), ppr. *riding*. [*<* ME. *riden* (pret. *rod*, *rood*, earlier *rad*, pl. *riden*, *reden*, pp. *riden*), *<* AS. *ridan* (pret. *rād*, pl. *ridon*, pp. *riden*), ride on horseback, move forward (as a ship or a cloud), rock (as a ship at anchor), swing (as one hung on a gallows), = OFries. *rida* = D. *rijden*, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, slide, as on skates, = MLG. LG. *riden* = OHG. *ritan*, move forward, proceed, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, MHG. *riten*, G. *reiten*, ride, = Icel. *riða* = Sw. *rida* = Dan. *ride*, ride; orig. prob. simply 'go,' 'travel' (as in the derived noun *road*, in the general sense 'a way'); cf. OIr. *riad*, ride, move, *riadami*, I ride, Gaulish *rēda* (> L. *rheda*, *reda*, *rēda*), a wagon. Hence ult. *road*<sup>1</sup>, *raid*, bed-ridden.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be carried on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; specifically, to sit on and manage a horse in motion.

Beves an hakanai bestrit,  
And in his wei forth a rit.  
*Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 51. (*Hallivell*.)

And yet was he, whereso men wente or *riden*,  
Founde on the beste.  
*Chaucer*, Troilus, l. 473.

And lastly came cold February, sitting  
In an old wagon, for he could not ride.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

Brutus and Cassius  
Are *rid* like madmen through the gates of Rome.  
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 274.

2. To be borne along in a vehicle, or in or on any kind of conveyance; be carried in or on a wagon, coach, car, balloon, ship, palanquin, bicycle, or the like; hence, in general, to travel or make progress by means of any supporting and moving agency.

So on a day, hys fadur and hee  
*Redyn* yn a schyppe yn the see.  
*MS. Cantab.* ff. ii. 38. f. 144. (*Hallivell*.)

Wise Cambina, . . .  
Unto her Coch remounting, home did ride.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 51.

To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride  
On the curl'd clouds, to thy strong bidding task  
Ariel and all his quality. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 191.

3. To be borne in or on a fluid; float; specifically, to lie at anchor.

Thanks to Heaven's goodness, no man lost!  
The ship *rides* fair, too, and her links in good plight.  
*Fletcher* (and another), Sea Voyage, l. 3.

This we found to be an Ile, where we *rid* that night.  
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 224.

They shall be sent in the Ship Lion, which *rides* here at Malamocco.  
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 26.

I walk unseen . . .  
To behold the wandering moon  
*Riding* near her highest noon.  
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 68.

4. To move on or about something.

Strong as the axletree  
On which heaven *rides*.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 67.

5. To be mounted and borne along; hence, to move triumphantly or proudly.

Disdain and scorn *ride* sparkling in her eyes.  
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 51.

6t. To be carted, as a convicted bawd.

I'll hang you both, you rascals!  
I can but ride.  
*Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

7. To have free play; have the upper hand; domineer.

A brother noble,  
. . . on whose foolish honesty  
My practices *ride* easy! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 198.

8. To lap or lie over: said especially of a rope when the part on which the strain is brought lies over and jams the other parts. *Hamersly*.

Care must be taken not to raise the handle, or headles, too high, or too much strain will be thrown upon the raised threads, and the result will be that the web threads will

overlap or *ride* over each other, and the evil effect will be observable on both surfaces of the cloth.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 414.

9. To serve as a means of travel; be in condition to support a rider or traveler: as, that horse *rides* well under the saddle.

Honest man, will the water *ride*?

*Jack o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

10. In *surg.*, said of the ends of a fractured bone when they overlap each other.

"... a fracture is oblique there will probably be some extension of the limb from the drawing up of the lower portion of the limb, or *riding*, as it is called, of one end over the other." Bryant, *Surgery* (3d Amer. ed.), p. 817.

11. To climb up or rise, as an ill-fitting coat tends to do at the shoulders and the back of the neck.—*Riding committee*. See *committee*.—*Riding interests*, in *Scots law*, interests saddled or dependent upon other interests: thus, when any of the claimants in an action of multiplepoinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests*.—The devil *rides* on a fiddlestick. See *devil*.—To *ride* and *tie*, to *ride* and go on foot alternately: said of two persons. See the first quotation.

Mr. Adams discharged the bill, and they were both setting out, having agreed to *ride* and *tie*: a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them and is thus performed. The two travellers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot. Now as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, tie his horse to some gate, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot, when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts, and gallops on: till, having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of tying.

Felding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 2. (Davies.)

Both of them (Garrick and Johnson) used to talk pleasantly of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, "We *rode* and *ried*."

Doswell, Johnson, I. v. (1737), note.

To *ride* a portlast (naut.), to lie at anchor with the lower yards lowered to the rail: an old use.—To *ride* at anchor (naut.). See *anchor*.

After this Thomas Duke of Clarence, the King's second Son, and the Earl of Kent, with competent Forces, entered the Haven of Sluice, where they burnt four Ships *riding* at Anchor. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 162.

To *ride* at the ring. See *ring*.—To *ride* bodkin. See *bodkin*.—To *ride* easy (naut.), said of a ship when she does not pitch, or strain her cables.—To *ride* hard, said of a ship when she pitches violently, so as to strain her cables and masts.—To *ride* in the marrow-bone coach, to go on foot. (Slang.)—To *ride* out, to go upon a military expedition; enter military service.

From the time that he first began

To *riden* out, he loved chivalrie.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 45.

To *ride* over, to domineer over as if trampling upon; over-ride or overpower triumphantly, insolently, or roughly.

Thou hast caused men to *ride* over our heads.

Ps. lxxvi. 12.

Let thy dauntless mind

Still *ride* in triumph over all mischance.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 18.

To *ride* roughshod, to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress that may be caused to others.

Henry (VIII.), in his later proceedings, *rode roughshod* over the constitution of the Church.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 894.

The Chamber had again been *riding roughshod* over His Majesty's schemes of army reform.

Love, Bismarck, I. 283.

To *ride* rusty. See *rusty*.—To *ride* to hounds, to take part in a fox-hunt; specifically, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting.

He not only went straight as a die, but *rode* to hounds instead of over them. Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iii.

To *ride* upon a cowstaff. See *cowstaff*.—Syn. 1 and 2. The effort has been made, in both England and America, to confine *ride* to progression on horseback, and to use *drive* for progression in a vehicle, but it has not been altogether successful, being checked by the counter-tendency to use *drive* only where the person in question holds the reins or where the kind of motion is emphasized.

We have seen that Shakespeare, and Milton, and the translators of the Bible, use *drive* in connection with chariot when they wish to express the urging it along; but, when they wish to say that a man is borne up and onward in a chariot, they use *ride*.

R. G. White, Words and Their Uses, p. 103.

The practice of standard authors is exhibited in a liberal list of citations, and proves the imputed Americanism to *ride* (instead of to *drive*) in a carriage to be "Queen's English," although there remains a nice distinction—not a national one—established by good usage, between *riding* in a carriage and *driving* in a carriage.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 498.

II. *trans.* 1. To sit on and drive; be carried along on and by: used specifically of a horse.

Neither shall he that *rideth* the horse deliver himself.

Amos ii. 15.

He dash'd across me—mad,

And maddening what he *rode*.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Not infrequently the boys will *ride* a log down the current as fearlessly, and with as little danger of upsetting into the water, as an old and well-practised river-driver.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 584.

2. To be carried or travel on, through, or over.

Others . . . *ride* the air

In whirlwind.

Milton, P. L., ii. 540.

The rising waves . . .

Thunder and flash upon the steadfast shores,

Till he that *rides* the whirlwind checks the rein.

Couper, Retirement, l. 535.

This boat-shaped roof, which is extremely graceful and is repeated in another apartment, would suggest that the imagination of Jacques Cœur was fond of *riding* the waves.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 85.

3. To do, make, or execute by riding: as, to *ride* a race; to *ride* an errand.

Right here seith the frensch booke that, when the kynge Arthur was departed fro Bredigan, he and the kynge Ban of Benoyk, and the kynge boors of Gannes, his brother, that thei *rode* so her fournes till thei com to Tarsaide.

Merlin (E. L. T. S.), ii. 202.

And we can neither hunt nor *ride*

A foray on the Scottish side.

Scott, Marmion, l. 22.

4. To hurry over; gallop through.

He hath rid his prologue like a rough colt; he knows

not the stop.

Shak., M. N. D., v. l. 110.

5. To control and manage, especially with harshness or arrogance; domineer or tyrannize over: especially in the past participle *ridden*, in composition, as in *priest-ridden*.

He that suffers himself to be *ridden*, or through pusillanimity or sottishness will let every man baffle him, shall be a common laughing stock.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 384.

And yet this man (Ambrose), such as we hear he was, would have the Emperor *ride* other people, that himself might *ride* him, which is a common trick of almost all ecclesiastics.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

But as for them [scorners], they knew better things than to fall in with the herd, and to give themselves up to be *ridden* by the tribe of Levi.

Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

What chance was there of reason being heard in a land that was king-ridden, priest-ridden, peer-ridden!

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

6. To carry; transport. [Local, U. S.]

The custom-house license Nos. of the carts authorized to *ride* the merchandise.

Laws and Regulations of Customs Inspectors, etc., p. 48.

Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fair, performed by the steward of a court-baron, who rode through the town attended by the tenants.—Riding the marches. See *march*.—To *ride* a hobby, to pursue a favorite theory, notion, or habit on every possible occasion. See *hobby*.

It may look like *riding* a hobby to death, but I cannot help suspecting a wooden origin for it (Raj Rani temple).

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 425.

He must of course be naturally of a rather attitudinizing turn, fond of brooding and spouting and *riding* a theological hobby.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 189.

To *ride* circuit or the circuit. See *circuit*.—To *ride* down, to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.

We hunt them for the beauty of their skins;

They love us for it, and we *ride* them down.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

To *ride* down a sail, to stretch the head of a sail by bearing down on the middle.—To *ride* down a stay or backstay (naut.), to come down on the stay for the purpose of furling it.—To *ride* out, to keep afloat during, as a gale; withstand the fury of, as a storm: said of a vessel or of her crew.

He bears

A tempest, which his mortal vessel tears,

And yet he *rides* it out.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

The fleet *rode* out the storm in safety.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

To *ride* shanks' mare, to walk. (Colloq.)—To *ride* the brocket. See *brocket*.—To *ride* the great horse, to practise horsemanship in the fashion of the time.

Then comes he (Prince of Orange) abroad, and goes to his Stables, if it be no Sermon-day, to see some of his Gentlemen or Pages (of whose Breeding he is very careful) *ride* the great horse.

Hovell, Letters, I. i. 10.

He told me he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to *ride* the great horse, to jabber French, and to talk against passive obedience.

Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

To *ride* the high horse. See to mount the high horse, under *horse*.—To *ride* the line. See *line-riding*.

Even for those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to *ride* the line day in and day out, there is apt to be some hardship and danger in being abroad during the bitter weather.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 669.

To *ride* the Spanish mare (naut.), to be put astride of a boom with the guys eased off when the vessel is in a seaway: a punishment formerly in vogue.—To *ride* the wild mare, to play at see-saw.

With that, bestriding the mast, I gat by little and little towards him, after such manner as boys are wont, if ever you saw that sport, when they *ride* the wild mare.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A . . . *rides* the wild-mare with the boys.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 268.

*ride* (rid), *n.* [*<* ME. *ride* = G. *ritt* = Icel. *reit* = Sw. Dan. *riðt*; from the verb: see *ride*, *v.* Cf.

*road*, *raid*.] 1. A journey on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; more broadly, any excursion, whether on the back of an animal, in a vehicle, or by some other mode of conveyance: as, a *ride* in a wagon or a balloon; a *ride* on a bicycle or a cow-catcher.

To Madian Iond wente he [Balaam] his *ride*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. L. T. S.), l. 3950.

"Alas," he said, "your *ride* has wearied you."

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A saddle-horse. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A road intended expressly for riding; a bridle-path; a place for exercise on horseback. Also called *riding*.

This through the *ride* upon his steed

Goes slowly by, and this at speed.

M. Arnold, Epilogue to Lessing's Laocoon.

4. A little stream or brook. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A certain district patrolled by mounted excise officers.—6. In *printing*, a fault caused by overlapping: said of leads or rules that slip and overlap, of a kerned type that overlaps or binds a type in a line below, also of a color that impinges on another color in prints of two or more colors.

*rideable*, *a.* See *ridable*.

*rideau* (rē-dō'), *n.* [*<* F. *rideau*, a curtain: see *riddle*.] In *fort.*, a small elevation of earth extended lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

*ridelt*, *n.* See *riddle*.

*rident*. An obsolete preterit plural of *ride*.

*ridēt* (rī'dēt), *a.* [*<* L. *ridēt* (t-s), ppr. of *ridere* (*>* It. *ridere* = Sp. *reir* = Pg. *rir* = Cat. *riurer* = Pr. *rir*, *rire* = F. *rire*), laugh. Hence (from L. *ridere*) *arride*, *deride*, *ridiculous*, *risible*, etc., also *riant* (a doublet of *ridant*).] Smiling broadly; grinning.

A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly *ridēt*, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous, may be drawn upon the buxom face, if the artist chooses to attempt it.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiv.

*ride-officer* (rīd'of'is-ēr), *n.* An excise-officer who makes his rounds on horseback; the officer of a *ride*.

*rider* (rī'dēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *ridere*, *rydare*, *<* AS. *ridere*, a rider, cavalryman, knight (= OFries. *ridder* = D. *rijder* = MLG. *ridder* = OHG. *ritäre*, MHG. *ritäre*, *ritter*, *ritter*, a rider, knight, G. *reiter*, a rider, *ritter*, knight, = Icel. *ritari*, *rithe-ri*, later *riddari* = Sw. *riddare*, knight, *ryttare*, horseman, trooper, = Dan. *ridder*, knight, *rytter*, horseman, rider, knight), *<* ridan, *ride*: see *ride*. Cf. *ritter*, *reiter* (*<* G.).] 1. One who rides; particularly, one who rides on the back of a horse or other animal; specifically, one who is skilled in horsemanship and the manège.

Ac now is Religiou a *ridere* and a renner aboute.

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 203.

The horse and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea.

Ex. xv. 1.

Well could he *ride*, and often men would say,

"That horse his mettle from his *rider* takes."

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 107.

The weary steed of Pelleas floundering flung

His *rider*.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. A mounted reaver or robber.

In Ewsdale, Eight and Forty notorious *Riders* are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong.

Drummond, Works, p. 99.

3. Formerly, one who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc.: now called a *traveler* or (in the United States) *drummer*.

They come to us as *riders* in a trade,

And with much art exhibit and persuade.

Crabbe, Works, II. 53.

4. In *hort.*, a budded or grafted standard or stock branching from a main or parent trunk or stem.—5. A knight. [Archaic.]

He dubbed his youngest son, the Ætheling Henry, to *rider* or knight.

Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 471.

6. Any device straddling something; something mounted upon or attached to something else.

Especially—(a) A small piece of platinum or aluminium set astride of the beam of a balance, and moved from or toward the fulcrum in determining results requiring weights of the utmost delicacy. (b) A small piece of paper or other light substance placed on a wire or string to measure or mark distance.

We measure the distance between the two [nodes], and cut the wire so that its total length shall be a multiple of this length, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, and mark them by paper *riders*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 573.

(c) Anything saddled upon or attached to a record, document, statement, etc., after its supposed completion; specifically, an additional clause, as to a bill in Congress.

Wholes finally adds, by way of *ride* to this declaration of his principles, that as Mr. Carstone is about to rejoin his regiment, perhaps Mr. C. will favour him with an order on his agent for twenty pounds.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.



The proposed amendment had been given by the previous action of the House, a *rider* providing for compensation to distillers. *The American*, VI. 36.

But the Pacific Mail and its friends in Congress did not despair, and success came at last by a *rider* to the General Post-Office appropriation bill passed by Congress, February 18, 1867. *Congressional Record*, XXI. 7770.

(d) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron which in use rests on the top of an ink-roller, and aids in evenly distributing the ink on this roller. (e) A supplementary part of a question in an examination, especially in the Cambridge mathematical tripos, connected with or dependent on the main question.

Though the *riders* were joined to the propositions on which their solution depended, and though all these *riders* were easy, very few of the papers were satisfactory. *Science*, XI. 75.

(f) In a snake fence, a rail or stake one end of which rests on the ground, while the other end crosses and bears upon the fence-rails at their angle of meeting, and thus holds them in place. [Local, U. S.]

7. In *mining*, a ferruginous veinstone, or a similar impregnation of the walls adjacent to the vein. [North of Eng. mining districts.]

In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as *dowk* and *rider*. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil; the latter a hard stony matter, varying much in colour, hardness, and other characteristics. *Sopwith, Mining Districts of Alston Moor*, [Weardale, and Teesdale, p. 108.

8. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen the frame.—9. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side pieces rest.—10. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands: so called from its obverse type being the figure of a horseman. The specimen here illustrated was struck by Charles of Eg-



Rider of Charles of Egmont, Duke of Geltrind — British Museum (size of the original)

mont, Duke of Gelderland (sixteenth century), and weighs nearly 50 grains. The name was also given to a gold coin of Scotland, issued by James VI., worth about 2s.

His mouthful money 'Half-a-dozen riders,

That cannot sit, but stamp fast to their saddles

*Bacon and Fl.*

**Bush-rider**, in Australia, a cross-country rider, one who can ride horses over rough or dangerous ground, also, one who can ride imperfectly broken horses.

An excellent *bushrider*. If not a first-class rough rider there were few horses he could not back with a fair chance of remaining in the saddle.

*A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 262

**Rider keelson**. See *keelson* — **Rider's bone**, an exostosis at the origin of the adductor longus. Also called *drill bone*. — **Rider truss**, an early form of truss, composed of a cast iron upper chord, wrought iron lower chord, and vertical posts of cast iron, and diagonal braces of wrought-iron.

**ridered** (ri'derd), *a.* [*< rider + -ed*.] Carrying a rider; specifically, having riders or stakes laid across the bars, as a snake fence. [Local, U. S.]

The fences are generally too high to jump, being usually what are called staked and *ridered* fences.

*Fabian Book of Sports*, p. 49

**riderless** (ri'der-ls), *a.* [*< rider + -less*.] Having no rider.

He caught a *riderless* horse, and the cornet mounted

*H. Kingston, Ravenshoe*, IV.

**rider-roll** (ri'der-röl), *n.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *rider*, 5 (c).

**ridge** (rij), *n.* [*< ME. rygge, rygge*; also without assimilation *rig, ryg, ryg* (> *E. dial. rig*). < *AS. hrygg*, the back of a man or beast, = *MD. rygge*, *D. ryg* = *OLG. rygg*, *MLG. rygge* = *OHG. hrucki, hrucki, rucki*, *MIHG. rucke, rucke*, *G. rucken* = *lecl. hrygg* = *Sw. rygg* = *Dan. ryg*, the back; cf. *Ir. crocen*, skin, back.] 1. The back of any animal; especially, the upper or projecting part of the back of a quadruped.

All is rede, Ribbe and *rygge*,

The bak bledeth azyne the borde.

*Holy Root* (E. E. T. S.), p. 202

His ryche robe he to tof of his *rygge* naked,

And of a hepe of askes he hitte in the mydder.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), III. 379

There the pore preseth bifor the riche with a pakke at his *rygge*.

*Piers Plowman* (B), XIV. 212

On the other side of the aloe, not fifteen paces from us, I made out the horns, neck, and the *ridge* of the back of a tremendous old bull. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 186.

2. Any extended protuberance; a projecting line or strip; a long and narrow pile sloping at the sides; specifically, a long elevation of land, or the summit of such an elevation; an extended hill or mountain.

Even to the frozen *ridges* of the Alps,

Or any other ground inhabitable.

*Shak., Rich. II.*, I. 1. 64.

The snow-white *ridge*

Of carded wool, which the old man had piled.

*Wordsworth, The Brothers*.

3. In *agri.*, a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow-slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface-water. In Wales, formerly, a measure of land, 20½ feet.

Late se the litel plough, the large also,

The *ridges* forto enhance.

*Palladius, Husbondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly; thou settest the furrows thereof. *Ps. lxxv. 10.*

4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper ends of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber, it is called a *ridge-pole*. *Ridge* also denotes the internal angle or nook of a vault. See *cut under roof*.

5. In *fort.*, the highest portion of the glacis, proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.—6. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a prominent border; an elevated line, or crest; a lineal protuberance: said especially of rough elevations on bones for muscular or ligamentous attachments: as, the superciliary, occipital, mylohyoid, condylar, etc., *ridges*.—7. A succession of small processes along the small abaxial hump of a sperm-whale, or the top of the back just forward of the small. The ridge is thickest just around the hump. See *scrub-whale*.—8. One of the several linear elevations of the lining membrane of the roof of a horse's mouth, more commonly called *bars*. Similar ridges occur on the hard palate of most mammals.—**Bicipital ridges**. See *bicipital*.—**Dental ridge** a thick ridge of epithelium just over the spot where the future dental structures are to be formed.—**Frontal, genital, gluteal, interantennal ridge**. See the adjectives.—**Maxillary ridge**. Same as *dental ridge*.—**Mylohyoid ridge**. See *mylohyoid*.—**Neural ridge**, a series of enlargements along the borders of the medullary plates, from which the dorsal spinal nerves originate. More commonly called *neural crest*.—**Oblique ridge** of the trapezium, of the ulna. See *oblique*.—**Palatine, pectineal, pectoral, pterygoid ridge**. See the adjectives.—**Ridge-rib**. See *rib*.

**Ridge-roll**, a batten with a rounded face, over which the sheathing of lead or other metal is bent on the ridges and hips of a roof. Also called *ridge-batten*.—**Sagittal, superciliary ridge**. See the adjectives.—**Temporal ridges**. See *temporal lines* (under *line*), and *cut under parietal*.

**ridge** (rij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridged*, ppr. *ridging*. [*< ME. ryggen*; from the noun: see *ridge*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To cover or mark with ridges; rib.

Though all thy hairs

Were bistles ranged like those that *ridge* the back

Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffled porcupines.

*Milton, S. A.*, I. 1137.

A north-midland shire, dusk with moonland, *ridged* with mountain this I see. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xviii.

**Ridged sleeve**, a sleeve worn by women at the middle of the seventeenth century, padded in longitudinal ridges.

**II. intrans.** To rise or stretch in ridges.

The Biscay, roughly *ridging* eastward, shook

And almost overhelm'd her.

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

**ridge-band** (rij'band), *n.* That part of the harness of a cart, wagon, or gig-horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

**ridge-beam** (rij'bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge; a crown-plate. *E. H. Knight*.

**ridge-bone** (rij'bōn), *n.* [*< ME. rygge-bone, ryg-bone*, < *AS. hrygg-bān* (= *D. ryggebeen, rygbeen* = *OHG. hruckipem, ruckipem*, *MIHG. rückebein* = *Sw. ryggben* = *Dan. rygben*), backbone, spine, < *hrygg*, back, + *bān*, bone.] The spine or backbone.

So ryde thay of by resoun bi the *rygge bonez*

Euenden to the haunche.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1344.

I would fain now see them rolled

Down a hill, or from a bridge

Headlong east, to break their *ridge-*

*Bones*.

*B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon*.

**ridged** (rijd), *a.* [*< ridge + -ed*.] 1. Having a ridge or back; having an angular, projecting backbone.

The tinnars could summarily lodge in Lydford Gaol those who impeded them; consequently two messengers, sent from Plymouth to protect the leat on Roborough Down, were set up on a bare *ridged* horse, with their legs tied under his belly, and trotted off to gaol.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 443.

2. In *zool.*, carinate; costate; having ridges or carinae on a surface, generally longitudinal ones. When the ridges run crosswise, the surface is said to be *transversely ridged*.—3. Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords

Runs up the *ridged* sea. *Tennyson, Sea-Fairies*.

**ridge-drill** (rij'dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a seed-drill adapted to sowing seeds upon the ridges of a listed field. Compare *list*, *n.*, 10, and *listing-plow*.

**ridge-fillet** (rij'fil'et), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a fillet between two depressions, as between two flutes of a column.—2. In *foundry*, the runner, or principal channel. *E. H. Knight*.

**ridge-harrow** (rij'har'ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a harrow hinged longitudinally so that it can lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes. *E. H. Knight*.

**ridge-hoe** (rij'hō), *n.* A horse-hoe operating on the same principle as a ridge-plow.

**ridgel, ridgil** (rij'el, -il), *n.* [Also *rig* (of which *ridgel* may be a dim. form), *rigsie*; origin uncertain; cf. *Sc. riglan, rigland, rig-widdie*, a nag, a horse half-castrated, *riggot*, an animal half-castrated.] A male animal with one testicle removed or wanting. Also *ridgeling, ridgling*.

O Tityrus, tend my herd, and see them fed,

To morning pastures, evening waters, led;

And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil's* butting head.

*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Pastorals*, ix. 31.

*Ridgling* or *ridgil* . . . is still used in Tennessee and the West, . . . but has been corrupted into *riginal*, and would-be correct people say *original*.

*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 42.

**ridgelet** (rij'let), *n.* [*< ridge + -let*.] A little ridge. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 368.

**ridgeling** (rij'ling), *n.* [Also *ridgling*; appar. < *ridgel* + *-ing*.] Same as *ridgel*.

**ridge-piece** (rij'pēs), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

**ridge-plate** (rij'plāt), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

**ridge-plow** (rij'plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow having a double mold-board, used to make ridges for planting or cultivating certain crops and for opening water-furrows. Also called *ridging-plow*.

**ridge-pole** (rij'pōl), *n.* The board or timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Also called *ridge-plate* or *ridge-piece*. See *cut under roof*.—**Ridge-pole pine**. See *pinet*.

**ridger** (rij'er), *n.* 1. That which makes a ridge or ridges.

A small *ridger* or subsoiler extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 181.

2. Same as *ridge-band*. *Hallivell*.

**ridge-roof** (rij'rōf), *n.* A raised or peaked roof.

**ridge-rope** (rij'rōp), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (a) The central rope of an awning, usually called the *back-bone*. (b) The rope along the side of a ship to which an awning is stretched. (c) One of two ropes running out on each side of the bowsprit for the men to hold on by.—2. A ridge-band.

Surselle, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c., fastened on either side of a thigh, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thigh-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*. *Cotgrave*.

**ridge-stay** (rij'stā), *n.* Same as *ridge-band*.

*Hallivell*.

**ridge-tile** (rij'til), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *crown-tile*, 2.

**ridgil**, *n.* See *ridgel*.

**ridging-grass** (rij'ing-grās), *n.* A coarse grass, *Andropogon* (*Anatherum*) *bicornis*, of tropical America. [West Indies.]

**ridging-plow** (rij'ing-plou), *n.* Same as *ridge-plow*.

**ridgling** (rij'ling), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

**ridgy** (rij'i), *a.* [*< ridge + -y*.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridged.

Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the *ridgy* sand.

*Crabbe, Works*, II. 10.

Scant along the *ridgy* land

The beans their new-born ranks expand.

*T. Watson, The First of April*.

**ridicule** (rid'i-kūl), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) ridiculo* = *Sp. ridiculo* = *Pg. ridiculo* = *It. ridicolo*, < *L. ridiculus*, laughable, comical, amusing, absurd, ridiculous, < *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*. Cf. *ridiculous*.]

That way (e. g. Mr. Edm. Waller's) of quibbling with sense will hereafter grow as much out of fashion and be as *ridiculous* as quibbling with words.

*Aubrey, Lives, Samuel Butler*.

**ridicule**<sup>1</sup> (rid'ī-kūl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ridicle*; = Sp. *ridículo* = It. *ridicolo*, mockery, < L. *ridiculum*, a jest, neut. of *ridiculus*, ridiculous: see *ridiculous*.] 1. Mocking or jesting words intended to excite laughter, with more or less contempt, at the expense of the person or thing of whom they are spoken or written; also, action or gesture designed to produce the same effect.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time  
Sides into verse, an i hitches in a rhyme,  
Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,  
And the sad burthen of some merry song.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 79.

I note possessors a rich talent for *ridicule*, which tinted  
vividly the genius for satire that shone within him.

John Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. v.

2. An object of mockery or contemptuous jesting.

They began to hate me likewise, and to turn my equipage into *ridicule*.

Fielding, Amelia, III. 12.

3†. Ridiculousness.

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridiculousness* of this monstrous practice.

Addison, Spectator, No. 18.

At the same time that I see all their *ridicules*, there is a pleasure in the society of the women of fashion that compensates me.

II. Walpole, To Chute, Jan., 1766.

=Syn. 1. Derision, mockery, gibe, jeer, sneer. See *satire*, *derision*, and *banter*, *v.*

**ridicule**<sup>2</sup> (rid'ī-kūl), *v. i.* & *pp.* *ridiculed*, *pp.* *ridiculing*. [*<* *ridicule*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To treat with ridicule; treat with contemptuous merriment; represent as deserving of contemptuous mirth; mock; make sport or game of; deride.

I've known the young, who *ridicul'd* his rage,  
Love's humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age.

Granger, tr. of Tibullus, l. 7.

=Syn. *Deride*, *Mock*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, scoff at, scout; rally, make fun of, lampoon. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To bring ridicule upon a person or thing; make some one or something ridiculous; cause contemptuous laughter.

One dedicates in high heroic prose,  
And *ridicules* beyond a hundred foes.

Pope, Prologue to Satires, l. 110.

**ridicule**<sup>2</sup> (rid'ī-kūl), *n.* [= F. *ridicule*, corruption of *reticule*.] A corruption of *reticule*, formerly common.

**ridiculer** (rid'ī-kū-lér), *n.* [*<* *ridicule*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*]. One who ridicules. *Ap.* Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

**ridiculizet** (ri-dik'ū-līz), *v. t.* [*<* F. *ridiculiser*, turn into ridicule, = Sp. Pg. *ridiculizar*; as *ridicule*<sup>1</sup> + *-ize*.] To make ridiculous; ridicule.

My heart still trembling lest the false alarms  
That words of strike-up should *ridiculize* me.

Chapman, Odyssey, xliii. 333.

**ridiculous** (ri-dik'ū-lus'ī-ti), *n.*; pl. *ridiculousities* (-tiz). [= It. *ridicolosità*; < L. *ridiculosus*, laughable, facetious (see *ridiculous*), + *-ity*.] The character of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; hence, anything that arouses laughter; a jest or joke.

Shut up your ill-natured Muses at Home with your  
Business, but bring your good-natured Muses, all your  
witty jests, your By-words, your Banters, your Pleasantries,  
your pretty sayings, and all your *Ridiculousities*, along with  
you.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 120.

**ridiculous** (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* [*<* L. *ridiculus*, laughable, ridiculous: see *ridicule*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] 1. Worthy of ridicule or contemptuous laughter; exciting derision; amusingly absurd; preposterous.

Those that are good manners at the court are as *ridiculous*  
in the country as the behaviour of the country is  
most mockable at the court.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 2. 47.

2†. Expressive of ridicule; derisive; mocking.

He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his  
offering is *ridiculous*; and the gifts of unjust men are not  
accepted.

Eccles. xxxiv. 18.

The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous*  
smiling.

Shak., L. L. L., III. 1. 73.

3. Abominable; outrageous; shocking. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A Nazazite in place abominable  
Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagon!  
Besides, how vile, contemptible, *ridiculous*!  
What act more execrably unclean, profane?

Milton, S. A., l. 1261.

In the South we often say, "That's a *ridiculous* affair,"  
when we really mean outrageous. It seems to be so used  
sometimes in the North.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

This [*ridiculous*] is used in a very different sense in  
some countries from its original meaning. Something very  
indecent and improper is understood by it: as, any violent  
attack upon a woman's chastity is called "very *ridiculous*  
behaviour"; a very disorderly and ill-conducted house is  
also called a "*ridiculous* one."

Hallivell.

A man once informed me that the death by drowning  
of a relative was "most *ridiculous*."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 453.

=Syn. 1. Funny, Laughable, etc. (see *ludicrous*), absurd, preposterous, farcical.

**ridiculously** (ri-dik'ū-lus-ī), *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; laughably; absurdly.

**ridiculousness** (ri-dik'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The character of being ridiculous, laughable, or absurd.

**riding**<sup>1</sup> (rī'ding), *n.* [*<* ME. *ridinge*, *rydyng*; verbal *n.* of *ride*, *v.*] 1. The act of going on horseback, or in a carriage, etc. See *ride*, *v.* Specifically—2†. A festival procession.

When ther any *riding* was in Chepe,  
Out of the shoppes thider wolde he lepe,  
Til that he hadde at the sighte yseyn.

Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 13.

On the return of Edward I. from his victory over the  
Scots in 1298 occurred the earliest exhibition of shows  
connected with the City trades. These processions were  
in England frequently called *ridings*.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 80.

3. Same as *ride*, 3.

The lodge is . . . built in the form of a star, having  
round about a garden framed into like points; and beyond  
the garden *ridings* cut out, each answering the angles of  
the lodge.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

The riding of the witch, the nightmare. *Hallivell.*

**riding**<sup>2</sup> (rī'ding), *n.* [*Prop.* *thridding*, the loss of  
the being prob. due to the wrong division of the  
compounds *North-thriding* (corrupted to *North-riding*),  
*South-thriding*, *East-thriding*, *West-thriding*;  
see *thridding* (= Norw. *tridjung*), the  
third part of a thing, third part of a shire, <  
*thrithi* (= Norw. *tridyc*) = E. *third*: see *third*.]  
One of the three districts, each anciently under  
the government of a reeve, into which the  
county of York, in England, is divided. These  
are called the *North*, *East*, and *West Ridings*. The same  
system of division exists also in Lincolnshire. Pennsylv-  
ania also, in the earliest portion of its colonial history,  
was divided into *ridings*.

Gisborne is a market town in the west *riding* of the  
county of York, on the borders of Lancashire.  
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 159.  
Lincolnshire was divided into three parts, Lindsey,  
Kesteven, and Holland. Lindsey was subdivided into three  
*ridings*, North, West, and South.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

**riding-bitts** (rī'ding-bīts), *n. pl.* The bitts to  
which a ship's cable is secured when riding at  
anchor.

**riding-boot** (rī'ding-büt), *n.* A kind of high  
boot worn in riding.

With such a tramp of his ponderous *riding-boots* as might  
of itself have been audible in the remotest of the seven  
gables, he advanced to the door, which the servant pointed  
out.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

**riding-clerk**† (rī'ding-clérk), *n.* 1. A mercantile  
traveler. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Formerly, one of  
six clerks in Chancery, each of whom in his  
turn, for one year, kept the controlment-books  
of all grants that passed the great seal. The six  
clerks were superseded by the clerks of records  
and writs. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

**riding-day** (rī'ding-dā), *n.* A day given up to  
a hostile incursion on horseback. *Scott.*

**riding-glove** (rī'ding-glūv), *n.* A stout, heavy  
glove worn in riding; a gauntlet.

The walls were adorned with old-fashioned lithographs,  
principally portraits of country gentlemen with high col-  
lars and *riding-gloves*.

The Century, XXXVI. 123.

**riding-graith** (rī'ding-grāth), *n.* See *graith*.

**riding-habit** (rī'ding-hab'it), *n.* See *habit*, 5.

**riding-hood** (rī'ding-hūd), *n.* A hood used by  
women in the eighteenth century, and perhaps  
earlier, when traveling or exposed to the weath-  
er, the use of it depending on the style of  
head-dress or coiffure in fashion of the time.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,  
Defended by the *riding-hood's* disguise.

Gay, Trivia, l. 210.

**riding-house**† (rī'ding-hous), *n.* Same as *rid-  
ing-school*.

**riding-light** (rī'ding-līt), *n.* A light hung out  
in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding  
at anchor. Also called *stay-light*.

**riding-mask** (rī'ding-māsk), *n.* A mask used  
by ladies to protect the face in riding.

**riding-master** (rī'ding-mās'tér), *n.* A teacher  
of the art of riding; specifically (*milit.*), one who  
instructs soldiers and officers in the manage-  
ment of horses.

**riding-rime**† (rī'ding-rīm), *n.* A form of verse,  
the same as the rimed couplet that goes now  
under the name *heroic verse*. It was introduced into  
English versification by Chaucer, and in it are composed  
most of the "Canterbury Tales." From the fact that it was  
represented as used by the pilgrims in telling these tales  
on their journey, it received the name of *riding-rime*; but  
it was not much used after Chaucer's death till the close  
of the sixteenth century. In the sixteenth century it is  
frequently contrasted with *rime-royal* (which see).

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *riding  
rime*, and that is suche as our Mayster and Father Chau-  
cer vsed in his Canterbury Tales, and in diuers other de-  
lectable and light enterprises.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.

**riding-robe** (rī'ding-rōb), *n.* A robe worn in  
riding; a riding-habit.

But who comes in such haste in *riding-robes*?

What woman-post is this? *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 217.

**riding-rod** (rī'ding-rōd), *n.* A switch or light  
cane used as a whip by equestrians.

And if my legs were two such *riding-rods*, . . .

And, to his shape, were heif to all this land,

Would I might never stir from off this place,

I would give it every foot to have this face.

Shak., K. John, i. 1. 140.

**riding-sail** (rī'ding-sāl), *n.* A triangular sail  
bent to the mainmast and sheeted down aft,  
to steady a vessel when head on to the wind.

**riding-school** (rī'ding-skōl), *n.* A school or  
place where the art of riding is taught; spec-  
ifically, a military school to perfect troopers  
in the management of their horses and the use  
of arms.

**riding-skirt** (rī'ding-skért), *n.* 1. The skirt of  
a riding-habit.—2. A separate skirt fastened  
around the waist over the other dress, worn by  
women in riding.

**riding-spear**† (rī'ding-spēr), *n.* A javelin. *Pals-  
grave.* (*Hallivell.*)

**riding-suit** (rī'ding-süt), *n.* A suit adapted for  
riding.

Provide me presently

A *riding-suit*, no costlier than would fit  
A franklin's wife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, III. 2. 78.

**riding-whip** (rī'ding-hwip), *n.* A switch or a  
whip with a short lash, used by riders.

**ridotto** (ri-dot'ō), *n.* [= F. *ridotte*, < It. *ridotto*,  
a retreat, resort, company, etc.: see *redout*<sup>2</sup>.]  
1. A house or hall of public entertainment.

They went to the *Ridotto*;—'tis a hall

Where people dance, and sup, and dance again;

Its proper name, perhaps, were a masqued ball,

But that's of no importance to my strain;

'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,

Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain.

Byron, Beppo, lviii.

2†. A company of persons met together for  
amusement; a social assembly.—3. A public  
entertainment devoted to music and dancing;  
a dancing-party, often in masquerade.

The masked balls or *Ridottos* in Carnival are held in the  
Imperial palace.

Wrazall, Court of Berlin, II. 289.

To-night there is a masquerade at Ranelagh for him, a  
play at Covent Garden on Monday, and a *ridotto* at the  
Haymarket.

Walpole, Letters, II. 24.

4. In *music*, an arrangement or reduction of a  
piece from the full score.

**ridotto** (ri-dot'ō), *v. i.* [*<* *ridotto*, *n.*] To fre-  
quent or hold *ridottos*. [*Rare.*]

And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,  
*Ridotto'd* on the rural plains.

Cowper, Retreat of Aristippus.

**riet**, *n.* An old spelling of *rye*<sup>1</sup>. Ex. ix. 32.

**riebeckite** (rē'bek-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Rie-  
beck*.] A silicate of iron and sodium, belong-  
ing to the amphibole group, and corresponding  
to acmite among the pyroxenes.

**riedet**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *reed*<sup>1</sup>.

**rief**, *n.* See *reef*<sup>3</sup>.

**rie-grass**, *n.* Same as *rye-grass*.

**riem** (rēm), *n.* [*<* D. *riem*, a thong: see *rim*<sup>2</sup>.]

A rawhide thong, about 8 feet long, used in  
South Africa for hitching horses, for fastening  
yokes to the trek-tow, and generally as a strong  
cord or binder. Also spelled *reim*.

He rose suddenly and walked slowly to a beam from  
which an ox *riem* hung. Loosening it, he ran a noose in  
one end and then doubled it round his arm.

Olive Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, l. 12.

**Riemann's function, surface.** See *function*,  
*surface*.

**riesel-iron** (rē'zel-ī'érn), *n.* A sort of claw or  
nipper used to remove irregularities from the  
edges of glass where cut by the dividing-iron  
(which see, under *iron*).

**Riesling** (rēs'ling), *n.* [*G.* *riesling*, a kind of  
grape.] Wine made from the Riesling grape,  
and best known in the variety made in Alsace  
and elsewhere on the upper Rhine. It keeps many  
years, and is considered exceptionally wholesome. A good  
Riesling wine is made in California.

**rietbok** (rēt'bok), *n.* [*<* D. *rietbok*, < *riet*, = E.  
*reed*<sup>1</sup>, + *bok* = E. *book*<sup>1</sup>.] The reedbuck of  
South Africa. *Elcotragus arundinaceus*.

**riever**, *n.* Same as *reaver*.

**rifacimento** (rē-fā-chi-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *rifaci-  
menti* (-ti). [*<* It. *rifacimento*, < *rifare*, make  
over again, < ML. *refacere* (L. *reficere*), make  
over again, < L. *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see

*fact.* Cf. *reflect*.] A remarking or reestablishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state or changed circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another. The term is applied in an analogous sense to musical compositions.

What man of taste and feeling can endure *rifacimenti*, harmonies, abridgments, expurgated editions?

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

Shakespeare's earliest works were undoubtedly *rifacimenti* of the plays of his predecessors.

Dyce, Note to Greene, Int., p. 37.

**rife<sup>1</sup>** (rif), *a.* [*< ME. rif, rife, rive, < AS. rife* (occurs but once), abundant, = *OD. rīf, rīve*, abundant, copious, = *MLG. LG. rīc*, abundant, munificent, = *Icel. rīfr*, abundant, munificent, *rīflgr*, large, munificent, = *OSw. rif*, rife. Cf. *Icel. reifa*, bestow, *reifr*, a giver.] 1. Great in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerous.

That citie wer sure men sett for too keepe,  
With mich riall arae redy too light,  
With attling of areblast & archers rife.

Alisaander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

The men who have given to one character life  
And objective existence are not very rife.

Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2. Well supplied; abounding; rich; replete; filled: followed by *with*.

Whose life was work, whose language rife  
With rugged maxims hewn from life.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Our swelling actions want the little leaven  
To make them *with* the sighed-for blessing rife.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 74.

3†. Easy.

With Gods it is rife  
To geue and bereue breath.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

Hath utmost Inde aught better than his own?  
Then utmost Inde is near, and rife to gone.

By. Hall, Satires, III. i. 65.

4. Prevalent; current; in common use or acceptance.

To be cumbrid with couetous, by custome of old,  
That rote is & rankist of all the *rīf* syns.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11776.

Errors are infinite; and folles, how universally rife!  
Even of the wisest sort.

That grounded maxims,  
So rife and celebrated in the mouths  
Of wisest men.

Milton, S. A., l. 866.

5†. Publicly or openly known; hence, manifest; plain; clear.

Adam abrahd, and sag that wif,  
Name he gaf hire dat is ful rīf;  
Issa was hire frste name.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 232.

Even now the tumult of loud mlrth  
Was rife, and perfect in my listening ear.

Milton, Comus, l. 203.

**rife<sup>1†</sup>** (rif), *adv.* [*< ME. rife; < rife<sup>1</sup>, a.*] 1. Abundantly; plentifully.

I presse a grape with stork and stryf,  
The Rede wyf renneth rīf.

Holy Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

In tribulacioun y regne moore rīf  
Oftymes than in disport.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 158.

2. Plainly; clearly.

Bi thil witt thou maist knowe rīf  
That mercei passith rightwises.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

3. Currently; commonly; frequently.

The Pestilence doth most rīf infect the clearest completion, and the Caterpillar cleaueth vnto the ripest fruite.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit (ed. Arber), p. 39.

**rife<sup>2†</sup>**, *v.* An obsolete form of *rive<sup>1</sup>*.

**rifely** (rif'li), *adv.* [*< ME. rīfli, rīfliche* (= *Icel. rīfliga*); *< rife<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>*.] In a rife manner. (a) Plentifully; abundantly.

There launcht I to laund, a litle for ese,  
Restid me rīfely, rīclit my seluyin.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

(b) Prevalently; currently; widely.

The word went wide how the mayde was geue  
Rīfliche thurth-out rome.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1472.

**rifeness** (rif'nes), *n.* The state of being rife.

**rif<sup>1†</sup>** (rif), *n.* [*< ME. \*rif, < AS. hrif* = *OS. hrif* = *OFries. rif*, *ref* = *OHG. href*, *ref*, belly. Cf. *midriff*.] The belly; the bowels.

Then came his good sword forth to act his part,  
Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and rife, and rove her heart.  
The hend (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,  
And with it back unto the shore he struts.

Legend of Captain Jones. (Halliwell.)

**rif<sup>2</sup>** (rif), *n.* [See *reef<sup>1</sup>*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *reef<sup>1</sup>*.—2. A rapid or rife. See *rifle<sup>2</sup>*. [Local, U. S.]

The lower side of large, loose stones at the *riffs* or shallow places in streams; the rock amid the foaming water; . . . in all these places they [fresh-water sponges] have been found in great abundance.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 711.

**riff<sup>3†</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *reef<sup>2</sup>*.

**rifle<sup>1</sup>** (rif'l), *n.* [*< Dan. rifle*, a groove, channel: see *rifle<sup>2</sup>, n.*] 1. In *mining*, the lining of the bottom of a sluice, made of blocks or slats of wood, or stones, arranged in such a manner that chinks are left open between them. In these chinks more or less quicksilver is usually placed, and it is by the aid of this arrangement that the particles of gold, as they are carried downward by the current of water, are arrested and held fast. The whole arrangement at the bottom of the sluices is usually called the *riffles*. In the smaller gold-saving machines, formerly much used, as the cradle, the slats of wood nailed across the bottom for the purpose of detaining the gold are called *rifle-bars* or simply *riffles*.

2. A piece of plank placed transversely in, and fastened to the bottom of, a fish-ladder. The riffles do not extend from side to side, but only about two thirds across. If the first rifle is fastened on the right side of the box at right angles to its side, it will extend about 30 inches across the box; the next, about 4 feet above, will be fastened on the left side of the box; the next, about 4 feet above, on the right side; and so on alternately until the top is reached. The water passing into the top is caught by the riffles and turned right and left by them until it reaches the stream below. Riffles furnish the fish a resting-place in scaling a dam.

3. In *seal-engraving*, a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish.

**rifle<sup>2</sup>** (rif'l), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *riff<sup>2</sup>*, prob. associated with *ripple<sup>2</sup>*.] A ripple, as upon the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking upon rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water.

[Local, U. S.]

**rifle-bars** (rif'l-bärz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, slats of wood nailed across the bottom of a cradle or other small gold-washing machine, for the purpose of detaining the gold; riffles.

**riffler** (rif'ler), *n.* [*< rifle<sup>1</sup>, rifle<sup>2</sup>, groove, + -er<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *G. riffler*, a rifle-file, a curved file grooved for working in depressions: see *rifle<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A



Riffler.

kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions.

The *rifflers* of sculptors and a few other files are curvilinear in their central line.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 160.

2. A workman who uses such a file, especially in metal-work.

**riffraff** (rif'raf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rifferaffe*; *< ME. rif and raf*, every particle, things of small value, *< OF. rif et raf* ("il ne luy lairra rif ny raf, he will leave him neither rif nor raf"—Cotgrave), also *rifle rafle* ("on n'y a laisse ne rifle ne rafle, they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them"—Cotgrave), *rif* and *raf* being half-rimmed quasi-nouns reduced respectively from *OF. rifler*, rifle, ransack, spoil (see *rifle<sup>1</sup>, v.*), and *rafiler* (*F. rafier*), rifle, ravage, snatch away: see *raffle<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *Ölt. raffola, raffola*, "by *riffraffe*, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or seraping" (Florio).] 1. Scraps; refuse; rubbish; trash.

It is not Cicero's tongue that can pierce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedes' prickles, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and *rife-raffe* that hath any force to drive them backe.

Gosson, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (Halliwell.)

You would inforce upon us the old *rife-raffe* of Sarum, and other monastical reliques.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

"La, yes, Miss Matt," said she after seating me in her splint-bottom chair before a *rif-raf* fire.

The Century, XXXVII. 639.

2. The rabble.

Like modern prize fights, they drew together all the scum and *rif-raf*, as well as the gentry who were fond of so-called sport.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 316.

Almack's, for instance, was far more exclusive than the Court. *Rif-raf* might go to Court; but they could not get to Almack's, for at its gates there stood, not one angel with a fiery sword, but six in the shape of English ladies, terrible in turbans, splendid in diamonds, magnificent in satin, and awful in rank.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 114.

3. Sport; fun. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**rifle<sup>1</sup>** (rif'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled*, ppr. *rifling*. [*< ME. riflen*, *< OF. rifler*, rifle, ransack, spoil; with freq. suffix, *< Icel. hrifa*, *rija*, grapple, seize, pull up, scratch, grasp, akin to *hrifsa*, rob, pillage, *hrifs*, plunder.] 1. *trans.* 1. To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Till Time shall rifle ev'ry youthful Grace.

Pope, Illiad, l. 41.

2. To rob; plunder; pillage: often followed by *of*.

"Ones," quath he, "ich was yherborwed with an hep of chapmen;  
Ich a-ros and rifled here males [bags] whenne thei a reste were."

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 236.

H. said, as touchyng the peple that rifled yow, and the doyng thereof, he was not privy therto.

Paston Letters, I. 158.

The city shall be taken, and the houses rifled.

Zech. xiv. 2.

The roadside garden and the secret glen  
Were rifled of their sweetest flowers.

Bryant, Sella.

3†. To raffle; dispose of in a raffle.

I have at one throw

Rifled away the diadem of Spain.

Laist's Dominton, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To commit robbery or theft.

Thither repair at accustomed times their harlots, . . . not with empty hands, for they be as skilful in picking, *rifling*, and filching as the upright men.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

2†. To raffle; play at dice or some other game of chance wherein the winner secures stakes previously agreed upon.

A *rifling*, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe.

Nomenclator (1585), p. 293. (Halliwell.)

We'll strike up a drum, set up a tent, call people together, put crowns apiece, let's *rife* for her.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

**rifle<sup>2</sup>** (rif'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled*, ppr. *rifling*. [*< Dan. rifle*, rifle, groove (*rifledde soiler*, fluted columns; cf. *rifle*, a groove, flute), = *Sw. reflla*, rifle (*refsellbössä*, a rifled gun), *< rive* (for *\*rife*), tear, = *Sw. rifva*, scratch, tear, grate, grind, = *Icel. rifa*, rive: see *rive<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *rive<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *G. riefte*, a furrow (*< LG.*), *riefen*, rifle; and see *rifle<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. *trans.* 1. In *gun-making*, to cut spiral grooves in (the bore of a gun-barrel). Grooves are now in universal use for small-arms, and for the most part are used in ordnance. Small-arms are rifled by a cutting-tool attached to a rod and drawn through the barrel, while at the same time a revolution on the longitudinal axis is imparted to the tool. Rifled cannon are rifled by pushing through their bores a cutting-tool mounted on an arbor that exactly fits the bore. See *rifling-machine*.

2. To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To groove firearms spirally along the interior of the bore.

The leading American match-rifle makers all *rifle* upon the same plan—viz., a sharp continual spiral and very shallow grooves.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 148.

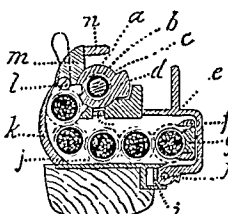
**rifle<sup>2</sup>** (rif'l), *n.* [Short for *rifled gun*: see *rifle<sup>2</sup>, v.* Cf. *Sw. refsellbössä*, a rifled gun. The *Dan. riflet*, *Sw. rifle*, a rifle, are *< E.*] 1. A firearm or a piece of ordnance having a barrel (or barrels) with a spirally grooved bore. Spirally grooved gun-barrels are of German origin; some authorities think they were invented by Gaspard Koller of Vienna, in 1493; others regard Augustus Kotter of Nuremberg as the originator, the invention, according to these writers, dating between 1500 and 1520. Straight grooves were used in the fifteenth century, but their purpose was simply to form recesses for the reception of dirt and to aid in cleaning the gun. Spiral grooving has a distinct object beyond this, namely, to impart to the projectile a rotation whereby its flight is rendered more nearly accurate—the principle being that, when the center of gravity in the bullet does not exactly coincide with its longitudinal axis, as is nearly always the case, any tendency to deviate from the vertical plane including that axis will, by the constant revolution of the bullet, be exerted in all directions at right angles with its geometrical axis. A variety of shapes in the cross-sections of the grooves have been and are still used. The number of grooves is also different for different rifles, as is the pitch of the spiral—that is, the distance, measured on the axis of the bore, included by a single turn of the spiral. The variation in small-arms in this particular is wide—from one turn in 17 inches to one turn in 7 feet. In ordnance the pitch is much greater. Breech-loading guns began to appear in the first half of the sixteenth century, and were probably either of French or German origin. Such guns were made in Italy in the latter half of the sixteenth century. During the war of independence in America, a breech-loading rifle invented by Major Patrick Ferguson, and known as the Ferguson rifle, was used; it was the first breech-loading carbine used in the British regular army. A great many breech-loading rifles have since appeared. Muzzle-loading rifles have been superseded as military arms by these guns, and a large extent the latter have supplanted muzzle-loaders for sporting arms. Many breech-loaders owe of importance in American and European warfare have in their turn been superseded by improved arms. Among them is the once justly celebrated Prussian needle-gun. These improvements have culminated in the Winchester and other repeating arms, which admit of refined accuracy of aim with great rapidity of firing. The tendency in modern rifles is toward smaller bores and chambers. The most recent advance in this direction of improvement is of German origin (1889-90), and consists in making rifles of much smaller bore and less weight than have hitherto been used, with bullets of lead and wolfram alloy having a specific gravity 50 per cent. greater than that of the lead and antimony alloy of the common hardened rifle-bullets. The bores of guns with which experiments have been made are less than 8 millimeters in diameter. Some having bores only 4 millimeters (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch) in diameter

have been tried with surprising increase of range and effectiveness, on account of the diminished air-resistance. Exclusive of repeating rifles or magazine-guns, the principal differences between modern rifles are in their breech-actions and their firing-mechanism. Some of the more important of these arms are described below.

2. A soldier armed with a rifle; so named at a time when the rifle was not the usual weapon of the infantry: as, the *Royal Irish Rifles*—that is, the 83d and 86th regiments of British infantry.—**Albini-Braendlin rifle**, prior to 1880 the firearm of the Belgian government.—**Berdan rifle**, a combination of the Albini-Braendlin and the Chassepot rifles (which see). It is named after its inventor, an American, General Berdan. It has a hinged breech-block, which, when turned forward over the barrel, extracts the spent cartridge. A new cartridge having been inserted, the block is closed and fastened by a bolt analogous to the cock of the Chassepot rifle. The lock has a spiral mainspring and drives the locking-bolt against a striker working in the center of the breech-block. Instead of at the side as in the Albini-Braendlin gun. This rifle was used in the American civil war, and was at one time the adopted arm of the Russian government, which manufactured an improved pattern of the gun at its arsenal at Tula. The arm is hence called in Europe the Berdan-Russian rifle.—**Berthier rifle**, a rifle (carbine) invented by M. Berthier, adopted for the French cavalry in 1890. It is a bolt-gun with a box-magazine, capable of containing three cartridges, which are filled by means of clips or chargers, which are then thrown away. The caliber of the carbine is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 203 grains, and the muzzle velocity about 2,000 feet per second.—**Breech-loading rifle**, in distinction from muzzle-loading rifle, a rifle that is charged at the breech instead of at the muzzle.—**Chassepot rifle**, a French modification of the Prussian needle-gun (which see). The barrel has four deep grooves with a left-handed instead of a right-handed spiral, this direction being chosen to counteract the disturbing effect of the pull-off on the aim. The self-consuming cartridge was originally used, but this causing the gun to foul quickly, the arm has been adapted to the use of metallic cartridges.—**Double rifle**, a double-barreled rifle. Such rifles have hitherto been used only as sporting guns.—**Enfield rifle**, a muzzle-loading gun formerly manufactured by the English government at Enfield. The gun in its original form is still used by native regiments in India, but it has been converted into a breech-loader, and is called the "Snider Enfield" or "Snider rifle." It is, except in India, now superseded.—**Express-rifle**. See *express*, n., 5.—**Francotte-Martini rifle**, a gun having the Martini breech-action with an important modification by M. Francotte of Liège, whereby the lock-mechanism may be, for cleaning, all removed at once from below, by taking out a single pin from the trigger-plate and guard to which the lock-work is wholly attached, and by which it is supported in the breech-action body.—**Henry repeating rifle**, a gun in which a magazine for cartridges extends under the entire length of the barrel, and holds fifteen cartridges. It can be fired thirty times per minute, including the time necessary to supply the magazine. The Winchester rifle has superseded this arm, which was one of the weapons used in the United States army during the American civil war.—**High-powered, low-powered rifles**. See *powered*.—**Krag-Jorgensen rifle**, the military small-arm used by Denmark and Norway and, in an improved form, by the United States. See *United States magazine-rifle*.—**Lebel rifle**, the rifle adopted for the French infantry in 1886. It is a bolt-gun with a tubular magazine holding eight cartridges under the barrel. The caliber is 8 millimeters (.315 inch), the weight of the bullet 203 grains, and the initial velocity 2,073 feet per second. The ammunition supply for each man is 120 rounds.—**Lee-Metford rifle**, the magazine-gun adopted in 1889 for use in the English army. It is also known as the Lee-Speed, and is nearly identical with the Remington-Lee. It is a bolt-gun, and has a detachable box-magazine, which, however, is not entirely separated from the gun, but when withdrawn from its seat is secured to the guard-swivel by a short chain. The magazine has a cut-off, so that the gun may be used as a single-loader and the magazine held in reserve. The magazine of the Mark I gun holds eight cartridges, and that of the Mark II ten cartridges. The caliber of the Lee-Metford is .303 inch, the weight of the bullet 216 grains, and the muzzle velocity 2,100 feet per second.—**Lee straight-pull rifle**. See *United States navy rifle*.—**Mannlicher rifle**, a repeating rifle adopted by Austria, Germany, and Chile in 18-8, and by Holland and Rumania in 1893. It is a bolt-gun having a fixed magazine-box into which is introduced from above, through the receiver, a metal packet holding five cartridges. After the cartridges have been fed into the chamber, the packet falls to the ground through a cut in the bottom of the box. There is no cut-off, and the gun can be used only as a single-loader when the magazine is empty. The caliber of the model of 1896 is 6 millimeters (.234 inch), and the gun gives an initial velocity of 2,526 feet per second.—**Martini-Henry rifle**, a rifle adopted by the English government, fitted on the Henry principle (described under *rifling*), and having its breech-action that of Martini, in which the breech-block is hinged, and opened backward by pushing downward and forward a lever pivoted just back of the trigger-guard, which movement also automatically extracts the cartridge case. The gun has been slightly improved since its adoption. It is now used with a coiled brass bottle-necked cartridge carrying a large charge of powder. It shoots accurately at 600 yards, but has a range of 1,500 yards. It was superseded by the Lee-Metford in 1880.—**Match-rifle**, a fine, well-made arm used for match-shooting.—**Mausser rifle**, a military rifle adopted by Belgium in 1899 and by the Argentine Republic in 1901. It is a bolt-gun, and the magazine-box, having a capacity of five cartridges, is underneath the receiver and in front of the trigger-guard. The magazine is of the fixed type, but so arranged that it can readily be removed for cleaning. It can be charged through the receiver with single cartridges, or the five can be stripped at once from a metal clip. The clip is pushed out to the right as the bolt is closed, and does not form any part of the magazine mechanism. The gun has no cut-off, but a single-loading

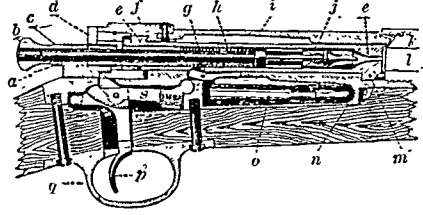
fire can be maintained, retaining four cartridges in the magazine, by replacing the top cartridge after each discharge. The caliber of the Belgian Mauser is .301 inch, the weight of the bullet 219 grains, and the initial velocity 1,965 feet per second.—**Minié rifle**, a rifle using the Minié ball.—**Muzzle-loading rifle**, a rifle which is charged or loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breech-loading rifle.—**Peabody-Martini rifle**, a breech-loading military firearm, made at Providence, Rhode Island. It is a modification of the English Martini-Henry rifle, and was used by the armies of Turkey and Rumania.—**Peabody rifle**, the first breech-loader which used a dropping breech-block pivoted at the rear end above the axis of the bore. The operating lever is also the trigger-guard, and is connected with the block in such manner that pressing it forward pulls downward the front end of the block, thus rendering it impossible to jam the block by any expansion of the cartridge at the base, as sometimes has occurred in rifles wherein the whole block slides downward below the bore. This breech-action appears to have been the forerunner of the breech-actions of the Martini, Westley-Richards, Swinburne, Stahl, Field, and other arms that have appeared since 1862 (the year in which the Peabody rifle was first submitted to military tests at the United States arsenal in Watertown).—**Remington rifle**, an arm once extensively used in the armies of the United States, France, Denmark, Austria, Italy, China, Egypt, and many South American governments. The bore has been made either to take a bottle-necked cartridge, as do the Martini-Henry and some express-rifles, or a Berdan cartridge. The breech-action of the earlier patterns has been criticized as lacking solidity, but no other military rifle has ever proved more generally satisfactory in use. The construction is remarkably simple. The breech-action of earlier patterns consisted mainly of two pieces—a combined breech-piece and extractor, and a hammer breech-bolt. Each of these parts works upon a strong center-pin with a breech-bolt to back up the breech-piece, and a spring holds the latter till the hammer falls. The action has, however, been much improved in later models, and the earlier defects removed. The breech-block is actuated by a side-lever, and is locked independently of the hammer. It is provided with a powerful and durable extractor, and the lock-mechanism is both simple and strong. The principle of the Remington-Lee rifle was adopted by the government of Great Britain in 1889 in the Lee-Metford.—**Repeating rifle**, a rifle which can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load.—**Rook and rabbit rifle**, a small breech-loading sporting rifle, used only for short ranges.—**Saloon rifle**, a small, smooth-bore, breech-loading gun, inconspicuously named, having a strong heavy barrel, and used for ranges of from 50 to 100 feet. The cartridge is a small copper case charged with a fulminate. Such guns are principally used in shooting-galleries or rifle-saloons. The best of these guns shoot with remarkable accuracy, and hence are called by the French "carabines de précision."—**Schneider repeating rifle**, a gun having a reciprocating block like the Sharps rifle, the block moving down vertically, instead of being pivoted on hinges and turning downward as in actions of rifles of the Peabody type. It has a tubular magazine with a spring-coil feed extending under the barrel. The breech-block is depressed by moving an under lever downward and forward, and at the lowest position of the lever a cartridge is delivered rearward upon the top of the block. The lever is then moved back, thus lifting the cartridge into line with the bore, on arriving at which it is automatically thrust into the breech by a swinging cam on the left side of the breech-block. This cam also acts as the extractor when the breech is again opened. A link connecting the lever and hammer cocks the gun.—**Schulhof repeating rifle**, a gun having a striker of the bolt form, resembling that of the Chassepot and other guns of that class, a spacious and handy magazine in the stock-butt, a peculiar and efficient cartridge-carrier, and a trigger unlike that in any other rifle. The trigger is on the top of the grip of the stock, and is pressed instead of pulled in firing. Turning over the breech-block and drawing it rearward cocks the gun, and at the same time brings a cartridge into position for insertion closing the block thrusts in the cartridge, leaving the gun cocked; pressing the trigger fires it. This is one of the most simple and rapid of repeating arms. Twenty-five well-aimed shots can be fired with it by an expert in thirty seconds.—**Sharps rifle**, a rifle having a nearly vertical breech-block sliding in a mortise behind the fixed chamber in the barrel, and operated from below by a lever, which forms the trigger-guard. This gun was used in the American civil war, and was also used to a very limited extent in the British cavalry. It has now only historical importance.—**Snider rifle**, an Enfield rifle converted into a breech-loader. (Compare *Enfield rifle*.) In the change, two inches in length of the breech was cut away at the top, and a slightly tapered chamber made for the reception of the cartridge. A breech-block hinged on the right-hand side was used to close the opening thus made. This block closes down behind the cartridge and receives the recoil. The block is opened, and the cartridge pushed in by the thumb. A striker passes through the breech-block, and transmits the blow of the hammer to the fulminate. The general principle of the breech-action is among the earliest laid down in the history of breech-loading arms.—**Soper rifle**, an arm having a side hinged swinging block like the Wendt (Austrian) breech-loading rifle. The block is, however, operated by a lever situated on the side of the stock in a position where it can be depressed by the thumb of the right hand, while the gun is at the shoulder, without moving the hand from the grip of the stock. The movement of the lever simultaneously opens the breech-block, extracts the cartridge, carries back the striker in the breech-block, and places the hammer at full cock. The cartridge is then inserted with the left hand, and on releasing the lever from pressure the breech-block closes. The gun is then ready to fire. The possible rapidity of firing with this gun is probably greater than that of any other breech-loader not of the repeating class.—**Springfield rifle**, a single breech-loader adopted and manufactured (at Springfield in Massachusetts) by the United States government prior to 1892. The breech-fermeture consists of a rotating breech-block and a locking-cam. It is fired by means of a side-lock and firing-pin.—**United States magazine-rifle**, the rifle adopted for the United States military service in 1892. It is constructed upon the Krag-Jorgensen

system, and is the same in principle as the gun used by the Danish army, but is a great improvement upon that arm. The magazine is of the fixed type, and is wrapped partly around the receiver. (See the cuts.) It holds five cartridges, which are dropped in on the right and are driven to the left and finally upward into the receiver by a spring. There is a cut-off which converts the rifle into an excellent single-loader, so that the cartridges in the magazine can be held in reserve. The bolt is a hollow cylindrical piece of steel, having an operating handle, and combines within itself the firing and extracting mechanism and the support for the cartridge-head. The bolt slides to the rear in a guide groove, and the firing-apparatus is automatically cocked in the process. The caliber of the United States magazine-rifle is .30 inch, the weight



United States Magazine-rifle (cross-section).

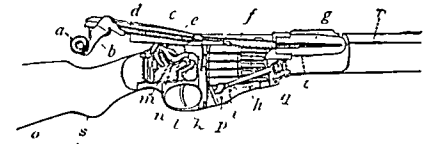
a, mainspring; b, firing-pin; c, bolt; d, guide-rib; e, gate; f, follower; g, carrier; h, hinge-bar; i, magazine-spring; j, magazine; k, side-plate; l, cut-off; m, receiver; n, extractor.



United States Magazine-rifle.

a, firing-pin; b, thumb-piece; c, cocking-piece; d, safety-lock; e, e, bolt; f, sleeve; g, ejector; h, mainspring; i, extractor; j, sinker; k, barrel; l, chamber; m, locking-lug; n, receiver; o, magazine; p, trigger; q, guard; r, seat.

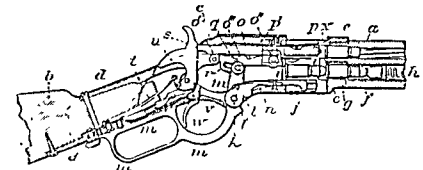
of the bullet is 220 grains, and the initial velocity obtained is 2,000 feet per second. The penetration in oak at three feet from the muzzle is from 16 to 24 inches. The rifle is furnished with a knife-bayonet.—**United States navy rifle**, the rifle adopted for the United States naval service in 1895. It is known as the Lee straight-pull rifle. It is a bolt-gun with the peculiarity that the bolt is drawn directly to the rear in loading without being turned. The magazine is of the fixed type, and is placed in front of the



United States Navy Rifle.

a, cam-lever handle; b, cam-lever; c, bolt; d, firing-pin; e, mainspring; f, receiver; g, barrel; h, follower; i, elevator-arm; j, trigger-guard; k, trigger; l, magazine; m, sear; n, sear-spring; o, stock; p, magazine; q, elevator-spring; r, barrel-cover; s, pistol-grip; t, chamber.

guard under the receiver. The magazine is charged from a clip holding five cartridges, and there is no cut-off. The gun is therefore rather a repeating than a magazine arm. If the magazine be not charged it can be used as a single-loader. The caliber of the United States navy rifle is 6 millimeters (.236 inch), the weight of the bullet is 135 grains, and the velocity at 60 feet from the muzzle is 2,460 feet per second.—**Vetterlin repeating rifle**, a Swiss arm, of which its inventor, Vetterlin, has produced several patterns. Its firing-mechanism acts on the same principle as that of the Chassepot, but it has a magazine placed longitudinally under the barrel. The cartridges are respectively delivered rearward into a carriage which is moved upward into proper relation with the barrel by a bell-crank connected with the sliding-block when the latter is pulled backward, and descends again for another cartridge when the breech-block is closed. The extractor is similar to that of the Winchester rifle (see cut below). A coiled mainspring drives the needle against the base of the cartridge.—**Winchester rifle**, a rifle the main features of which were invented by Horace Smith and D. B.



Winchester Rifle.

a, rifled barrel; b, stock; c, receiver, which contains all the internal lock-mechanism, and is attached to the barrel by a screw-thread as shown at e, and to the wooden stock by the tangs d and f, through which screws pass, one passing entirely through and binding both tangs tightly against the stock; g, the magazine, containing cartridges which are pressed toward the rear by the long coiled spring h into a recess in a vertically moving carrier-block i in the receiver c; j, the carrier-lever, pivoted at k to the finger-lever m, m, m, which is also pivoted to the receiver by the same pivot k; l and l' are abutments respectively on the carrier-lever and finger-lever, whose action is explained below n, the carrier-lever spring, which holds it downward when not lifted by the finger-lever; o, one of the two links or toggles pivoted to the receiver at o', to the breech-block at o'', and toggle-jointed at o'''; p, a pin attached to the finger-lever and working in the slot r of the link o; p', the firing-pin, which slides in the breech-



pin and whose point is driven against the cartridge by the hammer at the instant of firing; *z*, the mainspring, connected by a link with the hammer below the hammer-pivot *u*; *v*, the sear with sear-spring and safety catch mechanism (not lettered) situated behind *z*; *w*, the trigger; *x*, extractor and extractor-mechanism, the extractor engaging the rim of the cartridge in the barrel and pulling the spent cartridge-shell out when the breech-block is moved rearward. Turning the finger-lever *m*, *m*, *m*, *m* downward toward the front forces the breech-block, breech-pin, and hammer rearward, cocking the hammer and extracting the spent cartridge-shell. At the same time the ledge *c* or abutment *p* on the finger-lever presses against the ledge *f* on the carrier, forcing up the carrier *f* with its contained cartridge. When moved back to its original position the finger-lever permits the carrier to return to its original position and receive another cartridge from the magazine *g*, and also forces the breech-block *p* forward, pressing the *x* cartridge into the breech of the barrel. The hammer remains cocked until the trigger is pulled. The loading of the gun and cocking for firing are thus effected by the single motion forward and rearward of the finger-lever *m*. The opening of a side plate (not shown) permits the changing of the magazine by successive insertions of cartridges.

Wesson about 1854, and which has been improved by B. T. Henry and others. Since 1866 it has been manufactured in substantially its present form by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., whence its name.

**rifle**<sup>3</sup> (rī'fl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A bent stick standing on the butt of the handle of a scythe. *Hallirell*.—2. An instrument used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpening scythes, and consisting of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, with a handle at one end. [*Local Eng. and New Eng.*]

**rifle-ball** (rī'fl-bāl), *n.* A bullet destined to be fired from a rifle. Such balls are not now made spherical, as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conoidal head, the base being usually hollowed and fitted with a plug, which causes the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See *rifle*<sup>2</sup>, *r. t.*, and *end under bullet*.

**rifle-bird** (rī'fl-bērd), *n.* An Australian bird of paradise, *Phorhys paradisa*, belonging to the slender-billed section (*Epimachina*) of the family *Paradisidae*; said to have been so named by the early colonists from suggesting by its colors the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. This bird is 11 or 12 inches long, the wing 6, the tail 4; the bill 2; the male is black, splendidly iridescent with fiery,



Rifle-bird (*Phorhys paradisa*)

purplish, violet, steel-blue, and green tints, which change like burnished metal when viewed in different lights; the female is plain brown, varied with buff white and black. The rifle-bird inhabits especially New South Wales. There are 3 or 4 other species of *Phorhys*, of other parts of Australia and some of the adjacent islands, of which the best-known is *P. magnifica* of New Guinea.

**rifle-corps** (rī'fl-kōrps), *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles. Especially, in England, since about 1857, a body of volunteers wearing a self-chosen uniform and undergoing drill by their own officers as part of a body of citizen-soldiers formed for the defense of the country.

**rifleman** (rī'fl-mān), *n.*; *pl.* *rifle-men* (-mēn). [*rifle*<sup>2</sup> + *man*.] A man armed with a rifle; a man skilled in shooting with the rifle; *milit.*, formerly, a member of a body armed with the rifle when most of the infantry had muskets.

**rifleman-bird** (rī'fl-mān-bērd), *n.* Same as *rifle-bird*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 553.

**rifle-pit** (rī'fl-pit), *n.* A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, etc., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breast-work, so that the head and shoulders of the rifleman are covered.

**rifler** (rī'flēr), *n.* [*ME.* *rifler*, *riffler*, *riflour*; < *rifle*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who rifles; a robber.

And eke reprene robbers and riflers of peple.

*Richard the Redeless*, III, 197.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the rifler.

*Milton*, *Divorce*.

2. A hawk that does not return to the lure.

*Fran*. Your Hawke is but a *Rifler*.

*Heywood*. Woman Killed with Kindness.

How ever well trained, these birds [falcons] were always liable to prove *riflers*, that is, not to return to the lure.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 709.

**rifle-range** (rī'fl-rānj), *n.* 1. A place for practice in shooting with the rifle.—2. A specific distance at which rifle-shooting is practised.

**rifle-shell** (rī'fl-shēl), *n.* In *ordnance*, a shell adapted for firing from a rifled cannon.

**rifle-shot** (rī'fl-shōt), *n.* 1. A shot fired with a rifle.—2. One who shoots with a rifle.

The scientific knowledge required to become a successful rifle-shot necessitates much study, and continual practice with the weapon is also called for.

*W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 157.

**rifling**<sup>1</sup> (rī'fling), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *rifle*<sup>1</sup>, *r.*] 1. The act of plundering or pillaging.—2. *pl.* The waste from sorting bristles.

**rifling**<sup>2</sup> (rī'fling), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *rifle*<sup>2</sup>, *r.*] 1. The operation of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun.—2. A system or method of spiral grooving in the bore of a rifle. Whatever may be the form of cross-section in the grooves, the modern practice is to make them, for small arms, extremely shallow; and, though the rectangular form with sharp angles is still retained, the angles are commonly rounded, this being an easier form to keep clean. Henry's system of rifling, used in most military rifles, has seven grooves; and the grooves make one turn in 22 inches. The grooves are broad, rectangular, and very shallow, with rounded angles, the lands being much narrower than the grooves. This is the system used in the Martini-Henry rifle. The system most in vogue in America for match-rifles is that of a uniform spiral, one turn in 18 inches, with very shallow grooves. With shallow grooves, hardened bullets are required; and the method of shallow grooving, with hardened bullets, is now taking the place of deep grooves and soft bullets, which were characteristic of Whitworth's and Henry's system of rifling. In express-rifles the rifling is very shallow with a slow spiral (one turn in 4 feet to one turn in 6 feet); and six is considered the best number of grooves. The so-called "Metford system" of rifling, used in England for fine match-rifles, employs five extremely shallow grooves, each including about 32° of the circumference of the bore, the twist of the spiral increasing toward the muzzle, generally finishing with one turn in 17 inches; but it is part of this system to vary the spiral in different grooves according to the character of the powder to be used. In large-bore rifles with shallow

chamfered-bottom grooves, the grooves are often ten in number, with one turn in 7 feet. A system, still of doubtful expediency, has been introduced, called the *non-fouling system*. In this method the barrel is rifled in its front half only. Some very fine shooting has been done by guns thus rifled. The Whitworth system of rifling is that of a hexagonal bore with spiral faces. It is still retained for ordnance. The projectiles for such rifles are also hexagonal with twisted sides. The Hadley system of rifling for ordnance consists of three spiral grooves of deep elliptical cross-section, into which fit three wings on the front of the shot or shell. Other shapes of grooves are also used for ordnance.—*Match-rifling*, a kind of grooving in gun-barrels in which the grooves have a cross-section closely approximating a right-angled triangle with the hypotenuse at the bottom of the groove, like the spaces between the teeth of a ratchet. It is now used only for inferior guns.

**rifling-machine** (rī'fling-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine serving to cut spiral grooves or rifles in the surface of the bore of a small-arm or cannon. For small arms the cutter-head is armed with two or more cutters, and the grooves are cut in the pulling stroke of the rifling rod to prevent bending, no work being done on the return stroke. After every stroke the cutter-head or barrel is revolved a certain angular distance depending on the number of grooves to be cut by the automatic rotation of the rifling bar, so that the several grooves are successively occupied by each cutter. For cannon, the cutter-head fits the bore exactly, and the cutter projects above its cylindrical surface to a height equal to the depth of the chip to be taken out at each stroke, cutting but one groove at a time. The twist is obtained automatically by means of a rack and pinion. The pinion-wheel is made fast to the cutter-bar, and gears into a rack carrying two or three friction-wheels at one end. The friction-wheels roll upon an inclined guide, curved or straight according as the twist is to be increasing or uniform.

**rifling-tool** (rī'fling-tōl), *n.* An instrument for rifling firearms.

**rift**<sup>1</sup> (rift), *n.* [*ME.* *rifst*, *ryfte*, < *Dan.* *rift* = *Norw.* *rift*, a rift, crevice, rent, = *Ice.* *ript*, a breach of contract; with formative *-t*, < *Dan.* *rice* = *Norw.* *rica*, tear, rice; see *rif*.] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a fissure; a cleft or crevice; a chink.

The great barrez of the alme he burst up at oncez.

That alle the regionz toke he rifte-fid etc.

A clouen alle in kytt clouen's the claver anywhere.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II, 961.

He pluckt a bough, out of whose rift there came

Small drops of gory blood, that trickled down the same.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I, II, 50.

It is the little rift within the lute,

That by and by will make the music mute.

*Tennyson*, *Merrill and Vivien* (song).

24. A riving or splitting; a shattering.

The remond, that rode by the rush bonke,

Herd the mule and the rife of the rank redappis.

The frushe and the fare of folke that were drounet.

*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), I, 1367.

**rift**<sup>1</sup> (rift), *r.* [*<* *rif*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To rive; cleave; split.

To the dread rattling thunder

Have I given fire, and rifled Joyce's stout oak

With his own bolt.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, V, 1, 45.

The rifted crags that hold

The gathered lee of winter.

*Bryant*, *Song*.

2. To make or effect by cleaving.

The intellect is a cleaver; it discerns and rifts its way

into the secret of things.

*Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 106.

**II. intrans.** To burst open; split.

Mid shriek, that even your ears

Should rift to hear me.

*Shak.*, *W. T.*, V, 1, 64.

**rift**<sup>1</sup> (rift), *p. a.* Split; specifically, following

the general direction of the splitting or check-

ing; said of a log; as, *rif*<sup>1</sup> pine boards. Compare *quartered*, 4.

**rif**<sup>2</sup> (rif), *n.* [*ME.* *rif*, < *AS.* *riht*, a veil, curtain,

cloak, = *Ice.* *ript*, *ripti*, a kind of cloth or linen

jerkin.] A veil; a curtain. *Layamon*.

**rif**<sup>3</sup> (rif), *r. t.* [*<* *ME.* *riften*, *ryften*, < *Ice.* *rypta*, bech; cf. *ripi*, a belching, *ripta*, bech.]

To bech. [*Obsolete or dialectal.*]

**rif**<sup>4</sup> (rif), *n.* [*Prob.* an altered form, simulat-

ing *rif*<sup>1</sup>, of *rig*<sup>2</sup>; see *rif*<sup>2</sup>, *reef*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A shall-

ow place in a stream; a fording-place; also,

rough water indicating submerged rocks. [*Lo-*

*cal.*]

**rig**<sup>1</sup> (rig), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of

*ridge*.

**rig**<sup>2</sup> (rig), *r.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *rigged*, *ppr.* *rigging*.

[*Early mod. E.* *rygge*; < *Norw.* *rigga*, bind up,

wrap round, *rig* (a ship) (cf. *rigga*, rigging of

a ship), = *Sw.* *dial.* *rigga*, in *rigga på*, harness-

(rig up) (a horse); perhaps allied to *AS.* *scriban*,

*irredu* (*pp.* *irrigan*), cover; see *ryg*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] *I. trans.*

1. To fit (a ship) with the necessary tackle; fit

as the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their re-

spective masts and yards.

*I rigge a shyppe, I make it relye to go to the see.*

*Palgrave*, p. 641.

Our ship.

Is tight and yare and bravely rigged as when

We first put out to sea.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, V, 1, 221.

Now Patrick he rigged out his ship,

And sailed over the foam.

*Sir Patrick Spence* (Child's *Ballads*, III, 739).

2. To dress; fit out or decorate with clothes

or personal adornments; often with *out* or *up*.

[*Colloq.*]

She is not *rigged*, sir; setting forth some lady

Will cost as much as furnishing a fleet.

*R. Johnson*, *Staple of News*, II, 1.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with

a feather in his cap.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

You shall see how I *rig* my Sanite out with the

trimmings of my ship or clock wardrobe.

*Wycherley*, *Hain Dealer*, IV, 1.

Why, to show you that I have a kindness for you and

your husband, there is Ten Guinea's to *rig* you for the

Honours I design to confer on you.

*Mrs. Centlivre*, *Gotham Election*, I, 1.

3. To fit out; furnish; equip; put in condition

for use; often followed by *out* or *up*. [*Colloq.*]

She insisted upon being stabled on the stage, and she

had *rigged* up a kitchen carving knife with a handle of

gift paper, ornamented with various breastpins, . . . as a

Tyrann dagger.

*H. R. Shore*, *Oldtown*, p. 201.

I was aroused by the order from the officer, "Forward

there! *rig* the head-pump!" . . . Having called up the

"fillers," . . . and *rigged* the pump, we began washing

down the decks.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 8.

**Cat-rigged**, *rigged* as a cat-bent. See *end under cat-rig*.

—To *rig* in a loom, to draw in a beam which is rigged

out.—To *rig* out a boom, to run out a studding-sail boom

on the end of a yard, or a jib-boom or flying-jib-boom on

the end of a bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.

—To *rig* the capstan. See *capstan*.—To *rig* the east,

in *an dunn*, to fix the hooks on the leader by their snails.—

To *rig* the market, to raise or lower prices artificially in

order to one's private advantage; especially, in the stock

exchange, to enhance fictitiously the value of the stock or

shares in a company, so when the directors or officers buy

them up out of the funds of the association. The market

is also sometimes rigged up by a combination of parties, as

large shareholders, interested in raising the value of the

stock.

The gold market may be *rigged* as well as the iron or any

other special market.

*See* *n.* Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 214.

**II. intrans.** To make or use a rig, as in ang-

ling; as, to *rig* light (that is, to use a light

fishing-tackle).

**rig**<sup>2</sup> (rig), *n.* [= *Norw.* *rigg*, rigging; see the

verb.] 1. *Naut.*, the characteristic manner of

fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel:

thus, schooner-rig, ship-rig, etc., have

reference to the masts and sails of those ves-

sels, without regard to the hull.—2. Costume;

dress, especially of a gay or fanciful descrip-

tion. [*Colloq.*].—3. An equipage or turnout;

a vehicle with a horse or horses, as for driving.

[*Colloq.*, U. S.]

One part of the team [in Homer] for *rig*, as they say west

of the Hudson) had come to include by metonymy the

whole.

*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI, 110.

4. Fishing-tackle collectively; an angler's

ent. [*Colloq.*].—**Cat rig**. See *cat-rig*.—**Gunter rig**

(*naut.*), a method of rigging boats in which the topmast

is made to slide up and down alongside of the lower mast.

When hoisted, the topmast stretches up the head of the

three-cornered sail. This rig is largely used in the United

States navy, and takes its name from the sliding scale

known as Gunter's scale, on account of the sliding up and

down of the topmast. Also *sliding-gunter rig*.—**Square**

*rig*, that rig in which the sails are bent to horizontal yards.

**rig**<sup>3</sup> (rig), *r.* [*Early mod. E.* *rygge*; *prob.* for

\**ryg*, and akin to *wriggle*, *wrick*; see *wriggle*,

*wrick*.] *I. intrans.* To romp; play the wanton.



## rig

To *Rigge*, lasciuire puellam.  
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 119.

II. *trans.* To make free with.

Some prowleth for fivel, and some away *rig*  
Fat goose and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig.  
*Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 39.

*rig* (rig), *n.* [*< rig<sup>2</sup>, r.*] 1. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.

Wantons is a drab!

For the nonce she is an old *rig*.

*Marriage of Wit and Wisdom* (1576). (*Hallivell*.)  
See, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *rigg*, with al that take  
the part. *Ep. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3.

2. A foliole or trick. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The se expresed his opinion that it was a *rig* and the  
clerk's conviction that it was a "go."  
*Dickens*.

To run a *rig*, to play a trick or caper.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,

Away went hat and wig;

He little dreamt, when he set out,  
Of running such a *rig*. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

To run the *rig* (or one's *rig*) upon, to practise a sportive  
trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been run-  
ning her *rig* upon you. *Smollett*.

*rig* (rig), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

*Riga balsam*. The essential oil or turpentine  
distilled from the cones and young shoots of  
*Pinus umbra*. Also called *Carpathian oil*, *Car-  
pathian balsam*, *German oil*.

*rigadoon* (rig-a-dōn'), *n.* [= D. *rigodon*, < F.  
*rigadon*, *rigodon* = Sp. *rigodon* = It. *rigodone*,  
a dance; origin unknown.] 1. A lively dance  
for one couple, characterized by a peculiar  
jumping step. It probably originated in Pro-  
vence. It was very popular in England in the  
seventeenth century.

Dance she would, not in such court-like measures as  
she had learned abroad, but some high-paced jig, or hop-  
skip *rigadon*, belitting the brisk lasses at a rustic merry-  
making. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. Music for such a dance, the rhythm being  
usually duple (occasionally sextuple) and quick.  
— 3. Formerly, in the French army, a beat of  
drum while men condemned to be shelled were,  
previous to their punishment, paraded up and  
down the ranks.

*Riga fir*. Same as *Riga pine*.

*rigal*, *n.* Same as *regal*<sup>2</sup>, 1.

*Riga pine*. A variety of the Scotch pine or fir,  
*Pinus sylvestris*, which comes from Riga, a sea-  
port of Russia. See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*<sup>1</sup>.

*rigation* (ri-gā'shon), *n.* [*< L. rigatio(n)*], a  
watering, wetting, < *rigare* (> It. *rigare*), water,  
wet. Cf. *irrigation*. The act of watering; ir-  
rigation.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or  
aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to  
fail in its crop.

*H. Sturmer*, Travels through Spain, xvi. (*Latham*.)

*rigescent* (ri-jes'ent), *a.* [*< L. rigescens(t)s*],  
ppr. of *rigescere*, grow stiff or numb, < *rigere*,  
stiffen; see *rigid*.] In bot., approaching a rigid  
or stiff consistence. *Cooke*.

*rigged* (ried), *a.* [*< rig<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*; var. of *ridged*.]  
*Ridged*; humped.

The young elephant, or two-tailed steer,  
Or the *rigid* camel, or the fuddling frere.

*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 96.

*rigger* (rig'gr), *n.* [*< rig<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*] 1. One who  
rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is the  
fitting of the rigging of ships. — 2. In mach.:  
(a) A band-wheel having a slightly curved  
rim. (b) A fast-and-loose pulley. *E. H. Knight*.  
— 3. A long-pointed sable brush used for paint-  
ing, etc. *Art Jour.*, 1887, p. 341. — *Riggers' screw*,  
a screw-clamp for setting up shrouds and stays.

*rigging<sup>1</sup>* (rig'ing), *n.* [*< rig<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>*] A ridge,  
as of a house; also, a roof. [*Scotch and prov.  
Eng.*]

They broke the house in at the *rigging*.

*Lads of Wamphray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 170).

By some auld houlet-haunted biggin',

Or kirk deserted by its *riggin'*,

It's ten to one ye'll find him snug in

Some eldritch part.

*Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

*rigging<sup>2</sup>* (rig'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of rig<sup>2</sup>, v.*]  
The ropes, chains, etc., which are employed  
to support and work all masts, yards, sails, etc.,  
in a ship; tackle. Rigging is of two kinds: *standing  
rigging*, or rigging set up permanently, as shrouds, stays,  
backstays, etc.; and *running rigging*, which comprises all  
the ropes hauled upon to brace yards, make and take in  
sail, etc., such as braces, sheets, clew-lines, buntlines, and  
halyards. See cut under *ship*. — *Lower rigging*. See *low<sup>2</sup>*.  
— *Rigging-cutter*. See *cutter<sup>1</sup>*.

*rigging-loft* (rig'ing-lôft), *n.* 1. A large room  
where rigging is fitted and prepared for use on  
shipboard. — 2. *Theat.*, the space immediately

under the roof and over the stage of a theater;  
the place from which the scenery is lowered or  
raised by means of ropes.

Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would  
call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he  
would speak of them as the *rigging-loft*.

*Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

*rigging-screws* (rig'ing-skröz), *n. pl.* A ma-  
chine formed of a clamp worked by a screw,  
used to force together two parts of a stiff rope,  
in order that a seizing may be put on.

*rigging-tree* (rig'ing-trē), *n.* [Also *riggin-tree*;  
< *rigging<sup>1</sup> + tree*.] A roof-tree. [*Scotch and  
prov. Eng.*]

*riggish* (rig'ish), *a.* [*< rig<sup>2</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>*] Having  
the characteristics of a rig or romp; wanton;  
lewd.

For vilest things

Become themselves in her; that the holy priests

Bless her when she is *riggish*.

*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 245.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assem-  
bly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than  
*riggish*, and unmanly.

*Bp. Hall*, John Baptist Belieaved.

*riggite* (rig'it), *n.* [*< rig<sup>3</sup>, a frolic, a prank, +  
-ite<sup>1</sup>*] One who plays rigs; a joker; a jester.

This and my being esteem'd a pretty good *riggite* — that  
is, a jocular verbal satirist — supported my consequence  
in the society. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 149.

*rigglet*, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *wriggle*.  
*riggle* (rig'gl), *n.* [*< riggl, wriggle, v.*] A species  
of sand-eel, the *Ammodytes lancea*, or small-  
mouthed lance.

*Rigg's disease*. Pyorrhæa alveolaris, or alveo-  
lar abscess.

*right* (rit), *a. and n.* [Also dial. *richt*, *reet*; <  
ME. *right*, *ryght*, *ryth*, *ryt*, *riet*, *riht*, *riht*,  
*ryht*, < AS. *riht* = OS. *riht* = OFries. *riucht* =  
MD. *recht*, *reht*, D. *reht* = MLG. LG. *recht* =  
OHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, straight, right, just,  
= Icel. *reht* (for *\*reht*) = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret*  
= Goth. *rahts*, straight, right, just, = L. *rectus*  
(for *\*rehtus*) (> It. *retto*, *ritto* = Sp. Pg. *recto*),  
right, direct, = Zend *rashtha*, straight, right,  
just; orig. pp. of a verb represented by AS.  
*reccan*, stretch, etc., also direct, etc. (see *rack<sup>1</sup>*),  
and L. *regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, Skt. *√ ri*,  
stretch, *ri*, rule; see *regent*, and cf. *raill*, *rule<sup>1</sup>*,  
a straight piece of wood, etc., from the same  
L. source.] I. *a.* 1. Straight; direct; being  
the shortest course; keeping one direction  
throughout: as, a *right* line.

For crokik & creplis he makith *riht*.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Than with al his real route he rides on gate,

Redill to-warles Rome the *rihtes* gates.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5322.

To Britaigne tooke they the *righte* way.

*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 512.

Circles and *right* lines limit and close all bodies.

*Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

2. In conformity with the moral law; permit-  
ted by the principle which ought to regulate  
conduct; in accordance with truth, justice,  
duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equi-  
table; just.

Goodness in actions is like unto straightness; where-  
fore that which is done well we term *right*.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, l. 8.

When the son hath done that which is lawful and *right*,  
and hath kept all my statutes, . . . he shall surely live.

*Lzek*, xviii. 19.

Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is *right*,

So be thy fortune in this royal fight!

*Shak.*, Rich. II., l. 3. 55.

Ho

Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid

What shall be *right*.

*Milton*, P. L., l. 247.

The adjective *right* has a much wider signification  
than the substantive *Right*. Everything is *right* which is con-  
formable to the Supreme Rule of human action; but that  
only is a *Right* which being conformable to the Supreme  
Rule, is realized in Society and vested in a particular per-  
son. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed.  
We may say that a poor man has no *Right* to relief, but  
it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has a *Right* to  
destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be  
*right*.

*Wierell*, Elements of Morality, § 84.

3. Acting in accordance with the highest moral  
standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free  
from guilt or blame.

A God of truth and without iniquity, just and *right* is  
he. *Deut*, xxxii. 1.

I made him just and *right*,

Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.

*Milton*, P. L., iii. 98.

If I am *right*, Thy grace impart,

Still in the right to stay;

If I am wrong, Oh teach my heart

To find that better way!

*Pope*, The Universal Prayer.

## right

4. Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable.

Aren none rather yrauysshed fro the *righte* byleue  
Than ar this cunnynge clerkes that comne many bokes.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 450.

Put your bonnet to his *right* use; 'tis for the head.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 95.

The *right* word is always a power, and communicates its  
definiteness to our action.

*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxi.

Hence—5. Most convenient, desirable, or fa-  
vorable; conforming to one's wish or desire;  
to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the *right* casket,  
you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you  
should refuse to accept him. *Shak.*, M. of V., l. 2. 100.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side.

*Addison*, Guardian, No. 113.

6. True; actual; real; genuine. [*Obsolete or  
archaic.*]

My *ryghte* doghter, tresoure of myn herte.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2620.

The Poet is indeed the *right* Popular Philosopher,  
whereof Esops tales give good pfoofe.

*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm, . . .

Like a *right* gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,

Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.

*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12. 28.

In truth, sir, if they be not *right* Granada silk — . . .  
You give me not a penny, sir.

*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

She filled the one [glass] brimful for her guest, . . . re-  
peating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily  
stream — "Right is a solis as ever washed mulligrubs out  
of a moody brain!"

*Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi.

7. Precise; exact; very. Compare *right*, *adv.*, 5.

With that ich seyh an other

Rappliche renne the *righte* wey we wente.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 201.

8. In conformity with truth or fact or reason;  
correct; not erroneous.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference  
is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow  
we die."

*Locke*.

Some praise at morning what they blame at night;

But always think the last opinion *right*.

*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 431.

9. Recognizing or stating truth; correct in  
judgment or opinion.

You are *right*, justice, and you welgh this well.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 102.

A fool must now and then be *right* by chance.

*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 96.

The world will not believe a man repents:

And this wise world of ours is mainly *right*.

*Tennyson*, Geraint.

10. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or  
adjusted; orderly; well-regulated; well-per-  
formed; correct: as, the sum is not *right*; the  
drawing is not *right*.

But most by numbers judge a poet's song:

And smooth or rough, with them, is *right* or wrong.

*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 338.

11. In good health or spirits; well in body or  
mind; in good condition; comfortable.

Nae treasures nor pleasures

Could mak' us happy lang;

The heart aye's the part aye

That makes us *right* or wrang.

*Burns*, First Epistle to Davie.

"Oh," said Mr Winkle the elder, . . . "I hope you are

well, sir." "Right as a trivet, sir," replied Bob Sawyer.

*Dickens*, Pickwick, l.

12. Most finished, ornamental, or elaborate;  
most important; chief; front: as, the *right*  
side of a piece of cloth.

What the street medal-sellers call the *right* side . . .  
presents the Crystal Palace, raised from the surface of the  
medal, and whitened by the application of aqua fortis.

*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, l. 388.

13. Belonging to or located upon that side  
which, with reference to the human body, is  
on the east when the face is toward the north;  
dexter or dextral: as, the *right* arm; the *right*  
cheek: opposed to *left*.

Hee raught forth his *right* hand & his *rigge* frotus,

And coles hym as he kan with his clene handes.

*Alisaunder of Maccdoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

He set up the *right* pillar, and called the name thereof  
Jachin, and he set up the left pillar, and called the name  
thereof Boaz.

1 Ki. vii. 21.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my *right* hand forget  
her cunning.

*Ps.*, cxxvii. 5.

14. Formed by or with reference to a line  
drawn to another line or surface by the short-  
est course: as, a *right* angle; a *right* cone; *right*  
ascension. — All *right*. See *all*, *adv.* — At *right* an-  
gles, so as to form a right angle or right angles; perpen-  
dicular. — Directed *right* line. See *direct*. — Order of  
multiplicity of a right line. See *multiplicity*. — *Right*  
angle, an angle equal to a quarter of a complete rotation,  
or subtending at the center of a circle one fourth of the  
circumference; an angle formed by a line let fall upon

another line by the shortest way.—**Right ascension.** See *ascension*.—**Right bower.** See *bower*.—**Right camphor,** the camphor produced from the *Lauracea*, which gives a right polarization.—**Right circle,** in the stereographic projection, a circle represented by a right line.—**Right descension,** in *old astron.* See *descension*, 4.—**Right hand.** See *hand*.—**Right hand of fellowship.** See *fellowship*.—**Right helioid, money, reason.** See the nouns.—**Right-line pen.** See *pen*.—**Right solid,** a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base, as a right prism, pyramid, cone, cylinder, etc.—**Right sphere,** a sphere so placed with regard to the horizon or plane of projection that the latter is parallel to a meridian or to the equator.—**Right tensor,** a dyadic of a form suitable to represent a pure strain.—**Right whale.** See *whale*.—**To put the saddle on the right horse.** See *saddle*.—**Syn.** 2. and 3. Upright, honest, lawful, rightful.—4. Correct, meet, appropriate.

**II. n. 1.** Rightness; conformity to an authoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, reason, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to *wrong*.

Shall even he that hateth *right* govern? and wilt thou condemn him that is most just? Job xxxiv. 17.

But *right* is might through all the world.

Emerson, Centennial Poem, Boston.

2. That which is right, or conforms to rule. (a) Right conduct; a just and good act, or course of action; anything which justly may or should be done.

Wrest once the law to your authority;

To do a great *right*, do a little wrong;

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 216.

For a patriot too cool; for a drudge disobedient;  
And too fond of the *right* to pursue the expedient.

Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With firmness in the *right* as God gives us to see the *right*. Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address.

(b) The person, party, or cause which is sustained by justice.

Receive thy lance; and God defend the *right*!

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 101.

(c) That which accords with truth, fact, or reason; the truth.

Nym. The king hath run bad humours on the knight;  
that's the even of it.

Pist. Nym, thou hast spoke the *right*.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 129.

3. A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby one may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reason, humanity, or morality, or conceded by law.

Yey schal saue ye kynges hys *rythe*, and non prejudyd  
don a-geyn his lawe in yee ordenaunce.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The *right* of the needy do they not judge. Jer. v. 28.

The people have a *right* supreme  
To make their kings; for kings are made for them.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, l. 409.

The *right* divine of kings to govern wrong.  
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

And why is it, that still  
Man with his lot thus fights?  
'Tis that he makes his will  
The measure of his *rights*.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. In *law*, that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (*Kent*); any legal consequence which any person, natural or artificial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. In this sense things possess no rights; but every person has some rights irrespective of power to act or to compel the acts of others, as, for instance, an idiot, etc.; and even the obligations of persons in being, in view of the possibility of the future existence of one not yet in being, are the subject of what are termed *contingent rights*. In this general meaning of *right* are included—(a) the just claim of one to whom another owes a duty to have that duty performed; (b) the just freedom of a person to do any act not forbidden or to omit any act not commanded; (c) the title or interest which one person has in a thing exclusive of other persons; and (d) a power of a person to appoint the disposition of a thing in which he has no interest or title. *Right* has also been defined as a legally protected interest. A distinction is made between *personal* and *real rights*. The former term is often used in English law for a right relating to personal, the latter for a right relating to real property. But in the language of writers on general jurisprudence and on civil law, a personal right is a right exclusively against persons specifically determined, and a real right is a right availing against all persons generally. By some writers a distinction is taken between *primary rights* and *sanctioning rights*, by the latter being meant the rights of action which the law gives to protect the primary rights, such as ownership, or contracts.

5. That which is due by just claim; a rightful portion; one's due or deserts.

I shall fast the this forward all with fyne othes,  
All the londis to leue that longyn to Troy,  
And our ground to the Grekes graunt as for *right*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7985.

Moderate lamentation is the *right* of the dead.

Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 64.

Honour and admiration are her *rights*.

Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, v. 3.

Grief claimed his *right*, and tears their course.

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 18.

6†. A fee required; a charge.

Qwo-so entrez in-to thys fraterne, he xal paye ye *rytes*  
of ye hows, at his entre, viij. d.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

7. The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the *right* of a piece of cloth, a coin, etc.: opposed to the *reverse*.—8. The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left.

On his *right*

The radiant image of his glory sat,

His only Son.

Milton, P. L., iii. 62.

9. Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.

Those [bricks] . . . are termed *rights* and *lefts* when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner. C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 78.

The instrument is made in *rights* and *lefts*, so that the convex bearing surface may always be next the gum of the patient.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 342.

10. [cap.] In the politics of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position on the right of the president in the legislative assembly.

The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, and the removal of the Chamber of Deputies from Florence to the new capital of united Italy, to a great extent removed the political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary *Right* and *Left*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 180.

**Absolute rights**, those rights which belong to human beings as such; those rights to which corresponds a negative obligation of respect on the part of every one. They are usually accounted to be three—the right of a personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, should be added. They are termed *absolute*, in contradistinction to those to which corresponds the obligation of a particular person to do or forbear from doing some act, which are termed *relative*.—**At all rights**, at all points; in all respects.

Everich of you shal brynge an hundred knyghtes,  
Armed for lystes up at alle *rightes*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 994.

**Base right**, in *Scots law*, the right which a disposer or dispooser of feudal property acquires when he disposes it to be held under himself and not under his superior.—**Bill of Rights.** See *bill*.—**By right.** (a) In accordance with right; rightfully; properly. Also by *rights*.

For swich lawe as man yeveth another wyghte,

He sholde himselfen use it by *righte*.

Chaucer, Prologue to Man of Law's Tale, l. 44.

I should have been a woman by *right*.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 177.

(b) By authorization; by reason or virtue; because: followed by *of*. Also in *right*.

The first Place is yours, Timothy, in *Right* of your Grey Hairs.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 168.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,

And of the rising from the dead.

As hers by *right* of full-accomplish'd Fate.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

**Civil Rights Act, Bill, cases.** See *civil*.—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act.** See *compensation*.—**Conjunct rights.** See *conjunct*.—**Contingent rights**, such rights as are only to come into certain existence on an event or a condition which may not happen or be performed until some other event may prevent their vesting: as distinguished from *vested rights*, or those in which the right to enjoyment, present or prospective, has become the property of a particular person or persons as a present interest. **Cooley.**—**Corporal rights.** See *corporal*.—**Cottage right.** See *cottage*.—**Declaration of rights**, a document setting forth the personal rights of individual citizens over against the government.—**Divine right.** See *divine*.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Free trade and sailors' rights.** See *free*.—**Inchoate right of dower.** See *dower*.—**Indivisible rights.** See *pro indiviso*.—**Innominate right.** See *innominate*.—**In one's own right**, by absolute right; by inherent or personal rather than acquired right: as, a peeress in *her own right* that is, as distinguished from a peeress by marriage).

A bride who had fourteen thousand a year in *her own right*.

Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xlvii.

In the right, right; free from error. (a) Upright; righteous.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;

His can't be wrong whose life is in the *right*.

Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

(b) Correct; not deceived or mistaken as to the truth of a matter.

Now how is it possible to believe that such devout persons as these are mistaken, and the Sect of the Nazarenes only in the *right*?

Stillington, Sermons, II. 1.

I believe you're in the *right*, major!

I see you're in the *right*. Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

**Joint rights in rem, in civil law**, same as *condominium*.—**Mere right.** See *mere*.—**Mineral right** or *rights*, the right to seek for and possess all the mineral products of a given territory: distinguished, in mining regions, from the *surface right*, the privilege of using the surface of land, as in farming, building, etc.—**Natural rights**, those rights which exist by virtue of *natural law*, such as liberty and security of person and property, as distin-

guished from those which arise out of conventional relations or *positive law*.—**Nominate right.** See *nominate*.

—**Of right**, matter of right; demandable as a right, as distinguished from that which is allowable or not in the discretion of the court: as, in an action for damages for a tort, jury trial is of *right*.—**Personal rights.** See *personal*, and *def.* 4.—**Petition of right**, in *Eng. law*, a proceeding resembling an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the crown. See *petition*.—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act* (a), under *act*.—**Pretensed right.** See *pretensed*.—**Private rights, private rights of way.** See *private*.—**Public right**, in *Scots feudal law*. See *public*.—**Public rights**, those rights which the state possesses over its own subjects, and which subjects, in their turn, possess in or against the state. **Robinson.**—**Real right**, in *law*, a right of property in a subject, or, as it is termed, a *ius in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may claim possession of the subject.—**Redeemable rights.** See *redeemable*.—**Rental right.** See *rental*.—**Restitution of conjugal rights.** See *restitution*.—**Right about!** See *about*.—**Right-and-left coupling**, a turnbuckle.—**Right in rem**, the legal relation between a person and a thing in which he has an interest or over which he has a power, as distinguished from a *right in personam*, or the legal relation of a person to another who owes him a duty. (But see, for the meaning implied in the civil law, the distinction between *real right* and *personal right*, indicated under *def.* 4.)—**Right of action**, a right which will sustain a civil action: a right and an infringement or danger of infringement of it such as to entitle the possessor of the right to apply to a court of justice for relief or redress.—**Right of drip, of eminent domain, of expatriation.** See *drip*, *domain*, etc.—**Right of entry.** See *entry*, 10.—**Right of feud, forest, petition, search, succession.** See *feud*, *forest*, etc.—**Riparian rights.** See *riparian*.—**To do one right.** (a) To do one justice.

I doo adure thee (O great King) by all

That in the World we sacred count or call,

To doe me *Right*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Magnificence.

In earnest, Sir, I am ravished to meet with a friend of Mr. Isaac Walton's, and one that does him so much right in so good and true a character.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

(b†) To pledge one in a toast. [Compare the French phrase *faire raison* d.]

Why, now you have done me *right*. [To Silence, seeing him take off a bumper.]

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 76.

Ero. Sighing has made me something short-winded. I'll pledge y' at twice.

Lys. 'Tis well done; do me *right*.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv.

These glasses contain nothing;—do me

*right*. [Takes the bottle.

As e'er you hope for liberty.

Massinger, Bondman, ii. 3.

**To have a right, to have a good right.** (a) To have a moral obligation: to be under a moral necessity: equivalent to *ought*. [Colloq.]

Luvv? what's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an'er munny too,

Maakin' 'em gōa together as they're good *right* to do.

Tennyson, Northern Farmer, O. S.

As for spinning, why, you've wasted as much as your wage i' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you're a *right* to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and as thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

I'm thinkin' . . . that thim Germans have declared a war, and we're a *right* to go home.

Harper's Weekly, XXXIV. 86.

(b) To have good reason or cause. Hence—(c) To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd a good *right* to be run over by a runaway horse this morning; I had a *right* to get lost going through the woods. [Colloq. and local.]

—**To have right**, to be right.

For trevely that swete wyght,

Whan I had wrong and she the *right*,

She wolde alway so goodly

Forgive me so debonairely.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

"Sir," seide Gawein, "thel *have right* to go, for the abiding here for hem is not good."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

**To put to rights**, to arrange in an orderly condition; bring into a normal state; set in proper order.

Putting things to *rights*—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a-week.

Bulwer, My Novel, ii. 3.

**To rights.** (a†) In a direct line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; at once.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down to *rights* into the abyss.

Woodward,

[The hull], by reason of many breaches made in the bottom and sides, sunk to *rights*.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

(b) In the right or proper order; properly; fittingly: now rarely used except with the verbs *put* and *set*: as, to *put* a room to *rights* (see above).

The quen er the day was digt wel to *rytes*

Hendli in that hinde-sky as swiche bestes were.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3066.

**To set to rights.** Same as *to put to rights*.

A scamper o'er the breezy wolds

Sets all to-*rights*. Browning, Stafford, v. 2.

**Vested rights.** See *contingent rights*.—**Writ of right**, an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property. It is now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.—**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Equity, Law*, etc. See *justice*, 3. **Trerogative.**

**right** (rit), *adv.* [Also dial. *rect*, *Sc. richt*; < ME. *right*, *ryght*, *rizt*, *rit*, *righte*, *ryghte*, *rizte*, < AS. *rihte*, *ryhte*, straight, directly, straightway,

rightly, justly, correctly (= OS. *rehto*, *reht*, MD. *recht*, D. *regt* = OHG. *rehto*, MHG. *rechte*, *reht*, G. *recht* = Icel. *rätt* = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret*, straight, directly), < *riht*, right: see *right*, a.] 1. In a right or straight line; straight; directly.

Unto Dianas temple goth she *right*,  
And hente the ymage in hir handes two.  
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 602.

So to his graue I went ful *rythe*,  
And pursuyd after to wetyen an ende.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Farnival), p. 208.

Let thine eyes look *right* on.  
*Prov.* iv. 25.  
Car' went *right* home, and told the captain that the  
... had ordered that the constable should set the  
...  
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, l. 89.

It sh' up Ben-Lomond could he press,  
And not a sob his toil confess.  
*Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 25.

2. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; righteously.

Three zones virtues loketh and ledeth wel *ryte* and wel  
... thane gost of wytte that hise let be the waye of  
...  
*Aenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Thou satest in the throne judging *right* [Heb. in right-  
...]  
*Ps.* ix. 4.

3. In a proper, suitable, or desirable manner; according to rule, requirement, or desire; in order and to the purpose; properly; well; successfully.

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot,  
Nothing goes *right*.  
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 37.

Direct my course so *right* as with thy hand to show  
Which way thy Forests range, which way thy Rivers flow.  
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, l. 13.

The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn *right*.  
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 22.

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously.

He sothli thus sayde, schortly to telle,  
That it was Alphonsus his sone anon *ryt* he wist.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4248.

You say not *right*, old man. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. l. 73.  
The clock that stands still points *right* twice in the four-  
and-twenty hours; while others may keep going continu-  
ally and be continually going wrong.  
*Irring*, Knickerbocker, p. 270.

5. Exactly; precisely; completely; quite; just; as, *right* here; *right* now; to speak *right* out.

Sche swelt for sorwe and swoned *rit* there.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4268.

And he hem turnethe alle the Firmament, *right* as  
dothe a Wheel that turnethe be his Axille Tree.  
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 181.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows,  
Swears he will shoot no more, but play with sparrows,  
And be a boy *right* out.  
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. l. 101.

I am *right* of mine old master's humour for that.  
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. l.

*Right* across its track there lay,  
Down in the water, a long reef of gold.  
*Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

6. In a great degree; very; used specifically in certain titles: as, *right* reverend; *right* honorable.

Thei asked yf thei hadde grete hante; and thei an-  
swerde, "Ye, *right* grete."  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 129.

*Right* truly it may be said, that Anti-christ is Mam-  
mons Son.  
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. Toward the right hand; to the right; dex-  
trad.

She twisted *right*, she's twisted left,  
To balance fair in ilka quarter.  
*Burns*, Willie Wastle.

All *right*. See *all*.—Guide *right*. See *guide*.—*Right*  
aft. See *aft*.—*Right* and *left*, to the right and to the  
left; on both sides; on all sides; in all directions. as, the  
enemy were dispersed *right* and *left*.

Miraculis of the crossis mist  
Has oft standen in stede and *ryt*,  
Over and vnder, *ryt* and *left*,  
In this compas god has al weft.  
*Holy Hood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

When storm is on the heights, and *right* and *left* . . . roll  
The torrents, dash'd to the vale. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.  
*Right* away. See *away*.—*Right* down, downright;  
plainly; bluntly.

The wisdom of God . . . can speak that pleasingly by a  
prudent circumlocution which *right* down would not be  
digested. *Ep. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), v. 176.

*Right* Honorable. See *honorable*.—*Right* off, at once;  
immediately. [Colloq., U. S.]

*right* (rit), *v.* [*ME. rihten, rihten, rigten, rigten, rygten*, < AS. *rihtan*, ONorth. *rehta* (= OS. *rihtian* = OFries. *riuchta* = MD. *rechten*, D. *reyten* = MLG. *richten* = OHG. *rihtan*, MHG. *rihten*, G. *richten* = Icel. *rétta* = Sw. *rätta* = Dan. *rette* = Goth. *\*raihljan*, in *ga-raihljan*, and *at-ga-raihljan*), make *right*, set *right*, restore, amend, correct, keep *right*, rule, < *riht*, right: see *right*, a.] 1. *trans.* 1. To set straight or up-  
right; restore to the normal or proper position.

At this moment the vessel ceased rolling, and *righted*  
herself.  
*Everett*, Orations, II. 130.

2. To set right; adjust or correct, as some-  
thing out of the proper order or state; make  
right.

Henri was entrid on the est half,  
Whom all the londe loued, in lengthe and in brede,  
And ros with him rapely to *rytyn* his wronge.  
*Richard the Redeless*, Prol., l. 13.

Your mother's hand shall *right* your mother's wrong.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 121.

3. To do justice to; relieve from wrong; vin-  
dicate: often used reflexively.

So just is God, to *right* the innocent.  
*Shak.*, Rich. III., l. 3. 152.

Here let our hate be buried; and this hand  
Shall *right* us both.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

4. To direct; address.

When none wolde kepe hym with carp he coked ful hyge,  
And rimed him ful richly, and *ryt* him to speke.  
"What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the hathel thenne.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 303.

To *right* the helm, to put the helm amidships—that is,  
in a line with the keel.

II. *intrans.* To resume an upright or vertical  
position: as, the ship *righted*.

With Crist than sall that *right* vp *ryght*,  
And wende to won in last and light.  
*Holy Hood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

*right-about* (rit'a-bout'), *n.* [*right about*,  
adverbial phrase.] The opposite direction:  
used only in the phrase to *send* or *turn* to the  
*right-about*, to send or turn in the opposite di-  
rection; pack off; send or turn off; dismiss.

Six grenadiers of Ligonier's . . . would have sent all  
these fellows to the *right about*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxv.

"Now, I tell you what, Gradgrind," said Mr. Bounderby.  
"Turn this girl to the *right-about*, and there's an end of it."  
*Dickens*, Hard Times, iv.

*right-angled* (rit'ang'gl'd), *a.* Containing a  
right angle or right angles; rectangular: as, a  
*right-angled* triangle; a *right-angled* parallelo-  
gram.

*right-drawn* (rit'dran), *a.* Drawn in a just  
cause. [Rare.]

What my tongue speaks my *right-drawn* sword may prove.  
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 46.

*right-edge* (rit'ej), *n.* In a flat sword-blade,  
that edge which is outward, or turned away  
from the arm and person of the holder, when  
the sword is held as on guard. See *false edge*,  
under *false*.

*righten* (rit'n), *v. t.* [*right* + *-en*]. Cf. *right*,  
v.] To set right; right.

Relieve (margin, *righten*) the oppressed. *Isa.* i. 17.

We shut our eyes, and muse  
How our own minds are made,  
What springs of thought they use,  
How *righten'd*, how betray'd.  
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

*righteous* (ri'tyus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also  
*rightuous*, the termination *-uous*, later *-ous*,  
being a corruption of the second element of  
the orig. compound (appar. simulating *ingen-  
uous*, *bounteous*, *plenteous*, etc.), the proper form  
existing in early mod. E. as *rightwise*, < ME.  
*rightwice*, *rightwis*, *richtwice*, *richteis*, *rygtweys*,  
*rihtwis*, < AS. *rihtwis* (cf. OHG. *rehtwisia*, Icel.  
*réttriss*), righteous, just; heretofore explained  
as lit. 'wise as to what is right,' < *riht*, *n.*, right,  
+ *wis*, *a.*, wise; but such a construction of  
ideas would hardly be expressed by a mere  
compound, and the explanation fails when ap-  
plied to the opposite adj. *\*wrongwice*, ME. *wrang-  
wis*, *wrongwice*, *wrongwis*, mod. E. *wrongous*,  
which cannot well mean 'wise as to what is  
wrong' (though this adj. may have been formed  
merely on the external model of *rihtwis*). The  
formation is, no doubt, as the cognate OHG.  
form *rehtwisia*, which has an additional adj.  
suffix, also indicates, < AS. *riht*, *a.*, right, just,  
+ *wise*, *n.*, way, manner, wise (reduced to *-wis*  
in comp., as also in Icel. *öðharvis* = E. *other-  
wise*; the Icel. *réttriss*, prop. *\*réttriss*, simulates  
*vis* = E. *wise*); the compound meaning lit.  
'right-way,' 'acting in just wise': see *right*,  
*a.*, and *wise*, *n.*] 1. Upright; incorrupt; vir-  
tuous; conforming in character and conduct to  
a right standard; free from guilt or sin; obe-  
dient to the moral or divine law.

It is reuth to rede how *rihtwis* men lyued,  
How thei defouled her flessch, forsoke her owne wille,  
Fer fro kith and fro kynne yuel-yelochted zeden.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 405.

Aristides, who for his virtue was surnamed *rightwise*.  
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 5.

And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father,  
Jesus Christ the *righteous*. 1 John ii. 1.

## righteousness

Rome and the *righteous* heavens be my judge.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 426.

2. In accordance with right; authorized by  
moral or divine law; just and good; right;  
worthy.

We lefte hym there for man moste wise,  
If any rebelles wolde ought rise  
Oure *rightwice* dome for to dispise,  
Or it offende,  
To sese thame till the nexte assise.  
*York Plays*, p. 397.

I will keep thy *righteous* judgments. *Ps.* cxix. 106.

I love your daughter  
In such a *righteous* fashion.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 83.

Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God  
Accepted, fearless in his *righteous* cause.  
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 804.

3. Proper; fitting: as, *righteous* indignation.

Is this *rygt-wys*, thou renk, alle thy ronek noyse,  
So wroth for a wodbynde to wax so sone,  
Why art thou so waymot [sorrowful] wyze for so lyttel?  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 490.

=Syn. 1. *Righteous*, *Rightful*, *Upright*, *Just*; honest, equi-  
table, fair; godly, holy, saintly. The first three of the Ital-  
icized words go back directly to the first principles of right,  
while *just*, though expressing quite as much conformity to  
right, suggests more of the intricate questions arising out  
of the relations of men. *Upright* gets force from the  
idea of physical perpendicularity, a standing up straight  
by the standard of right; *righteous* carries up the idea  
of right to the standards, motives, and sanctions of reli-  
gion; *rightful* applies not to conduct, but to claims by  
right: as, he is the *rightful* owner of the land; *just* sug-  
gests by derivation a written law, but presumes that the  
law is a right one, or that there is above it, and if neces-  
sary overruling it, a law of God. This last is the uniform  
Biblical usage. *Just* generally implies the exercise of some  
power or authority. See *justice* and *honesty*.

*righteous* (ri'tyus), *v. t.* [*ME. rihtwisen*, <  
*rightwis*, *righteous*: see *righteous*, a.] To make  
*righteous*; justify.

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *right-  
eoused* by folye?  
*Ep. Bale*, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 62b. (Latham.)

*righteously* (ri'tyus-li), *adv.* [*ME. \*rightwis-  
ly*, *rygtwysly*, < AS. *rihtwislíce* (= Icel. *réttriss-  
liga*), rightly, justly, < *rihtwisia* (= OHG. *reht-  
wistih*), right, righteous, < *rihtwis*, right, right-  
eous, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*; or rather orig. < *riht*, *a.*,  
right, + *wise*, way, manner, wise, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*:  
see *righteous*.] 1. In a righteous or upright  
manner; rightly; worthily; justly.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*. *Ps.* lxxvii. 4.

We should live soberly, *righteously*. *Tit.* ii. 12.

2. Aright; properly; well.

*Rygt-wysly* quo con rede,  
He loke on bok & be awayed  
How Ihesu Crist hym welke in are thede [country].  
How Ihesu Crist her barnes [children] vuto hym brayde  
& burnes [men] her barnes [children] vuto hym brayde  
[brought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 708.

I could have taught my love to take thy father for mine;  
so wouldst thou, if the truth of thy love to me were so  
*righteously* tempered as mine is to thee.  
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 14.

3. Rightfully; deservedly; by right. [Archaic.]

Turn from us all those evils that we most *righteously*  
have deserved.  
*Book of Common Prayer* (Church of England), Litany.

*righteousness* (ri'tyus-nes), *n.* [*ME. right-  
wisenes*, *rygtwisenesse*, *rihtwisenesse*, *rihtwisenesse*,  
rightwisenesse, < AS. *rihtwisen*, rightness, right-  
eousness, reasonableness, < *rihtwis*, righteous:  
see *righteous* and *-ness*.] 1. The character of  
being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude  
of life; the being and doing right; conformity  
in character and conduct to a right standard.

Ihesu fro the realme of *rightwysnes* descended down  
To take the meke clothynge of our humanyte.  
*Joseph of Arimathe* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Pure religion, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's  
cowl, but in *righteousness*, justice, and well-doing.  
*Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

If this we swore to do, with what *Righteousness* in the  
sight of God, with what Assurance that we bring not by  
such an Oath the whole Sea of Blood-guiltiness upon our  
own Heads?  
*Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Justification is an act of God's free grace wherein he  
pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in  
his sight, only for the *righteousness* of Christ imputed to  
us, and received by faith alone.

*Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 33.

Hence, also—2. In *theol.*, a coming into spiri-  
tual oneness with God, because for Christ's sake  
the believer in Christ is treated as righteous.—  
3. A righteous act or quality; anything which  
is or purports to be righteous.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. *Isa.* lxiv. 6.

4. Rightfulness; justice. [Rare.]

"Catching bargains," as they are called, throw on the  
persons claiming the benefit of them the burden of prov-  
ing their substantial *righteousness*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 2.

Active *righteousness*, passive *righteousness*. Luther  
("Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians," Introd.)  
and other Protestant theologians following him distinguish

between *active* and *passive righteousness*, the former consisting in what is right because it is right, the latter in accepting for Christ's sake by faith the free gift of righteousness as defined in the second definition above.—**Original righteousness**, in *scholastic theol.*, the condition of man as made in the image of God before the fall.—**Proselytes of righteousness**. See *proselyte*.—**The righteousness of God** (Rom. i. 17), a phrase defined antagonistically by Biblical interpreters as "Righteousness which proceeds from God, the relation of being right into which man is put by God—that is, by an act of God declaring him righteous" (*Meyer*), and as "The attribute of God, embodied in Christ, manifested in the world, revealed in the Gospel, communicated to the individual soul, the righteousness not of the law, but of faith" (*Jowett*). The former is the general Protestant view; the latter comes near the view of the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Church, etc. The one regards *righteousness* as indicating a relation, the other as descriptive of character; the one as something bestowed by God and imputed to man, the other as something inherent in God and spiritually communicated to man.—**Syn.** 1. See *righteous*.

**righter** (rit'ér), *n.* [*AS. rihtere*, a ruler, director, = *OFries. rihtere*, *rihter* = *D. regter* = *MLG. richter* = *OHG. rihtrari*, *MHG. rihtrare*, *G. richter*, ruler, judge, = *Icel. réttari*, a justiciary; as *right*, *r.*, + *-er*.] One who sets right; one who adjusts or redresses that which is wrong.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that *righter* of wrongs hath left me commanded  
*Shelton*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, i. 4. (*Latham*.)

**rightful** (rit'fúl), *a.* [*ME. rightful*, *rihtful*, *rihtfol*, *rehtful*; < *right*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1†. Righteous; upright; just and good.

The laborer schulde truly traucelle than,  
And be rihtful bothe in worlde & deede.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 38.

Were now the bowe bent in swich manere  
As it was first, of justice and of ire,  
The rightful God nolde of no mercy here.  
*Chaucer*, *A. B. C.*, i. 31.

2. Just; consonant to justice; as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war.

My bloody judge forbade my tongue to speak;  
No *rightful* plea might plead for justice there.  
*Shak.*, *Locrine*, i. 1649.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal-black,  
For the deposing of a *rightful* king.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, v. 1. 50.

The legitimate and *rightful* lord  
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,  
As soon to be supplanted. *Cowper*, *Task* iii. 743.

4. Being or belonging by right or just claim; as, one's *rightful* property.

Wink at our advent: help my prince to gain  
His *rightful* bride. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iii.

5. Proper; suitable; appropriate.  
The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find  
Sooner than all the *rightful* place to go.  
*Jones Very*, *Poems*, p. 42.

=**Syn.** 2-4. *Just*, *Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*), true, law ful, proper.

**rightfully** (rit'fúl-i), *adv.* [*ME. rihthtfully*; < *rightful* + *-ly*.] 1†. In a righteous manner; righteously.

Whate are all thi werkes worthe, whether they be body-  
ly or gastly but if they be done *rightfully* and reason-  
ably, to the wechupp of Godde, and at his bydynges?  
*Hawpote*, *Prose Treatises* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 27.

2. In a rightful manner; according to right, law, or justice; legitimately; as, a title *rightfully* vested.

Plain and right must my possession be:  
Which I with more than with a common pain  
'Gainst all the world will *rightfully* maintain.  
*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 5. 225.

3. Properly; fittingly.  
Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and *rightfully*  
on the shelves of every cottage.  
*Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 112.

**rightfulness** (rit'fúl-nes), *n.* [*ME. rihtfulnesse*, *rihtfulness*, *rihtfulness*; see *rightful* and *-ness*.] 1†. Righteousness.

Overweeninge . . . maketh to moche sprede the mercie of  
oure theorie, and litel prayeth his *rightfulness*.  
*Ayenbite of Invyrt* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 29.

But still although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,  
Seek we to tame these superfluities,  
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness.  
*Sir P. Sidney*

2. The character or state of being rightful: justice; accordance with the rules of right: as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.

**right-hand** (rit'hánd), *a.* [*ME. riht-hande*, < *AS. rihthand*, *riht-hand*, the right hand, < *riht*, right, + *hand*, hand: see *right*, *a.*, and *hand*, *n.*] 1. Belonging or adapted to the right hand.

The *right-hand* glove must always be worn when practicing  
throwing (in base-ball) in order that this also shall  
offer no unusual difficulty in the 1st work.  
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 828.

2. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; leading to the right: as, a *right-hand* road.

Sir Jeffrey Notch, who is the oldest of the club, has  
been in possession of the *right-hand* chair time out of  
mind. *Steele*, *Tattler*, No. 132.

3. Serving as a right hand; hence, foremost in usefulness; of greatest service as an assistant.

O who has slain my *right-hand* man,  
That held my hawk and hound?  
*Earl Richard* (*Child's Ballads*, III. 8).

**Right-hand filet**, patricians; aristocrats.  
Do you two know how you are censured here in the city,  
I mean of us o' the *right-hand* file? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 1. 26.  
**Right-hand rope**. See *rope*.

**right-handed** (rit'hán'ded), *a.* 1. Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left. See *dexterous*.

A left-handed pitcher (in base-ball) is able to make  
much more of what to a *right-handed* batsman is an in-  
curve, . . . while its opposite, or the out-curve to a *right-*  
*handed* batsman, is correspondingly weak.  
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 827.

2. Turning so as to pass from above or in front to the right hand; clockwise: thus, an ordinary screw is driven in by a *right-handed* rotation; specifically, in *conch.*, dextral, as the spiral shell of a univalve (see cut under *purpura*). The rotation of the plane of polarization by certain substances showing circular polarization is called *right handed* when, to an observer looking in the direction in which the ray is moving, the rotation is clockwise—that is, in the same direction as that of the hands of a clock; if in the opposite direction (counter-clockwise), the rotation is called *left-handed*. These terms are also applied to the substances themselves which produce these effects: as, a *right handed* quartz-crystal.

3. In *bot.*, of twining plants or circumnating parts, properly, rising or advancing in the direction of a right-handed screw or spiral, or that of the hands of a watch. Certain authors, neglecting the notion of forward growth and conceiving the plant as viewed from above, have used the term in the opposite sense, which is quite unnatural.

4. Laid from left to right, as the strands of a rope.—5. Executed by the right hand.

The Slogger waits for the attack, and hopes to finish it  
by some heavy *right-handed* blow.  
*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, ii. 5.

6. On the right side; of a favorable, convenient, or easily pardoned character.

St. Paul tells us of divisions and factions and "schisms" that were in the Church of Corinth; yet these were not about the essentials of religion, but about a *right-handed* error, even too much admiration of their pastors.  
*Abp. Bramhall*, *Works*, II. 28.

**right-handedness** (rit'hán'ded-nes), *n.* The state or property of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity. *Imp. Diet.*

**right-hander** (rit'hán'dér), *n.* 1. One who is right-handed; one who uses the right hand more skilfully than the left.

There are, however, some *right-handers* (if this useful  
abbreviative term may be allowed) who, if they try to  
write with their left hands, instinctively produce Spiegel-  
Schrift. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 42.

2. A blow with the right hand. [*Colloq.*]

Tom gets out and-out the worst of it, and is at last hit  
clean off his legs, and deposited on the grass by a *right-*  
*hander* from the Slogger.  
*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, ii. 5.

**right-hearted** (rit'hár'ted), *a.* [*right* + *heart* + *-ed*. Cf. *AS. rihth-eort*, *riht-h-eort* = *OHG. reht-herze*, upright in heart: see *right* and *heart*.] Having a right heart or disposition. *Imp. Diet.*

**rightlechen**, *v. t.* [*ME. rihtlechen*, *rihtloken*; < *AS. rihthlecan*, make right, correct, < *riht*, right, + *-lecan*, *ME. -lechen*, as in *enuelechen*, later *E. knowledge*, *q. v.*] To set right; direct.

Thel sente with hem sondes to saxoyne that time,  
And nomen omage in his name nougt forto layne,  
For to rihtleche that resume real of riche & of pore.  
*William of Palerne* (*E. E. T. S.*), i. 1310.

**rightless** (rit'les), *a.* [*right* + *-less*.] Destitute of rights; without right.

Whoso enters (*Right-less*)  
By force, is forced to go out with shame.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Captaines.

Thou art liable to the Ban of the Empire—hast deserved  
to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and *right-*  
*less*. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, xxii.

**rightly** (rit'hí), *adv.* [*ME. rihtli*, *rihtli*, *rihtliche*, < *AS. rihthlice*, rightly, justly, < *rihtlic*, right, just, < *riht*, right, + *-lic*, *E. -ly*.] 1. In a straight or right line; directly.

Like perspectives which *rightly* gazed upon  
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry  
Distinguish form. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, ii. 2. 18.

2. According to justice, duty, or the divine will; uprightly; honestly; virtuously.

Master, we know that thou sayest and teachest *rightly*.  
*Luke* xx. 21.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably; as, a person *rightly* named.

Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name  
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 2.

4. According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly: as, he has *rightly* conjectured.

He it was that might *rightly* say Veni, vidi, vici.  
*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 68.

No man has learned anything *rightly*, until he knows  
that every day is Doomsday.  
*Emerson*, *Society and Solitude*.

**right-minded** (rit'mín'ded), *a.* Having a right mind; well or properly disposed.

**right-mindedness** (rit'mín'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being right-minded.

While Lady Elliot lived, there had been method, modera-  
tion, and economy, . . . but with her had died all such  
*right-mindedness*. *Jane Austen*, *Persuasion*, i.

**rightness** (rit'nes), *n.* [*ME. rihtnesse*, < *AS. rihthness* (= *OS. rehtnissi* = *OHG. rehtnissa*), < *riht*, right: see *right* and *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being right. (a) Straightness; directness: as, the *rightness* of a line.

They [sounds] move strongest in a right line; which  
nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but  
by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 201.

(b) Conformity with the laws regulating conduct; upright-  
ness; rectitude; rightness.

*Ryghtnesse* zayth, Lybbe we sobrelieche, rnyuolyche, an  
bonayrelyche. *Ayenbite of Invyrt* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 265.

*Rightness* expresses of actions what straightness does of  
lines; and there can no more be two kinds of right action  
than there can be two kinds of straight line.

*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics* (ed. 1834), xxxii. § 4.

(c) Propriety; appropriateness; fittingness.

Sir Hugo's watch-chain and seals, his handwriting, his  
mode of smoking, . . . had all a *rightness* and charm about  
them to the boy. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xvi.

(d) Correctness; truth: as, the *rightness* of a conjecture.  
2. The state or attribute of being on the right  
hand; hence, in *psychol.*, the sensation or per-  
ception of such a position or attribute.

*Rightness* and leftness, upness and downness, are again  
pure sensations, differing specifically from each other,  
and generically from everything else.  
*W. James*, *In Mind*, XII. 14.

**rightst** (rits), *adv.* [*ME. rihtes*, *rihtes*, *adv.* gen. of *right*, *a.*] Right; rightly; properly.

Alle anon rihtes there omage him dede.  
*William of Palerne* (*E. E. T. S.*), i. 1300.

**rightward** (rit'wärd), *adv.* [*right* + *-ward*.] To or on the right hand. [*Rare.*]

*Rightward* and leftward rise the rocks,  
And now they meet across the vale. *Southey*.

**right-whaler** (rit'hwä'ler), *n.* One who pur-  
sues the right whale. Also *right-whaleman*.

**right-whaling** (rit'hwä'ling), *n.* The practice,  
method, or industry of capturing the right  
whale: opposed to *sperm-whaling*.

**rightwisely** (rit'wiz'), *a. and v.* Same as *righteous*.  
**rightwisely** (rit'wiz'hí), *adv.* Same as *right-*  
*cously*.

**rightwiseness** (rit'wiz'nes), *n.* Same as *right-*  
*cousness*.

**rigid** (rij'id), *a.* [= *F. rigide*, vernacularly  
*roide*, *raide* (> *ME. roid*) = *Pr. rege*, *rede*, *rot*  
= *Sp. rigido* = *Pg. It. rigido*, < *L. rigidus*, stiff,  
< *rigere*, be stiff; prob. orig. 'be straight'; cf.  
*rectus*, straight, < *regere*, taken in sense of  
'stretch': see *regent* and *right*. Cf. *rigor*.] 1. Stiff; not pliant or easily bent; not plastic or  
easily molded; resisting any change of form  
when acted upon by force; hard.

The earth as a whole is much more *rigid* than any of  
the rocks that constitute its upper crust.  
*Thomson and Tait*, *Nat. Phil.*, § 832.

2. Not easily driven back or thrust out of place;  
unyielding; firm.

Bristled with upright beams innumerable  
Of *rigid* spears. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 83.

3. Not easily wrought upon or affected; inflexi-  
ble; hence, harsh; severe; rigorous; rigorous-  
ly framed or executed: as, a *rigid* sentence;  
*rigid* criticism.

Witness also his harshness to our Ambassadors, and  
the *rigid* Terms he would have tied the Prince Palgrave  
to. *Howell*, *Letters*, i. vi. 6.

Thy mandate *rigid* as the will of Fate.  
*Bryant*, *Death of Slavery*.

The absurdities of official routine, *rigid* where it need  
not be and lax where it should be *rigid*, occasionally be-  
come glaring enough to cause scandals.

*H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 57.

4. Strict in opinion, conduct, discipline, or ob-  
servance; uncompromising; scrupulously exact  
or exacting: as, a *rigid* disciplinarian; a *rigid*  
Calvinist

Soft, debonaire, and amiable Prue  
May do as well as rough and rigid Prue.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

The *rigid* Jews were wont to garnish the sepulchres of the righteous.

Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, III.

David was a *rigid* adherent to the church of Alexandria, and persecuted by his mother in the tenets of the monks of Mount Lestathius.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 579.

He was one of those rare men who are *rigid* to themselves and indulgent to others.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxiii.

5. Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rugged; without smoothness, softness, or delicacy of appearance.

The broken landscape, by degrees

And the hills, roughens into *rigid* hills.

Thomson, *Spring*, I. 958.

But still the preaching cant forbear,

And even in the *rigid* feature.

Burns, *Epistle to a Young Friend*.

Fit as the Jephtha's daughter, a rough piece  
Of early *rigid* colour.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

6. Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

Sealed up and silent, as when *rigid* frosts

Have bound up brooks and rivers.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, I. 1.

Cressy's plains

And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess

What the Silesian vigour unwitting

Could do in *rigid* fight.

J. Phillips, *Cider*, I.

7. In *dynam.*: (a) Absolutely incapable of being strained. (b) Resisting stresses.—*Rigid* antennæ, those antennæ that do not admit of motion, either at the base or at any of the joints, as of the dragonflies.—*Rigid* atrophy, muscular atrophy combined with rigidity.—*Rigid* dynamics. See *dynamics*, = *Syn.* 3 and 4. *Severe*, *Rigorous*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

**rigidity** (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. rigidité* = *It. rigidità*, < *L. rigiditas* (t-s), < *rigidus*, *rigid*; see *rigid*.] 1. The quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in *mech.*, resistance to change of form. In all theoretical discussions respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assumed to be perfectly rigid so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. *Rigidity* is directly opposed to *flexibility*, and only indirectly to *malleability* and *ductility*, which depend chiefly on relations between the tenacity, the rigidity, and the limit of elasticity.

Whilst there is some evidence of a tidal yielding of the earth's mass, that yielding is certainly small, and . . . the effective *rigidity* is at least as great as that of steel.

Thomson and Tait, *Nat. Phil.*, § 818.

The restraint of the figure [statue of the west portal of Chartres Cathedral] is apparently self-imposed in obedience to its architectural position. The *rigidity* of the example from St. Trophime appears, on the other hand, to be inherent in its nature.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 254.

2. Strictness; severity; harshness; as, *rigidity* of principles or of censure.—*Cadaveric rigidity*. Some as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).—*Modulus of rigidity*, the amount of stress upon a solid per unit of area divided by the corresponding deformation of a right angle in that area. = *Syn.* 2. Inflexibility. See *austere*, *rigor*.

**rigidly** (ri-jid'i-li), *adv.* In a rigid manner. (a) Stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly

Be not too *rigidly* censorious;

A string may jar in the best master's hand.

Boswell, *tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry*.

(b) Severely; strictly; exactly; without allowance, indulgence, or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

He was a plain, busy man, who wrought in stone and lived a little *rigidly*. The granite of his quarries had got into him, one might say.

Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVI. 127.

**rigidness** (ri-jid'nes), *n.* Rigidity.

Many excellent men, . . . wholly giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life.

Hales, *Remarks*, Sermon on Peter's Fall.

= *Syn.* See *rigor*. **Rigidulity** (ri-jid'ū-li), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *rigidulus*; see *rigidulous*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his *Vermes*, containing the nematoids or threadworms.

**rigidulous** (ri-jid'ū-lus), *a.* [*< NL. rigidulus*, dim. of *L. rigidus*, *rigid*; see *rigid*.] Rather stiff.

**riglæ** (ri-glæn'), *n.* [*< Ar. rijlū*, pl. of *rijl*, foot.] An ear-ring having five main projections. See the quotation.

The *Riglæ* or "feet" earrings, which are like fans with five knobs or balls at the edge, to each of which a small coin is sometimes attached.

C. G. Leland, *Egyptian Sketch-Book*, xviii.

**riglet** (rig'let), *n.* Same as *reglet*.

**rigmarole** (rig'ma-rōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rig-my-roll*; corrupted from *ragman-roll*.] 1. A succession of confused or foolish statements; an incoherent, long-winded harangue; disjointed talk or writing; balderdash; nonsense.

A variety of other heart-rendering, soul-stirring tropes and figures, . . . of the kind which even to the present day form the style of popular harangues and patriotic orations, and may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of *Rigmarole*.

*Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 444.

= *Syn.* *Chat*, *Jargon*, etc. See *prattle*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or characterized by *rigmarole*; long-winded and foolish; prolix; hence, formal; tedious.

You must all of you go on in one *rig-my-roll* way, in one beaten track.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, IV. iv.

**rigollet** (rig'ol), *n.* [*< It. rigollo*, < *OHG. ringillā*, MHG. *ringel*, G. *ringel*, a little ring, dim. of *ring*, a ring; see *ring*.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem; a crown.

This is a sleep

That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced

So many English kings.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 36.

**rigollet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *regal*.

**rigolet**, *n.* Same as *regal*.

**rigolette** (rig'ō-let'), *n.* A light wrap sometimes worn by women upon the head; a head-covering resembling a scarf rather than a hood, and usually knitted or crocheted of wool.

**rigor**, **rigour** (rig'or), *n.* [*< ME. rigour*, < *OF. rigour*, *rigueur*, *F. rigueur* = *Pr. rigor* = *Sp. rig. rigor* = *It. rigore*, < *L. rigor*, stiffness, rigidity, rigor, cold, harshness, < *rigere*, be rigid; see *rigid*.] 1. The state or property of being stiff or rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidity.

He rest his look

Bound with Gorgonian *rigor* not to move.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 207.

2. The property of not bending or yielding; inflexibility; stiffness; hence, strictness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; exactness; as, to execute a law with *rigor*; to criticize with *rigor*.

To me and other Kings who are to govern the People belongs the *Rigor* of Judgment and Justice.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 83.

3. Severity of life; austerity.

All the *rigor* and austerity of a Capuchin.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy*, etc.

4. Sternness; harshness; cruelty.

Such as can punish sharply with patience, and not with *rigor*.

Rabeca Book (C. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We shall be judged by the grace and mercy of the Gospel, and not by the *rigours* of unrelenting justice.

Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. xv.

I tell you

'Tis *rigor* and not law.

Shak., *W. T.*, III. 2. 116.

5. Sharpness; violence; asperity; inclemency; as, the *rigor* of winter.

Like as *rigor* of tempestuous gusts

Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 5.

They defy

The rage and *rigor* of a polar sky,

And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose

On icy plains, and in eternal snows.

Cowper, *Hope*, I. 462.

6. That which is harsh or severe; especially, an act of injustice, oppression, or cruelty.

The cruel and insupportable hardships which those forest laws created to the subject occasioned our ancestors to be as jealous for their reformation as for the relaxation of the feudal *rigours* and the other exactions introduced by the Norman family.

Blackstone, *Com.*, II. xxvii.

Slavery extended, with new *rigors*, under the military dominion of Rome.

Sumner, *Orations*, I. 214.

7 (ri'gor). [*NL.*] In *pathol.*, a sudden coldness, attended by shivering more or less marked, which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation: commonly called *chill*. It is also produced by nervous disturbance or shock. [In this sense always spelled *rigor*.]—*Rigor mortis*, the characteristic stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death. It comes on more or less speedily according to temperature or climate, and also after death by different diseases, both of which circumstances also influence its intensity and duration. In hot countries, and after some diseases, the *rigor* is slight or brief, or may hardly be appreciable. The relaxation of the body as the *rigor* passes off is one of the earliest signs of incipient decomposition.

See *stiff*, *n.* Also called *cadaveric rigidity*. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Rigor*, *Rigidity*, *Rigidity*, inclemency. There is a marked tendency to use *rigidity* of physical stiffness. *Rigidity* seems to take also the passive, while *rigor* takes the active, of the moral senses: as, *rigidity* of manner, of mood; *rigor* in the enforcement of laws. *Rigidity* perhaps holds a middle position, or inclines to be synonymous with *rigidity*. *Rigor* applies also to severity of cold. See *austere*.

**rigore** (ri-gō're), *n.* [*It.*: see *rigor*.] In *music*, strictness or regularity of rhythm.

**rigorism**, **rigourism** (rig'or-izm), *n.* [*< F. rigorisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. rigorismo*; as *rigor* + *-ism*.] 1. Rigidity in principles or practice; exactness; strictness; severity, as of style, conduct, etc.; especially, severity in the mode of life; austerity.

Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism*; they are sour, morose, ill-natur'd, and call for a dram of Charity.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 69. (Davies.)

Basil's *rigorism* had a decided influence on the later Greek Church. A council of Constantinople, in 920, discouraged second, imposed penance for third, and excommunication for fourth marriage.

Cath. Dict., p. 550.

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that one must always in a case of doubt as to right and wrong take the safer way, sacrificing his freedom of choice, however small the doubt as to the morality of the action: the opposite of *probabilism*. Also *tutorism*.

**rigorist**, **rigourist** (rig'or-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. rigoriste* = *Sp. Pg. It. rigarista*; as *rigor* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* 1. A person of strict or rigid principles or manners; in general, one who adheres to severity or purity in anything, as in style.

The exhortation of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no *rigorist* in conduct.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. One who maintained the doctrine of *rigorism*: a term sometimes applied to Jansenists. Also *tutorist*.

*Rigorists* . . . lay down that the safer way, that of obedience to the law, is always to be followed.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

II. *a.* 1. Characterized by strictness or severity in principles or practice; rigid; strict; exacting.

They [certain translations] are a thought too free, perhaps, to give satisfaction to persons of very *rigorist* tendencies, but they admirably give the sense.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 240.

2. Specifically, pertaining to *rigorism* in theology: as, *rigorist* doctrines.

**rigorous** (rig'or-us), *a.* [*< OF. rigoureux*, *rigoureux*, *F. rigoureux* = *Pr. rigoros* = *Sp. rigoroso*, *rigoroso* = *Pg. It. rigoroso*, < *ML. rigorosus*, rigorous, < *L. rigor*, rigor; see *rigor*.] 1. Acting with *rigor*; strict in performance or requirement.

They have no setrites prescribed by Law, . . . although in some of their customs they are very *rigorous*.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 412.

2. Marked by inflexibility or severity; stringent; exacting; hence, unmitigated; merciless.

Merchants, our well-dealing countrymen, Who, wanting guilders to redeem their lives, Have seal'd his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods.

Shak., *C. of E.*, I. 1. 9.

The ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most *rigorous* methods to raise the expenses of the war.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, v.

Religion curbs indeed its [wit's] wanton play,

And brings the trifler under *rigorous* sway.

Cowper, *Conversation*, I. 196.

3. Exact; strict; precise; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

It is absurd to speak, as many authors have recently done, of a *rigorous* proof of the equality of absorption and emissivity.

Tait, *Light*, § 314.

4. Hard; inclement; bitter; severe: as, a *rigorous* winter.

At a period comparatively recent almost the entire Northern hemisphere down to tolerably low latitudes was buried under snow and ice, the climate being perhaps as *rigorous* as that of Greenland at the present day.

J. Croll, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 12.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Severe*, *Rigid*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

**rigorously** (rig'or-us-li), *adv.* In a rigorous manner. (a) Severely; without relaxation, mitigation, or abatement; relentlessly; inexorably; mercilessly: as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.

I am derided, suspected, accused, and condemned: yea, more than that, I am *rigorously* relected when I proffer amends for my harms.

Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

Whose maiden blood, thus *rigorously* effused, Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 59.

They faint

At the sad sentence *rigorously* urged.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 103.

(b) Strictly; severely; exactly; precisely; with scrupulous nicety.

Nothing could be more *rigorously* simple than the furniture of the parlor.

Poe, *Lander's Cottage*.

I have endeavoured to make the "Chronology of Steele's Life" as *rigorously* exact as possible.

A. Dobson, *Prof. to Steele*.

**rigorousness** (rig'or-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rigorous; severity without allowance or mitigation; strictness; exactness; rigor. *Bailey*, 1727.

**rigour**, **rigourism**, etc. See *rigor*, etc.

**rig-out** (rig'out), *n.* A rig; an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. [*Colloq.*]

I could get a goodish *rig-out* in the lane for a few shillings. A pair of boots would cost me 2s., and a coat I get for 2s. 6d.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 89.



Desprez, who had exchanged his toilette for a ready-made rig-out of poor materials, . . . sank speechless on the nearest chair. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Treasure of Franchard*.

**Rigsdag** (rigz'däg), *n.* [Dan. (= Sw. *riksdag*) = G. *reichstag* = D. *rijksdag*], < *rige*, kingdom, + *dag*, day; see *richel*, *n.*, and *day*<sup>1</sup>.] The parliament or diet of Denmark. It is composed of an upper house (Landsting) and a lower house (Folkething).

**rigsdaler** (rigz'dä'lär), *n.* [Dan.: see *rix-dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

**rigsie** (rig'si), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

**Rig-Veda** (rig-vä'dü), *n.* [Skt., < *rich*, a hymn of praise, esp. a stanza spoken, as distinguished from *sāman*, a stanza sung (✓ *rich*, praise), + *veda*, knowledge (the general name for the Hindu sacred writings, esp. the four collections called *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sāma-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*); see *Veda*.] The first and principal of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus. See *Veda*.

**rigwiddie** (rig-wid'i), *n.* [✓ *rig*<sup>1</sup>, the back, + *widdie*, a Sc. form of *withy*, a rope, withy: see *withy*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burns uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddie, and hence ill-shaped, thrawn, weazen. [Scotch.]

Wither'd beldams, auld and droll,  
*Rigwoddie* lags, wad spean a foal.  
*Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

**rikk** (rik), *n.* A small form of tambourine, used in Egypt.

**rilasciando** (rē-lā-shian'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rilasciare*, relax: see *relax*.] In music, same as *rallentando*.

**rile** (ril), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *roil*<sup>2</sup>.

**rilievo** (rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [✓ It. *rilievo*, pl. *rilievi*: see *relief*.] Same as *relief*, in sculpture, etc.: the Italian form, often used in English. Sometimes spelled *relievo*.

Shallow porticoes of columns . . . supported statues, or rather, to judge from the coins representing the building, *rilievos*, which may have set off, but could hardly have given much dignity to, a building designed as this was.  
*J. Ferguson*, *Ilust. Arch.*, I. 318.

**rill** (ril), *n.* [= LG. *rille*, *rile*, a channel, a rill, G. *rille*, a small furrow, chamfer; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *rhull*, a trench, drill, row, contr. < *rhugol*, a trench, groove, dim. of *rhug*, a notch, groove, hence a shallow trench, channel. Cf. F. *rigole*, > G. *rigole*, *riole*, a trench, furrow. Cf. *rillet*, *rivulet*.] 1. A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves for this  
Their full tribute never miss  
From a thousand petty *rills*,  
That tumble down the snowy hills.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 926.

2. A deep, winding valley on the moon. [Little used.]

**rill** (ril), *v. i.* [✓ *rill*, *n.*] To flow in a small stream or rill; run in streamlets; purl. [Rare.]

The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring  
Genuine, and with soft Murmurs gently *rilling*  
Adown the Mountains where thy Daughters haunt.  
*Prior*, *Second Hymn of Callimachus*.

**rillet** (ril'et), *n.* [✓ *rill* + *-et*. Cf. *rivulet*; cf. also F. *rigolet*, an irrigation ditch, < *rigole*, a rill: see *rill*.] A little rill; a brook; a rivulet.

The water which in one pool hath abiding  
Is not so sweet as *rilllets* ever gliding.  
*W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 2.

From the green rivage many a fall  
Of diamond *rilllets* musical, . . .  
Fall'n silver-chiming, seem'd to shake  
The sparkling fountains beneath the prow.  
*Tennyson*, *Arabian Nights*.

**rill-mark** (ril'märk), *n.* A marking or tracery formed upon any surface by the action of water trickling over it in little rills.

Another kind of markings not even organic, but altogether depending on physical causes, are the beautiful branching *rill marks* produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.  
*Dawson*, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 32.

**rim**<sup>1</sup> (rim), *n.* [✓ ME. *rim*, *rym*, *rim*, < AS. *rima*, rim, edge, border (*sæ-rima*, sea-coast); cf. Icel. *rim*, a rail, *rim*, a strip of land; prob. from the same root (✓ *ram*) as *rimd*<sup>1</sup> and *rand*<sup>1</sup>, q. v. The W. *rhim*, with the secondary forms *rhimp*, *rhimpyn*, a rim, edge, *rhimpyn*, an extremity, is appar. from the E.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of anything, whether forming part of the thing itself, or separate from it and surrounding or partly surrounding it, most commonly a circular border, often raised above the inclosed surface: as, the *rim* of a hat.

The moon lifting her silver *rim*  
Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim  
Coming into the blue with all her light.  
*Keats*, *I stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill*.

A large caldron lined with copper, with a *rim* of brass.  
*H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 165.

We have observed them [whales] just "under the rim of the water" (as whalersmen used to say).  
*C. M. Scammon*, *Marine Mammals*, p. 42.

Specifically—2. In a wheel, the circular part furthest from the axle, connected by spokes to the hub, nave, or boss. In a carriage-or wagon-wheel the rim is built up of bent or sawed pieces called *fellies*, and is encircled by the tire. See cut under *felly*.

The rim proper appears to have been bent into shape; the wooden tire was cut out from the solid timber.  
*E. M. Stratton*, *World on Wheels*, p. 67.

= **Syn.** 1. The rim of a vessel; the brim of a cup or goblet; the brink, verge, or edge of a precipice; the margin of a brook or a book; the border of a garment or a country.

**rim**<sup>1</sup> (rim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rimmed*, ppr. *rimming*. [✓ *rim*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To surround with a rim or border; form a rim round.

A length of bright horizon *rimm'd* the dark.  
*Tennyson*, *Gardener's Daughter*.

All night they ate the boar Scrimmer's flesh,  
And from their horns, with silver *rimm'd*, drank mead.  
*M. Arnold*, *Balder Dead*.

2. To plow or slash the sides of, as mackerel, to make them seem fatter.

**rim**<sup>2</sup> (rim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rimme*, *rymm*; < ME. *rim*, *rym*, *ryme*, earlier *rene*, a membrane, < AS. *reōma*, a membrane, ligament, = OS. *riomo*, *reomo*, a thong, latchet, = D. *riem*, a thong (see *riem*), = OHG. *riomo*, *riumo*, thong, band, girdle, rein, etc., MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*, a thong, band, etc., = Sw. Dan. *rem*, thong, a strap, = Gr. *ῥίμα*, a tow-line, < \**ῥέειν*, *ῥέπειν*, draw. No connection with *rim*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A membrane. [Prov. Eng.]

As is the walnutte, so is this fruitle [nutmeg] defended with a double covering, as fyrste with a grene huske, vnder the whiche is a thüne skinne or *rimme* like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte.  
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America), ed. Arber, p. 35.

2. The membrane inclosing the intestines; the peritoneum; hence, loosely, the intestines; the belly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Alle the *rymmez* by the rybbez radly thay lanced.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1343.  
I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat  
In drops of crimson blood.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 4. 15.

We may not affirm that . . . ruptures are confinable unto one side; whereas the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke, or its perforations relaxed in either.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 3.

Struck through the belly's *rim*, the warrior lies  
Supine, and shades eternal veil his eyes.  
*Pope*, *Ilad*, xiv. 521.

**rima** (rī'mi), *n.*; pl. *rimæ* (-mō). [✓ L. *rima*, a crack, cleft, opening: see *rimæ*.] 1. In *biol.*, an opening, as a fissure or cleft; a long or narrow aperture.—2. In *conch.*, the fissure or aperture between the valves of a bivalve shell when the hymen is removed.—**Rima glottidis**, the opening between the vocal cords in front and the arytenoid cartilages behind.—**Rima glottidis cartilaginea**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *respiratory glottis*.—**Rima oris**, the orifice of the mouth; in *ornith.*, the *ictus*; the gape. See *ictus*.—**Rima vocalis**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the vocal cords. Also called *rima glottidis membranacea* and *vocal glottis*.

**rimbase** (rim'bās), *n.* [✓ *rim*<sup>1</sup> + *base*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] In *gun.*: (a) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (b) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

**rime**<sup>1</sup> (rim), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhyme*, a spelling first used, alternating with *rhime*, about the year 1550, and due to the erroneous notion that the word is identical with *rhythm* (indeed even the spellings *rhym* and *rhithm* were sometimes used for the proper word *rime*); prop. only *rime*, a spelling which has never become wholly obsolete and is now widely used by persons who are aware of the blunder involved in the spelling *rhyme*. Early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rim*, *ryme*, *rim*, *rym*, number, rime, verse, < AS. *rim*, number (not in the senses 'verse' or 'rime,' which appear to be of Rom. origin), = OS. \**rim*, number (in comp. *un-rim* = AS. *unrim*, "numbers without number," a great number), = OFries. *rim*, tale, = MD. *rijm*, *rijme*, D. *rijm* = MLG. *rim*, LG. *riem*, *rim*, rime, = OHG. *rim*, erroneously *hrim*, number, series, row, MHG. *rim*, verse, rime, G. *reim*, rime, = Icel. *rim*, also *rima* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, rime; hence (< OHG.) OF. *rime*, F. *rime* = Pr. *rim*, *rima* = OCat. *rim* = Sp. Pg. It. *rima* (ML. *rima*), verse, rime. The sense of 'poetic number,' whence 'verse,' 'a tale in verse,' 'agreement of terminal sounds,' seems to have arisen in Rom., this meaning, with the thing itself, being unknown to the earlier Teut. tongues.

The transition of sense, though paralleled by a similar development of *number* and *tail*, was prob. due in part to association with L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rhithmus*, *ritlmus*, *ritmus*, which, with the Rom. forms, and later the E. form *rhythm*, seems to have been constantly confused with *rime*, the two words having the sense 'verse' in common. Connection of AS. *rim*, etc., with Gr. *ῥιθμός*, number (see *arithmetical*), Ir. Gael. *aireamh*, number, = W. *cirif*, number, Ir. *rimh* = W. *rhif*, number, is improbable.] 1. Number.

Thurh tale and *rime* of fowertig. *Ormulum*, l. 11248.  
2. Thought expressed in verse; verse; meter; poetry; also, a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a tale in verse.

Horn sede on his *rime*:  
"Blessed beo the time  
I com to Suddenne  
With mine irisse men."  
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Other tale certes can I noon,  
But of a *ryme* I lerned longe agoon.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Sir Thopas*, l. 19.  
Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhyme*.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 16.

3. Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words, namely in the last accented vowel and the sounds following, if there be any, while the sounds preceding differ; also, by extension, such agreement in the initial sounds (*initial rime*, usually called *alliteration*). See *homocoteuton*, and compare *assonance*.

*Rime* is the rhythmical repetition of letters. Nations who unite arsis and prose accent need to mark off their verses plainly. They do it by *rime*. Other nations shun *rime*. When the riming letters begin their words, it is called *alliteration*. When the accented vowels and the following letters are alike, it is called *perfect rime*. When only the consonants are alike, it is called *half rime*.  
*F. A. March*, *Anglo-Sax. Gram.*, p. 223.

The clock-work tintinnabulum of *rhyme*.  
*Couper*, *Table-Talk*, l. 529.

4. A verse or line agreeing with another in terminal sounds: as, to string *rim*es together.

The *rhymes* are dazzled from their place,  
And order'd words asunder fly.  
*Tennyson*, *The Day-Dream*, *Prolog*.

5. A word answering in sound to another word. They ring round the same unvaried chimes,  
With sure returns of still expected *rhymes*;  
Where'er you find "the cooling western breeze,"  
In the next line it "whispers through the trees."  
*Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 349.

**Caudate rime**, *rime* at the end of successive lines: opposed to *iconine* (which see) or other *rime* between the ends of sections of the same line. Also *tailed rime*.—**Female or feminine rimes**. See *female*.—**Male or masculine rimes**. See *male*.—**Neither rime nor reason**, neither consistency nor rational meaning; neither sound nor sense; hence, with no mitigating feature or excuse. The phrase occurs under various forms, and especially in plays upon words.

I would exhort you also to beware of *rime without reason*: my meaning is hereby that your *rime* leade you not from your firste Invention.

*Gascoigne*, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (ed. Arber), § 6.

I was promis'd on a time  
To have reason for my rhyme;  
From that time unto this season,  
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.

*Spenser*, *Lines on his Promised Pension*, Int. to Works, [p. xiv].

Thus sayd one in a meeter of cluven very harshly in mine care, whether it be for lacke of good *rime* or of good reason, or of both, I wot not.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 59.

Was there ever any man thus beaten out of season  
When in the why and the wherefore is neither *rhyme* nor reason?  
*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, II. 2. 49.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always *reason* themselves out again.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 164.

And every one super-aboundeth in his own humour, even to the annihilating of any other *without rhyme* or reason.  
*G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*.

**rime**<sup>1</sup> (rim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [Also and more commonly *rhyme* (formerly also *rhime*), an erroneous spelling as with the noun; early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rim*, *rymen*, rime, < AS. *rim*, number, count, reckon, = D. *rijmen*, rime, = OHG. *riman*, number, count, count up, MHG. *riemen*, rime, fig. bring together, unite, G. *reimen*, rime, = Sw. *rimma* = Dan. *rime* = OF. and F. *rim* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rimar* = It. *rimare* (ML. *rimare*), rime; from the noun: see *rime*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To number; count; reckon.—2. To compose in verse; treat in verse; versify.

But alle shal passen that men prose or *rhyme*,  
Take every man hys turn as for his tyme.  
*Chaucer*, *Envoy* of *Chaucer* to *Scogan*, l. 41.

3. To put into rime: as, to *rime* a story.—4. To bring into a certain condition by riming; influence by rime.

Fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favours.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 164.  
To rime to death, to destroy by the use of riming incantations; hence, to kill off in any manner; get rid of; make an end of.

And my poets  
Shall with a satire, steep'd in gall and vinegar,  
Rhyme 'em to death, as they do rats in Ireland.  
*Randolph*, *Jealous Lovers*, v. 2.  
Were the brute capable of being rhymed to death, Mr. Creech should do it gently, and take the widow with her jointure.  
*R. Parsons*, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, from *[Bodl. Coll. (Lond., 1813), I. 54.]*

II. *intrans.* 1. To compose verses; make verses.

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,  
Who rhymed for hire, and patronized for pride.  
*Pope*, *Dunciad*, iv. 102.

2. To accord in the terminal sounds; more widely, to correspond in sound; assonate; harmonize; accord; chime.

But fagotted his notions as they fell,  
And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.  
*Dryden*, *Abd. and Achit.*, ii. 420.

Riming delirium, a form of mania in which the patient speaks in verses.

**rime**<sup>2</sup> (rīm), *n.* [*< ME. rime, rim, ryme, < AS. hrīm = OD. D. rijn = OHG. \*hrīm, \*rim, rime, MHG. \*rim (in verb rimein), G. dial. reim, rein = Icel. hrīm = Sw. Dan. rim, frost; cf. D. rijn = OHG. hrīfo, rīfo, MHG. rīfe, G. reif, frost. Some erroneously connect the word with Gr. κρύβω, κρύος, frost, κρύσταλλος, ice, < √ kru, be hard: see crystal, crude.*] White frost, or hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapor: same as *frost*, 3.

Frosty rime,  
That in the morning whitened hill and plain  
And is no more! *Wordsworth*, *Eccles. Sonnets*, iii. 34.  
My grated casement whitened with Autumn's early rime.  
*Whittier*, *Cassandra Southwick*.

**rime**<sup>2</sup> (rīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [*< rime*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

**rime**<sup>3</sup> (rīm), *v. t.* Same as *ream*<sup>2</sup>.

**rime**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* A Middle English or modern dialectal form of *rim*<sup>1</sup>.

**rime**<sup>5</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *rim*<sup>2</sup>.

**rime**<sup>6</sup> (rīm), *n.* [*< OF. rime, < L. rima, a crack, fissure, cleft, chink.*] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. *Sir T. Browne*.

**rime-frost** (rīm'frōst), *n.* [*< ME. rymefrost, rim-frost (= Sw. Dan. rimfrost), < rime*<sup>2</sup> + *frost*.] Hoar-frost; rime.

On morgen fel hem a dew a-geln. . . .  
It lai ther, quik as a rim frost.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. L. T. S.), I. 3328.

**rime-frosted** (rīm'frōst'ed), *a.* Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

The birch-trees delicately rime-frosted to their finest tips.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 643.

**rimeless** (rīm'les), *a.* [*< rime*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Having no rime; not in the form of rime. Also *rhymeless*.

Too popular is Tragic Poesy,  
Straining his tip-toes for a farthing fee,  
And doth beside on rhymeless numbers tread,  
Unbid Iambics flow from careless head.  
*Sp. Hall*, *Satires*, I. iv. 3.

**rime-letter** (rīm'let'er), *n.* A recurring letter, as in alliteration.

The repeated letter [in alliteration] is called the rime-letter.  
*F. A. March*, *Anglo-Sax. Gram.*, p. 224.

**rim**<sup>1</sup> (rīm'er), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhym*, an erroneous spelling (see *rime*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*); early mod. E. *rim*, *rymer*, < ME. *\*rim*, *rymare*, a rimer (used in a depreciative sense) (cf. AS. *rimere*, a computer, reckoner, calculator) = D. *rijmer* = MHG. *rimere*, G. *reimer* = Icel. *rimari* = Sw. *rimmare* = Dan. *rim*, a rimer, versifier; as *rime*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. ML. *rimarius*, a rimer; F. *rimere* = Pg. *rimador* = It. *rimatore*, a rimer.] One who makes rimes or verses; especially, a maker of verses wherein rime or metrical form predominates over poetic thought or creation; hence, an inferior poet; in former use, also, a minstrel.

To eschew many Diseases and mischiefs, which have happened before this time in the Land of Wales, by many Wasters, Rhymers, Minstrels, and other Vagabonds: It is ordained, etc.  
*Laws of Hen. IV.* (1402), in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and*

*[Vagrancy, p. 64.]*

Sawcie Lictors  
Will catch at vs like Strumpets, and scald Rimers  
Ballad vs out a Tune.  
*Shak.*, A. and C. (folio 1023), v. 2. 215.

I am nae poet in a sense,  
But just a rhymmer, like, by chance.  
*Burns*, *First Epistle to J. Lapraik*.

**rim**<sup>2</sup> (rīm'er), *n.* Same as *reamer*. Also *rimmer*. [*Eng.*]

**rim**<sup>2</sup> (rīm'er), *v. t.* [*< rimer*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To ream. Also *rimmer*. [*Eng.*]

When . . . the rivet cannot be inserted without recourse to some means for straightening the holes, it is best to rimer them out and use a larger rivet.

*R. Wilson*, *Steam Boilers*, p. 67.  
The lower end of each column is bolted by turned bolts in rimmed holes to cast iron girders 20 in. deep.  
*The Engineer*, LXVI. 520.

**rim**<sup>3</sup> (rīm'er), *n.* In *fort*, a palisade.

**rime-royal** (rīm'roi'āl), *n.* A seven-line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versification. There are in it three rimes, the first and third lines riming together, the second, fourth, and fifth also riming, and the sixth and seventh. It is generally supposed that this form of verse received the name of *rime-royal* from the fact that it was used by King James I. of Scotland in his poem of the "Kings Quair." It was a favorite form of verse till the end of the sixteenth century. The following stanza is an example:

And first, within the porch and jaws of hell,  
Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all besprent  
With tears; and to herself oft would she tell  
Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent  
To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament  
With thoughtful care, as she that, all in vain,  
Would wear and waste continually in pain.  
*Sackville*, *Induction to Mir. for Mags.*

**rimery** (rīm'er-i), *n.* [*< rime*<sup>1</sup> + *-ery*.] The art of making rimes. *Eccles. Rev.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Diet.*)

**rimester** (rīm'stēr), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhymester* (see *rime*<sup>1</sup>); < *rime*<sup>1</sup> + *-ster*.] A rimer; a maker of rimes, generally of an inferior order; a would-be poet; a poetaster.

Railing was the ypcoras of the drunken rhymester, and quipping the marchpane of the mad libeller.  
*G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*.

But who forgives the senior's ceaseless verse,  
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse?  
What heterogeneous honours deck the peer!  
Lord, rhymester, petit-maitre, and pamphleteer!  
*Byron*, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

**rimey**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* [*< ME. rimeyen, < OF. rimeier, rimaier, rimoier, rimoier, < rime, rime: see rime*<sup>1</sup>.] To compose in rime; versify.

This olde gentil Britons in hir dayes  
Of diverse adventures maden layes,  
Rymmed in hir firste Briton tongue.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog. to Franklin's Tale*, l. 39.

**rim-fire** (rīm'fir), *a.* 1. Noting a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base: distinguished from *center-fire*. Such cartridges have the defect (from which center-fire cartridges are free) that, unless the detonating substance is distributed all around the base, particular care must be used in their insertion to obtain the proper position for it relatively to the hammer of the lock. 2. Pertaining to or adapted for the use of a rim-fire cartridge: as, a rim-fire gun (a gun in which rim-fire cartridges are used).

**rimic** (rīm'ik), *a.* [*< rime*<sup>1</sup> + *-ic*.] Pertaining to rime. Also *rhymic*. [Rare.]

His [Milton's] remarks are on the verbal, grammatical, and rhythmic (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the *Elegy*.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 517.

**rimiform** (rīm'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. rima, a chink, + forma, form.*] In bot., having a longitudinal chink or furrow. *Leighton*, *Brit. Lichens*, glossary.

**rimist** (rīm'ist), *n.* [*< rime*<sup>1</sup> + *-ist*.] A rimer. Also *rhymist*. [Rare.]

His [Milton's] character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was that he was a good *rhymist*, but no poet.  
*Johnson*, *Milton*.

**rimless** (rīm'les), *a.* [*< rim*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Having no rim.

The other wore a rimless crown,  
With leaves of laurel stuck about.  
*Wordsworth*, *Beggars*.

**rim-line** (rīm'lin), *n.* A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in the pound-nets used on the Great Lakes. These ropes serve the double purpose of holding the stakes firmly and affording a means of hauling a boat along the net when the crib is lifted.

**rim-lock** (rīm'lok), *n.* A lock having a metal-lic case, intended to be affixed to the outside of a door, etc., instead of being inserted within it. See *mortise-lock*.

**rimmer**<sup>1</sup> (rīm'er), *n.* [*< rim*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. An implement used in impressing ornamental figures upon the margins of the paste or crust of pies, etc. It may have the nature either of a hand-stamp or of an embossed roller.—2. An instrument used in rimming mackerel; a plow; a rimming-knife.

**rimmer**<sup>2</sup> (rīm'er), *n.* and *v.* Same as *reamer*, *rim*<sup>2</sup>.

**rimose** (rīm'ōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *rimoso*, < L. *rimosus*, full of chinks, < *rima*, a chink, fissure: see *rime*<sup>6</sup>.] Full of chinks, clefts, or crevices; chinky, like the bark of a tree: specifically said,

in entomology, of the sculpture of insects when the surface shows many minute narrow and generally parallel excavations. Also *rimous*. **rimosely** (rīm'ōs-ly), *adv.* In a rimose manner. **rimosity** (rīm'ōs-i-ti), *n.* [*< rimose* + *-ity*.] The state of being rimose or chinky.

**rimous** (rīm'us), *a.* [*< L. rimosus*, full of chinks: see *rimose*.] Same as *rimose*.

**rim-planer** (rīm'plā'nēr), *n.* A machine for dressing wheel-fellies, planing simultaneously one flat and one curved surface.

**rimple** (rīm'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimpled*, ppr. *rimpling*. [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; < ME. *rimplen*, < AS. *\*hrimpelian* (cf. *hrimpelle*, a rimple), wrinkle, freq. of *\*hrimpan*, *rimpan* (pp. *gerumpen*) = MD. D. *rimplen* = MLG. *rimpen*, wrinkle, = OHG. *hrimfan*, *rimphan*, *rimpfan*, *rimpfen*, MHG. *rimpfen*, *rimpfen*, G. *rimpfen*, crook, bend, wrinkle; perhaps (assuming the Teut. root to be *hramp*) a nasalized form of *√ hrup* = Gr. *κράπτω*, wrinkle; otherwise (assuming the initial *h* to be merely casual), akin to Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, *ῥάμφος*, a curved sword.] I. *trans.* To wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

A rympled vekke, ferre ronne in age.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4495.

He was grete and longe, and blakke and rowe rympled.  
*Merlin* (E. L. T. S.), ii. 168.

No more by the banks of the streamlet we'll wander,  
And smile at the moon's rympled face on the wave.  
*Burns*, *O'er the Mist-shrouded Cliffs*.

II. *intrans.* To wrinkle; ripple.

As gilds the moon the rympling of the brook.  
*Crabbe*, *Parish Register* (ed. 1807), i.

**rimple** (rīm'pl), *n.* [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; < ME. *rimple*, *rympyl*, *rimpel*, < AS. *\*hrimpele*, *hrimpelle* = MD. D. *rimpel* = MLG. *rimpel* (also *rimpe*), a wrinkle; from the verb.] A wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

**rim-rock** (rīm'rok), *n.* In mining, parts still remaining of the edges of the channels which the old or Tertiary rivers wore away in the bed-rock, and within which the auriferous detritus was accumulated. [California.]

**rim-saw** (rīm'sā), *n.* A saw the cutting part of which is annular and is mounted upon a central circular disk. *E. H. Knight*.

**rim-stock** (rīm'stok), *n.* A clog-almanac. *Chambers's Encyc.*

**rimu** (rīm'ū), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *imou*.

**Rimula** (rīm'ū-lī), *n.* [NL., < L. *rimula*, dim. of *rima*, a crack: see *rime*<sup>6</sup>.] In conch., a genus of fossil keyhole-limpets, or *Fissurellidæ*. *De-france*, 1819.

**rimuliform** (rīm'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. rimula*, a little crack, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a crack or fissure; specifically, in conch., resembling or related to the genus *Rimula*.

**rimulose** (rīm'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. \*rimulosus*, < L. *rimula*, a little crack: see *Rimula*.] In bot., full of small cracks or chinks: said chiefly of lichens and fungi.

**rimy**<sup>1</sup> (rīm'i), *a.* [Usually *rhymy*; < *rime*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Rimming.

Playing *rhymy* plays with scurvy heroes.  
*Tom Brown*, *Works*, III. 39. (*Davies*.)

**rimy**<sup>2</sup> (rīm'i), *a.* [*< ME. \*rimy*, < AS. *hrīmig*, rimy, frosty, < *hrīm*, rime, frost: see *rime*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Covered with rime or hoar-frost.

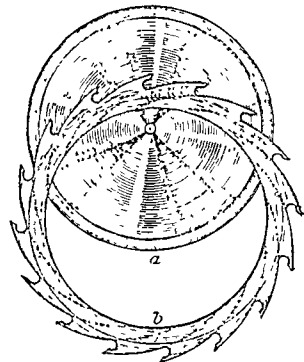
But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains,  
And rimy without speck extend the plains.  
*Wordsworth*, *Evening Walk*.

2. Frosty; cold.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hill—on a rimy morning in departing November—Adam and Dinah were married.  
*George Eliot*, *Adam Bede*, iv.

**rin**<sup>1</sup> (rin), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch variant of *run*<sup>1</sup>.

**rin**<sup>2</sup> (rin), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, the thousandth part of a liang or ounce.] A Japanese bronze or brass coin, exactly similar in form to



the Chinese cash, and equal in value to the thousandth part of a yen. See *li*<sup>1</sup> and *yen*.

**rinabout** (rin'a-bout), *n.* [Sc. form of *runabout*, < *run*<sup>1</sup> + *about*.] One who runs about through the country; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

**rind**<sup>1</sup> (rind), *n.* [< ME. *rind*, *rinde*, < AS. *rind*, *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust, = MD. *rinde*, the bark of a tree, D. *rinde*, oak-bark, tan, = MLG. *rinde* = OHG. *rinta*, *rinda*, MHG. *rinte*, *rinde*, G. *rinde*, rind, crust, crust of bread; prob. akin to AS. *rand*, E. *rand*, edge, border, and to AS. *rima*, E. *rim*, border: see *rand*<sup>1</sup> and *rim*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A thick and firm outer coat or covering, as of animals, plants, fruits, cheeses, etc.; a thick skin or integument; specifically, in bot., same as *cortex*: applied to the outer layer or layers of a fungus-body, to the cortical layer (see *cortical*) of a lichen, as well as to the bark of trees.

His shelde todashed with swords and maces,  
In which men myghte many an arwe fynde,  
That thyrled hadde horn and nerf and rymde.  
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 612.

Whose takithe from the tre the rinde and the levis,  
It wer better that he in his bed lay long.  
Song of Roland, 152 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 303).  
Sweetest nut hath sourest rind.  
Shak., As you Like It, III. 2. 115.

Leviathan . . .  
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff  
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,  
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind  
Moors by his side under the lee. Milton, P. L., I. 206  
Hard wood I am, and wrinkled rind,  
But yet my sap was stirr'd  
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. The skin of a whale; whale-rind: a whalers' term.—3†. Edge; border.

Thane they roode by that ryver, that rynnid so swythe,  
Thare the rymdez overrechez with realle bowgez.  
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 921

= *Syn.* 1. Peel, etc. See *skin*.  
**rind**<sup>1</sup> (rind), *v. t.* [< *rind*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*; cf. AS. *be-rindan*, strip the rind off.] To take the rind from; bark; decorticate.

All persons were forbidden . . . to set fire to the woods of the country, or work detriment to them by "rinding of the trees." W. P. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, I.

**rind**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *rynd*.

**rinded** (rin'ded), *a.* [< *rind*<sup>1</sup> + *-d*.] Having a rind or outer coat: occurring chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, smooth-rinded trees.

Summer herself should minister  
To thee, with fruitage golden-rinded  
On golden salveys. Tennyson, Eleanor.  
The soft rinded smothering facile chalk,  
That yields your outline to the air's embrace,  
Half-softened by a halo's pearly gloom  
Browning, Pippa Passes.

**rinderpest** (rin'dér-pest), *n.* [< G. *rinderpest* (= D. *rinder-pest*), cattle-plague, < *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, horned cattle (= E. dial. *rather*, a horned beast: see *rather*<sup>2</sup>), + *pest*, plague (= E. *pest*): see *pest*.] An acute infectious disease of cattle, appearing occasionally among sheep, and communicable to other ruminants. In western Europe the disease has prevailed from time to time since the fourth century in extensive epizootics. From its home on the steppes of eastern Russia and central Asia it has been carried westward by the great migrations and later by the transportation of cattle. The losses in Europe have been enormous. Thus, in 1711-111,500,000 heaves are said to have perished and in 1870 1,300,000 heaves in France alone. The infection (the precise nature of which has not yet been definitely determined) may be transmitted directly by sick animals or indirectly by manure, or by persons and animals going from the sick to the well. It may be carried a short distance in the air. Its vitality is retained longest in the moist condition. The disease, after a period of incubation of from three to six days, begins with high temperature, rapid pulse, and cessation of milk secretion. This latent period is followed by a congestion of all the visible mucous membranes, on which small erosions or ulcers subsequently develop. About 30 per cent of all attacked die in from four to seven days after the appearance of the disease. If the animal survives, one attack confers a lasting immunity.

**rind-gall** (rind'gál), *n.* A defect in timber caused by a bruise in the bark which produces a callus upon the wood over which the later layers grow without consolidating. Laslett, Timber and Timber Trees.

**rind-grafting** (rind'gráf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

**rind-layer** (rind'lá'ér), *n.* Same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

**rindle** (rin'dl), *n.* A dialectal form of *runnel*.

**rindmart** (rind'märt), *n.* [Erroneously *rindmart*, *rynmart*; < \**rind*, prob. < G. *rind*, horned cattle (see *rinderpest*), + *mart*, said to be shortened < *Martinnas*, because such carcasses were deliverable then for rent or feu-duty: see *Martinnas*, *mart*<sup>3</sup>.] In *Scots law*, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters

in the north of Scotland, signifying any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. Bell.

**rine**<sup>1</sup> (rin), *n.* [Also erroneously *rhine*, and in var. form *rone*, *rune*; < ME. *rune*, < AS. *ryne*, a run, course, flow, watercourse, orbit, course of time (= OFries. *rene*, a flow (in comp. *blöd-rene*), = G. *ronne*, a channel, = Icel. *ryne* (in comp.), a flow, stream, = Goth. *rums*, a flow, flux), < *rinman*, run: see *run*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and cf. *run*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, in part identical with *rine*; cf. also *runnel*.] A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

This plain [Sedgemoor], intersected by ditches known as *rhines*, and in some parts rich in peat, is broken by isolated hills and lower ridges. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 257.

**rine**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* [< ME. *rinen* (pret. *ran*), also *rynde*, < AS. *hrinan* = OS. *hrinan* = OHG. *hrinan*, touch, etc., = Icel. *hrina*, cleave, hurt.] 1. To touch. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To concern. Jamieson.

**rine**<sup>2</sup> (rin), *n.* A dialectal form of *rind*<sup>1</sup>.

**rine**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* Same as *rine*<sup>2</sup>.

**rinforzando** (rin-fôr-tsân'dô), *a.* [It. *rinforzando*, pp. of *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce: see *reinforce*.] In music, with special or increased emphasis: usually applied to a single phrase or voice-part which is to be made especially prominent. Abbreviated *rinfor.*, *rf.*, and *rfz.*

**rinforzato** (rin-fôr-tsü'tô), *a.* [It., pp. of *rinforzare*, strengthen: see *rinforzando*.] Same as *rinforzando*.

**ring**<sup>1</sup> (ring), *n.* [< ME. *ring*, *ryng*, also *rink*, *rynk*, < AS. *hring* = OS. *hring* = OFries. *hring*, *ring* = D. *ring* = MLG. *rink*, LG. *ring*, *rink* = OHG. *hring*, *ring*, MHG. *rine* (ring-), G. *ring* = Icel. *hringr* = Sw. *Dan*, *ring* (= Goth. \**hriggs*, not recorded), a ring, circle; cf. F. *rang*, a row, rank (see *rank*<sup>2</sup>), F. *harangue* = Sp. Pg. *arenga* = It. *aringa*, harangue, etc. (see *harangue*), < OHG.; = Oslav. *krangŭ*, circle, *kranglŭ*, round, = Russ. *krugŭ*, a circle, round; supposed to be akin also to L. *circus* = Gr. *apokor*, *kipkor* (see *circus*). Skt. *chakra* (for \**kalra*), a wheel, circle. Hence ult. *rink*<sup>2</sup>, *rank*<sup>2</sup>, *range*, *arrange*, *derange*, *harangue*.] 1. A circular body with a comparatively large central circular opening. Specifically—(a) A circular band of any material or size, or designed for any purpose; a circle; a hoop; as, a key-ring, a napkin-ring, an umbrella-ring; a ring-bolt; a ring-dial, especially, a circle of gold or other material worn as an ornament upon the finger, in the ear, or upon some other part of the body.

Ho ragt hy in a riele rymk of red golde werkez,  
Wyth a starande ston, stondeande alofte,  
That bere blus-chande benes as the brygt sunne.  
Sir Gawayn and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1817.

With this *Ring* I thee wed.  
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Hangings fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver *rings* and pillars of marble. Esther I. 6.

There's a French lord coming o'er the sea  
To wed me w<sup>th</sup> a *ring*.  
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 87).

Hence (b) A circular group, a circular disposition of persons or things.

Then make a *ring* about the corpse of Caesar,  
And let me show you him that made the will.  
Shak., J. C., III. 2. 162.

Ranks wedg'd in ranks; of arms a steely *ring*  
Still grows, and spreads, and thickens round the king.  
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 251.

A cottage . . . perch'd upon the green hill top, but close  
Environ'd with a *ring* of branching elms.  
Couper, Task, I. 223.

(c) One of the circular layers of wood acquired periodically by many growing trees. See *annual ring*, below.

Huge trees, a thousand *rings* of Spring  
In every bole. Tennyson, Princeess, v.

2. In *geom.*: (a) The area or space between two concentric circles. (b) An anallagmatic surface; an anchor-ring.—3. A circle or circular line. Hence—(a) A circular course; a revolution; a circuit.

Fire twice the horses of the sun shall bring  
Their fiery torcher his diurnal *ring*.  
Shak., All's Well, II. 1. 165.

(b) A limiting boundary; compass.

But life, within a narrow *ring*  
Of giddy joys comprised  
Couper, On the Bill of Mortality for 1793.

4. A constantly curving line; a helix.

Off as in airy *rings* they skim the heath,  
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.  
Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 131.

Woodbine . . .  
In spiral *rings* ascends the trunk, and lays  
Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays.  
Couper, Retirement, I. 231.

5. A circular or oval or even square area; an arena. (a) An area in which games or sports are performed. (b) The arena of a hippodrome or circus.

"Your father breaks horses, don't he?" "If you please, sir, when they can get any to break, they do break horses in the *ring*, sir." Dickens, Hard Times, II.

(c) The inclosure in which pugilists fight, usually a square area marked off by a rope and stakes.

And being powerfully aided by Jenkin Vincent . . . with plenty of cold water, and a little vinegar applied according to the scientific method practised by the bottle-holders in a modern *ring*, the man began to raise himself. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, II.

(d) The betting-arena on a race-course. (e) The space in which horses are exhibited or exercised at a cattle-show or market, or on a public promenade.

One day, in the *ring*, Rawdon's stanhope came in sight. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

6. A combination of persons for attaining such objects as the controlling of the market in stocks, or the price of a commodity, or the effecting of personal and selfish (especially corrupt) ends, as by the control of political or legislative agencies.

A [political] *Ring* is, in its common form, a small number of persons who get possession of an administrative machine, and distribute the offices or other good things connected with it among a band of fellows, of greater or less dimensions, who agree to divide with them whatever they make. The Nation, XIII. 333.

Those who in great cities form the committees and work the machine are persons whose chief aim in life is to make their living by office. . . . They cement their dominion by combination, each placing his influence at the disposal of the others, and settle all important measures in secret conclave. Such a combination is called a *Ring*. Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 75.

7. In the language of produce-exchanges, a device to simplify the settlement of contracts for delivery, where the same quantity of a commodity is called for by several contracts, the buyer in one being the seller in another, the object of the ring being to fill all contracts by delivery made by the first seller to the last buyer. T. H. Dewey, Contracts, etc., p. 66.—8. In arch.: (a) A list, cineture, or annulet round a column. (b) An archivolt, in its specific sense of the arch proper.

They [old arches of stone or brick] differ from metal or wooden arches, inasmuch as the compressed arc of materials called the *ring* is built of a number of separate pieces having little or no cohesion. Encyc. Brit., IV. 305.

9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, etc., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface. Compare *ring-dial*.—10. In *angling*, a guide.—11. In *anat.* and *zool.*, an annulus; any circular part or structure like a ring or hoop; as, a tracheal *ring* (one of the circular hoop-like cartilages of the windpipe); a somitic *ring* (an annular somite, as one of the segments of a worm); a *ring* of color.—12. In bot., same as *annulus*.—13. A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, containing four shoeks, or 240 pieces.—**Abdominal ring**. See *abdominal*.—**Annual ring**, in bot., one of the concentric layers of wood produced yearly in exogenous trunks. Such rings result from the more porous structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with the autumn growth, a difference attributed to less and greater tension of the bark at the two seasons. In the exogens of temperate regions, on account of the winter rest, these zones are strongly marked; in those of the tropics they are less obvious, but the same difference of structure exists in them with few if any exceptions, save in cases of individual peculiarity. In temperate climates a double ring is exceptionally produced in one season, owing to a cessation and resumption of growth, caused, for example, by the stripping of the leaves. It is a question whether some, especially tropical, trees do not normally form semiannual rings corresponding to two growing seasons. Somewhat similar rings are formed, several in a season, in such roots as the beet. These have no reference to seasons, but result, according to De Bary, from the successive formation of cambium-zones in the peripheral layer of parenchyma. Also *annual layer* or *zone*.—**A ring**! a ring! See a *hall*! a *hall*! under *hall*.—**Arthritic ring**, the zone of injected blood-vessels surrounding the corneal margin, seen in iritis.—**Auriculoventricular ring**, the margin of the auriculoventricular opening.—**Benzene ring**, a circular group of six carbon and six hydrogen atoms which is regarded as representing the constitution of benzene, and by which its relations to its derivatives may be most conveniently expressed.—**Bishop's ring**. See *bishop*.—**Broadwell ring**, a gas-check for use in heavy breech-loading guns, invented by L. W. Broadwell. See *gas-check* and *fermeture*.—**Bronchial rings**, cartilaginous hoops in the walls of the bronchi, serving to distend those air-passages. They are often incomplete in a part (about half) of their circumference, in which case they are more precisely called *bronchial half-rings*. Such is the rule in birds.—**Chinese rings**, a set of seven rings used by prestigators.—**Ciliary ring**, the inner circular part of the ciliary muscle.—**Circumoesophageal ring**. See *circumoesophageal*.—**Clearing ring**, in *angling*, a ring or ring-shaped sinker used for clearing a foul hook. Such rings are of brass or iron, comparatively heavy, opening with a hinge to be put on the line, and having a cord attached to recover them. In case the hook gets fast, the ring is run down to dislodge it; or if a salmon or striped-bass sulks,

the ring is slid down on the line to his nose.—**Colored rings**, in optics. See *Newton's rings*.—**Columns or pillars of the abdominal ring**. See *column*.—**Cornice-ring**. See *cornice*.—**Crural ring**. See *crural*.—**Decad ring**. See *decad*.—**Diaphragmatic ring**, a name given by Chaussier to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the inferior vena cava passes through the diaphragm to the heart. Also called *foramen quadratum*. See cut under *diaphragm*.—**Dicket ring**. Same as *decad ring*.—**Douglas ring**, a name given in Scotland and the north of England to a ring decorated with a heart or hearts, or having a heart-shaped seal or stone; in allusion to the "bloody heart," the bearing of the Douglas family.—**Episcopal ring**. Same as *bishop's ring*.—**Esophageal, fairy, femoral ring**. See the adjectives.—**Fisherman's ring**. See *fisherman*.—**Gemow ring**. Same as *gemel-ring*.—**Hernial ring**, the constricted opening of a hernial sac.—**Inguinal ring**. Same as *abdominal rings*.—**Investiture ring**. See *investiture*.—**Linked ring**, a ring composed of two or more hoops hinged or linked together in such a way that it shuts up as a solid ring or can be opened and the parts broken asunder.—**Live, mandibular, medicable, meteoric ring**. See the adjectives.—**Newton's rings**, a series of colored rings produced by pressing a convex lens of very long focus against a plane surface of glass. The rings are due to interference. (See *interference*, 5.) These rings, in the case of white light, may be seven in number, and the order of color follows that known as Newton's scale of colors. Sir Isaac Newton was the first to investigate them (whence the name).—**Nobili's rings**, concentric colored rings formed on a flat surface about a pointed electrode by the electrolysis of certain salts. Nobili used a solution of lead upon a sheet of polished metal, the cathode being a platinum wire.—**Ocellary, ophthalmic, parheliacal rings**. See the adjectives.—**Open ring**, a coupling-link which is left open on one side, the ends passing each other but not touching. It is used in agricultural machines. Also called *cap-ring* and *open link*.—**Pixy ring**. See *pixy*.—**Polarized rings**. See *interference figures*, under *interference*, 5.—**Reinforce-rings**. See *reinforce*.—**Ring-and-staff investiture**. See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Ring course**. See *course*.—**Ring nebula**. See *nebula*.—**Ring of an anchor**, that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—**Ring of Venus**, in *palmistry*, a curved line running below the mounts of Apollo and Saturn. See *mount*. 5.—**Ring settlement**, in business transactions, a settlement made by means of a ring. See def. 7.

Where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a *ring settlement* can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force.

*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888-9, p. 180.

**Rings of a gun**, in *gun*, circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, namely the *base ring*, *reinforce-ring*, *trunnion-ring*, *cornice-ring*, and *muzzle-ring*; but these terms do not in general apply to modern ordnance.—**Rings of the trachea**. See *tracheal rings*, below.—**Rosary ring**. Same as *decad ring*.—**Saturn's ring**. See *Saturn*.—**Sclerotic ring** of birds and various reptiles, the circle of small bones which surround the cornea, embedded in the sclerotic coat of the eye. See cut under *sclerotic*, n.—**Split ring**, a metallic ring split spirally, on which keys or other objects required to be kept together may be suspended by passing part of them through the spiral, so that they hang loose on the ring.—**St. Martin's rings**, rings of copper or brass, in imitation of gold. They may have been so called because the makers or venders of them resided within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. *Hallivell*.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith *saint Martins rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, says the Goldsmith.

*Plaine Perceval*, in Brand's Pop. Antiq., II. 27, note.

**The ring, the prize-ring**, pugilism and those connected with pugilism.

*The Ring* was his chief delight, and a well-fought battle between two accomplished bruisers caused his heart to leap with joy. *W. Desant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 73.

**To come on the ring**, to take one's turn.

Judge infernal Mynos, of Crete Kyng,  
Now cometh thy lotte! now comestow on the *rynge*!  
Nat cometh thy sake writen ys this story.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1887.

**To ride, run, or tilt at the ring**, an exercise much in vogue in the sixteenth century in Europe, and replacing to a certain extent the jousts or tilts of armed knights one against another. It was for the nobility nearly what the quaint or similar games of tilting were for the people. A ring was suspended at a height, and the horsemen rode at it with a light spear with which they tried to carry it off.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,  
And Lindesay at the ring rides well.

*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

**To take the mantle and ring**. See *mantle*.—**Tracheal rings**, in *anat.* and *zool.*, the rings or hoops of cartilage (sometimes of bone) which are situated in the walls of the windpipe and serve to keep that air-passage permanently distended. Such rings are usually of hyaline cartilage and very elastic, but may ossify more or less completely. They are numerous, closely succeeding one another along the course of the trachea. They are frequently incomplete in a part of their circumference, or otherwise irregular, when, like the corresponding bronchial rings, they are known as *half-rings*. In animals whose necks undergo notable lengthening and shortening in different attitudes of the head, the rings provide for a corresponding extension and contraction of the trachea, as notably in birds, whose tracheal rings are regularly beveled alternately on the right and left sides, so as to slide over one another when the windpipe is contracted in retraction of the neck. (See cut under *trachea*.) Tracheal rings are normally much alike in most of the length of the windpipe, but commonly undergo special modifications at each end of that tube (see *cricoid*, n., and cut under *pes-sulus*); less frequently several rings are enlarged and con-

solidated in a dilatation called the *tympnum*. Several ordinary rings are shown in the cuts under *larynx* and *mouth*.—**Tweed Ring**, an association of corrupt politicians belonging to the Tammany Society, which from about 1863 to 1871 controlled nearly all the departments of administration in New York city, and plundered the city of many millions of dollars. The principal leaders were William M. Tweed (commissioner of public works, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, and grand sachem of the Tammany Society), Connolly (comptroller of the city), and Sweeny (park commissioner). The ring was overthrown in 1871, and Tweed died in jail.—**Vortex ring**. See *vortex*.—**Widow's ring**, a ring assumed by one who vows perpetual widowhood, a custom followed in the fourteenth century and later. Compare *widow's mantle*, under *mantle*. (See also *cramp-ring*, *mourning-ring*, *posy-ring*, *thumb-ring*.)

**ring<sup>1</sup> (ring)**, v. [*< ME. ringen*, *< AS. hringian* (also in comp. *ymb-hringian*, surround, encircle) = *D. ringen*, ring, wear a ring, = *OHG. ge-hringen*, MHG. *ringen*; cf. *G. (um-)ringen*, surround, = *Icel. hringa* = *Sw. ringa* = *Dan. ringe*, furnish with a ring; from the noun: see *ring<sup>2</sup>*, n.] **I. trans.** 1. To be round about in the form of a circle; form a ring about; encircle; encompass; gird.

Lord Talbot,  
... *ring'd* about with bold adversity,  
Cries out for noble York and Somerset.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 14.

We are left as scorpions *ringed* with fire.  
*Shelley*, The Cenci, ii. 2.

2. To take a position around; surround; hence, to hem in; specifically, in Australia, to keep (cattle) together, by riding around them in a circle.

My followers *ring* him round;  
He sits unarm'd.  
*Tennyson*, Geraint.  
I'll tell you what, West, you'll have to *ring* them—pass the word for all hands to follow one another in a circle at a little distance apart.

*A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 126.

3. In the *manège*, to exercise by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; lunge.

She caught a glimpse, through the glass door opening on the park, of the General, and a fine horse they were *ringing*, and she hurried out. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, vi.

4. To provide with a ring or rings; mark or decorate with rings; especially, to fit with a metallic ring, as the finger, or as an animal or its nose; also, to furnish with rings, or attach rings to, for the line to run in, as an anglers' rod.

On alle hure fyue fynghes rychelliche *rynged*,  
And ther-on rede rubies and other riche stones.

*Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 12.

*Ring* these fingers with thy household worms.  
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 31.

5. To wed with a marriage-ring. [*Rare*.]

I was born of a true man and a *ring'd* wife.  
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, l. 1.

6. In *hort.*, to cut out a ring of bark from, as from a branch or root, in order to obstruct the return of the sap and oblige it to accumulate above the part operated on.

One of the expedients for inducing a state of fruitfulness in trees is the *ringing* of the branches or stem.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 244.

Gaunt trunks of trees, which had been *ringed* (erroneously used for *ringed*) and allowed to die slowly, stood like white skeletons waiting to be felled and burned.

*Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head Station, p. 2.

**Toring a quoit**, to throw it so that it encircles the pin.—**To ring up cattle**. See def. 2.—**To ring up the anchor**, to pull the ring of an anchor close up to the cathead.

**II. intrans.** 1. To form a ring.

The rest which round about you *ring*,  
Faire Lords and Ladies which about you dwell.

*Spenser*, F. Q., VI., Int., st. 7.

2. To move in rings or in a constantly curving course.

A bird is said to *ring* when it rises spirally in the air.

*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

**ring<sup>2</sup> (ring)**, v.; pret. *rang* (sometimes *rung*), pp. *rung*, ppr. *ringing*. [*< ME. ringen*, *ryngen* (pret. *ringde*, pl. *ringden*, *ringeden*; also (by conformity with *sang*, *sung*, etc.) pret. *rang*, *rong*, pl. *runge*, *rongen*, *ronge*, pp. *rungen*, *i-rungen*, *i-runge*), *< AS. hringan* (weak verb, pret. *hringde*), *clash*, ring, = *MD. ringhen*, *D. ringen* = *Icel. hringja* = *Sw. ringa* = *Dan. ringe*, ring; cf. *Icel. hrang*, a din, *Dan. rangle*, rattle; prob. orig. imitative, or later considered so; perhaps akin to *L. clangere*, sound, clang: see *clang*, *clank*, and cf. *clink*, *tingl*, *tink*, *tinkle*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To cause (a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic) to sound, particularly by striking. In the United States *ring* and *toll* are sometimes distinguished, the former being applied to swinging a bell so as to throw the clapper against it, and the latter to striking it while at rest with a hammer. See *toll*.

Religiose reuerencede hym and *rongen* here belles.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 59.

The statue of Mars bigan his hauberke *rynge*.

*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1573.

Rejoice, you men of Angiers, *ring* your bells;  
King John, your king and England's, doth approach.  
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 312.

Whene'er the old exchange of profit *rings*  
Her silver saints' bell of uncertain gains,  
My merchant-soul can stretch both legs and wings.

*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 3.

"Give no credit!"—these were some of his golden maxims,—*"Never take paper-money! Look well to your change! Ring the silver on the four-pound weight!"*  
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To produce by or as by ringing, as a sound or peal.

Ere to black Hecate's summons  
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums  
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal.

*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 43.

Ere the first cock his matin *rings*.

*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 114.

3. To announce or celebrate by ringing; usher with ringing, as of bells; hence, to proclaim or introduce musically: often followed by *in* or *out*.

He had morthired this mylde be myddaye war *rongene*,  
With-owtayne mercy. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 976.  
No mournful bell shall *ring* her burial.

*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 197.

The same considerations, supported by religious motives, caused the strict prohibition of work on Sundays and festivals, and "on Saturday, or the eve of a double feast, after noon has been *rung*."

*English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxi.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,  
*Rings* Eden thro' the budded quicks.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Hear the mellow wedding-bells— . . .

How they *ring* out their delight!

*Poe*, The Bells.

4. To utter sonorously; repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; sound: as, to *ring* one's praises.

I would *ring* him such a lesson.

*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 1.

**To ring bells backward**. See *backward*.—**To ring changes or the changes on**. See *change*.—**To ring in** (a) To usher in by ringing.

Ring out the old, *ring* in the new,  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvi.

Hence—(b) (also to *ring into*). To introduce or bring in or into. [*Slang*.]

They want to *ring me into* it (the performance of Bulwer's "Money"), but I do not see anything in it I can do.  
*Lester Wallack*, Memories (Scribner's Mag., IV. 723).

**To ring the change**, to swindle in the changing of money by a complicated system of changing and rechanging, in order to produce confusion and deception.—**To ring the changes**. See *change*.—**To ring the hallowed bell**. See *bell*.—**To ring up**, to summon or rouse by the ringing of a bell: as, to *ring up* a person at the telephone; to *ring up* a doctor in the middle of the night. [*Colloq.*]

**II. intrans.** 1. To give forth a musical, resonant, and metallic sound; resound, as a bell or other sonorous body when set in sudden vibration by a blow or otherwise: as, the anvil *rang*.

Hys armour *ryngs* or clattirs horribly.

*G. Douglas*, in Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), p. 112, Gloss.

Now *ryngen* trompes loude and clarioun.  
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1742.

Duke. Who call'd here of late?

Prov. None, since the curfew *ring*.

*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 78.

And the ancient Rhyme *rang* strange, with its passion and its change,

Here where all done lay undone.

*Mrs. Browning*, Rhyme of the Duchess May.

The silken gauntlet that is thrown

In such a quarrel *rings* like steel.

*Whittier*, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against the [Slave Power].

2. To ring a bell; especially, to give a signal with a bell: as, to *ring* for a servant or a messenger.

*Bull*. A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation day, sir. . . .  
*Fal*. I will take such order that thy friends shall *ring* for thee.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 108.

We . . . shall have no need of Mr. Bowls's kind services. Mr. Bowls, if you please, we will *ring* when we want you.

*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xiv.

3. To sound loudly and clearly, like the tone of a bell; be distinctly audible: as, the music still *rings* in our ears.

Thene herde he of that hyge hil . . . a wonder bremente  
noyse. . . .

What! hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne,  
What! hit rusched, & *ronge*, rawtwe to here.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Thy old groans *ring* yet in my ancient ears.  
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 74.

Ere the sound of an axe in the forest had *rung*.

*Whittier*, The Merrimack.

4. To resound; reverberate; echo.

The silver roof of the Olympian palace *rang* again with applause of the fact. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

## ring

- Ten thousand harps . . . tuned  
Angelic harmonies; the earth, the air, . . .  
The heavens, and all the constellations *ring*.  
*Milton, P. L., vii. 562.*
5. To have the sensation of a continued humming or buzzing sound: as, to make one's head *ring*.  
My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vexed to death,  
Tongue-killed, and have not yet recovered breath.  
*Dryden, Aurengzebe, II. 1.*  
With both his ears  
*Ring*ing with clink of mail and clash of spears,  
The messenger went forth upon his way.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.*
6. To exercise or follow the art of bell-ringing.  
—7. To be filled with report or talk: as, the whole town *rings* with his fame.  
What supports me, dost thou ask?  
The conscience, friend, to have lost them overpld  
In liberty's defence, my noble task,  
Of which all Europe *rings* from side to side.  
*Milton, Sonnets, xvii.*  
Hear of him! . . . all our country *rings* of him.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.*
8. To be widely heard of or known; be celebrated.  
Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings*,  
Filling each mouth with envy or with praise.  
*Milton, Sonnets, x.*
- To *ring backward*, in *bell-ringing*, to sound a peal or change in an order the reverse of the usual one: formerly used as an alarm signal.  
It generally concerneth all, and particularly behooveth every one to look about him when he heareth the bells *ringing backward*, and seeth the fire running forward.  
*G. Harvey, Four Letters.*
- To *ring down*, to conclude; end at once: a theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.  
It is time to *ring down* on these remarks *Dickens.*
- To *ring in* (*theat.*), to signal the conductor to begin the overture — To *ring off*, to signal the close of a communication by telephone. [Colloq.] — To *ring up* (*theat.*), to give the signal for raising the curtain.
- ring<sup>1</sup> (ring)**, *n.* [*< ring<sup>2</sup>, v.*] 1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic; the sound produced by striking metal; a clang; a peal.  
In vain with cymbals' *ring*  
They call the grisly king.  
*Milton, Nativity, l. 208.*  
Good were the days of yore, when men were tried  
By *ring* of shields, as now by *ring* of words.  
*Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.*
2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.  
The King, full of confidence and assurance, as a Prince that had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his Parliament in all that he desired, and had the *Ring* of Acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his Reign should be but Play.  
*Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 17.*
3. Characteristic sound.  
Finally, the inspiration of all three has a literary source; for, while two professedly revive the practice of ancient masters, the third, though dealing with contemporary interests, expresses himself in a borrowed style, which gives his verse all the *ring* of ancient rhetoric.  
*Quarterly Rev. (Imp. Dict.)*  
Washington's letter of "homage to his Catholic majesty" for this "gift of jackasses," sent through the Prime Minister of Spain in 1785, has a diverting *ring*.  
*The Century, XXXVII. 839.*
4. A set of bells tuned to each other; a chime, peal, or carillon.  
I am like a famous cathedral with two *ring* of bells, a sweet chime on both sides. *Shirley, Bird in a Cage, II. 1.*  
Here is also a very fine *ring* of six bells, and they might tuncable  
*Pepys, Diary, III. 162.*
- Cracked in or within the *ring*, cracked in sound; falling of the true ring, as money when tested by striking against something else, hence, in general, flawed, marred by defects.  
Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not cracked within the *ring*. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 445.*
- ring-armature** (ring'är'mä-tür), *n.* An armature in which the coils of wire are wound round a ring. The Gramme armature is the best-known type of this form.
- ring-armor** (ring'är'mör), *n.* (a) Same as *ring-mail*. (b) Armor made by sewing rings of metal on a background of leather or cloth. See cut in next column.
- ring-banded** (ring'ban'ded), *a.* Encircled or ringed with a band of color. — **Ring-banded soldier-bug**. See *Perillus*.
- ring-bark** (ring'bärk), *v. t.* To girdle, as a tree.
- ring-barker** (ring'bär'kér), *n.* One who barks trees circularly about the trunk, in order to kill them.
- ring-barking** (ring'bär'king), *n.* The practice of barking trees in rings about the trunk, in order to kill them.

## 5186



Ring-armor. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

- ringbill** (ring'bil), *n.* The ring-necked sculp or duck, *Fulix collaris* or *Fuligula ruftorques*; the moonbill. *G. Trumbull; J. J. Audubon. [Illinois and Kentucky.]*
- ring-billed** (ring'bild), *a.* Having the bill ringed with color: as, the *ring-billed* gull (which see, under *gull*).
- ring-bird** (ring'bërd), *n.* Same as *ring-throating*.
- ring-bit** (ring'bit), *n.* In harness, a bit with a ring-check, which may be either loose or fixed.
- ring-blackbird** (ring'blak'bërd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. See cut under *ouzel*.
- ring-bolt** (ring'bölt), *n.* [= *D. ring-bout* = *G. ring-bolzen* = *Dan. ringebolt* = *Sw. ring-bult*; as *ring<sup>1</sup> + bolt<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. In ships, a metallic bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring.
- ring-bone** (ring'hôn), *n.* [*< Dan. ring-ben, ring-bone*; cf. *AS. hring-bân*, a circular bone; as *ring<sup>1</sup> + bone<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. In *farriers*, a bony callus or exostosis, the result of inflammation, on one or both pastern-bones of a horse, which sometimes extends to the interphalangeal joints and causes immobility and lameness. — 2. The disease or disordered condition in horses which is caused by ring-bone: as, a horse affected by *ring-bone* and spavin.  
Heaves, curb, spavin, sidebone, and *ringbone* are the most ordinary ailments in horses.  
*A. B. Allen, in Amer. Agriculturist, 1886.*
- ring-boot** (ring'höft), *n.* A ring of enoutehouse placed on the fetlock of a horse to cause him to travel wider, and thus prevent interfering.
- ring-brooch** (ring'broch), *n.* A brooch the body of which consists of a bar bent to a ring form, but not joined. The ends terminate in a ball, or globular or acorn shaped ornament; and the pin or acus is secured to the curved bar by being bent round it, but moving freely upon it. This form of brooch was common among the northern nations of Europe in the early middle ages.
- ring-bunting** (ring'bun'ting), *n.* The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schaniacus*; so called from its collar. Also *ring-bird, ring-fowl*. [*Loeal, British.*]
- ring-bush** (ring'bûsh), *n.* A socket having anti-friction rings or rolls on its interior perimeter, as in some forms of rope-block. *E. H. Knight.*
- ring-canal** (ring'ka-näl'), *n.* 1. The circular peripheral enteric cavity of coelenterates, opening upon the exterior and continued by processes into the radiated parts of the animal; an annular enterocæle.  
The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal* which runs all round the margin of the disc, and is continued into the hollow tentacles. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 650.*
2. A circular canal of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm.  
The only trace of the water-system is to be found in the *ring-canal* round the gullet. *Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 176.*
- ring-carrier** (ring'kar'i-ër), *n.* A go-between; one who transacts business between parties.  
*Wid. Marry, hang you!*  
*Mar. And your courtesy, for a ring-carrier!*  
*Shak., All's Well, III. 5. 95.*
- ring-chuck** (ring'ehuk), *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe with a brass ring fitted over the end.
- ring-cross** (ring'krôs), *n.* A figure representing a Greek cross in a circle, incised or carved in relief on many works of prehistoric art: the figure is thought to indicate the sun and also the active or masculine principle in creation. *Worsaa, S. K. Handbook, Danish Arts, p. 33.*

## ringed

- ring-dial** (ring'di'al), *n.* A kind of portable sundial, consisting of a metal ring, broad in proportion to its diameter, and having slits in the direction of its circumference, which can be partially closed or covered by a sliding appliance on the outside of the ring. There are divisions on the outside denoting the months of the year, and figures on the inside denoting the hour of the day. By partly closing the slit, so as to let the rays of the sun pass through that part of it belonging to the current month (as in the direction *ab* in the cut), the hour of the day is approximately denoted by the point where the beam of light strikes the inside of the ring.
- ring-dog** (ring'dog), *n.* An iron implement for hauling timber, made by connecting two common dogs by means of a ring through the eyes. When united with cordage they form a sling-dog. See cut under *dog*.
- ring-dotterel** (ring'dot'er-el), *n.* The ringed plover, *Agialites hiaticula*. Also called *sea-dotterel*, *ringestone*, *sea- or sand-lark*, and by many other names. See *ring-plover*, and cut under *Agialites*.
- ring-dove** (ring'duv), *n.* [= *Dan. ringdue* = *Sw. ringdufra*; as *ring<sup>1</sup> + dove<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. equiv. *D. ringel-duif* = *G. ringeltaube* (*< G. ringel*, dim. of *ring*, a circle, + *taube* = *E. dove<sup>1</sup>*).] 1. The ringed dove, wood-pigeon, or cushat, *Columba palumbus*, a common European bird, distinguished by this name from the stock-dove (*C. aspas*) and rock-dove (*C. livia*), the only other British members of this genus. It is about 17 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings. The plumage of the upper parts is grayish-blue, tinged with brown on the wings and scapulars; the back and sides of the neck are bright-green and purplish-red, with two cream-colored patches; the fore-neck and breast are reddish-purple; there is a white patch on the wing, including four outer secondary coverts; the bill is partly red; the iris is yellow; and the feet are carmine. The ring-dove subsists on grains, acorns, ivy-berries, and other wild fruits, and lays two white eggs on a nest which may be described as a platform of sticks so loosely put together that often the eggs may be seen through it.
2. A small dove, *Turtur risorius*, now known only in confinement, having the general plumage of a pale dull creamy color, with a black half-ring around the nape of the neck.
- ring-dropper** (ring'drop'er), *n.* One who practises ring-dropping.
- Some *ring droppers* write out an account and make a little parcel of jewellery, and when they pick out their man they say, "If you please, sir, will you read this for me and tell me what I shall do with these things, as I've just found them?"  
*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 389.*
- ring-dropping** (ring'drop'ing), *n.* A trick practised upon simple people by rogues in various ways. One mode is described in the quotation.  
In *ring-dropping* we pretend to have found a ring, and ask some simple-looking fellow if it's good gold, as it's only just picked up. Sometimes it is immediately pronounced gold: "Well, it's no use to me," we'll say, "will you buy it?" Often they are foolish enough to buy, and . . . they give you only a shilling or two for an article which if really gold would be worth eight or ten.  
*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 351.*
- ringe** (rinj), *n.* [Supposed to be used for *\*rinse*, *< rinse, v.*] A whisk made of heath. — **Ring-heather**, the heath-plant, *Lrica Tetralix*, used in making rings. *Jamieson.*
- ringed** (ringd), *p. a.* [*< ME. ringed, < AS. hringed*, furnished with or formed of rings, pp. of *hringan*, encircle, surround: see *ring<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Surrounded with or as with a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.  
He cautiously felt the weight of the *ringed* and polished rod. *The Century, XXXI. 31.*
2. In *bot.*, surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants. — 3. In *zool.*: (a) Annular; circular; formed into or shaped like a ring. (b) Having an annulus; annulated; marked with a ring or with rings; collared; as, a *ringed* plover; the *ringed* dove; the *ringed* snake. (c) Composed of rings; annulose, annulate, or annuloid; formed of a series of annulations: as, the *ringed* type of structure; a *ringed* worm. — **Ringed animals**, the *Annulosa*. — **Ringed guard**, a modification of the cup-guard or shell-guard, in which the rim is nearly covered by a series of rings of steel forming a deep hollow cup, its mouth toward the grip of the hilt. A common modification of this is where a steel bar, forming a continuous helix, replaces the rings. — **Ringed guillemot**. See *guillemot*. — **Ringed plover**. See *ring-plover*. — **Ringed seal**, the fetic seal, or fiord-seal, *Pagomys hispidus*. See cut under *Pagomys*. — **Ringed snake**. See *snake*. — **Ringed worms**, the annulids or *Annulida*.



**ringed-arm** (ringd'ärm), *n.* One of the *Colobrachia*.

**ringed-carpet** (ringd'kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia cinctaria*.

**ringent** (rin'jent), *a.* [= F. *ringent*, < L. *ringens* (f-), ppr. of *ringi*, gape open-mouthed. Cf. *rietus*, *rima*, *rimel*.] 1. In bot., gaping; noting a bilabiate corolla with the lips widely spread and the throat open, as in the dead-nettle, *Lamium*.—2. In zool., gaping irregularly, as parts of some zoöphytes and the valves of some shells.

**ringer**<sup>1</sup> (ring'ér), *n.* [*ring*<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] In quoits, a throw by which the quoit is cast so as to encircle the pin.

Each player attempts to make his quoit pitch on the hob or pin so that the head of the latter passes through the circular opening in the center of the missile. Such a success is termed a *ringer*, and two is scored.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 189.

**ringer**<sup>2</sup> (ring'ér), *n.* [*ring*<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who rings; specifically, a bell-ringer.

The *ringers* rang with a will, and he gave the *ringers* a crown. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

2. Any apparatus for ringing chimes, or a bell of any kind.

A novel feature of this bell is that the *ringer* and gongs are inside of the case. *Elect. Rec. (Amer.)*, XV. xvi. 3.

3. In mining, a crowbar.

**ring-fallert** (ring'fál'tér), *n.* Same as *ring-dropper*. *Nares*.

**ring-fence** (ring'fens), *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground; hence, any bounding or inclosing line; a limit or pale.

In that Augustan era we desire a clear belt of cultivation, . . . running in a *ring-fence* about the Mediterranean. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals. (*Darics*.)

The union of the two estates, Tipton and Freshitt, lying charmingly within a *ring-fence*, was a prospect that flattered him for his son and heir. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxiv.

**ring-finger** (ring'fing'gér), *n.* [*AS. hring-finger* = D. *ring-finger* = G. Dan. Sw. *ring-finger*; as *ring*<sup>1</sup> + *finger*.] The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is placed; in *anat.*, the third finger of either hand, technically called the *annularis*.

**ring-fish** (ring'fish), *n.* A kind of cobia, *Illacete nigra*, probably not different from *I. canadensis*. See cut under *cobia*. [*New South Wales*.]

**ring-footed** (ring'füt'ed), *a.* Having ringed or annulated feet: as the *ring-footed* gnat, *Culex annulatus*, of Europe.

**ring-formed** (ring'fórm'd), *a.* [= Dan. *ring-formet*; as *ring*<sup>1</sup> + *form* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Shaped like a ring; annular; circular.

**ring-fowl** (ring'fóul), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.

**ring-frame** (ring'frám), *n.* Any one of a class of spinning-machines with vertical spindles, now extensively used, in which the winding of each thread is governed by passing through the eye of a small steel loop called a *traveler*, one of which revolves around each spindle in an annular way called the *ring*. These rings are supported by a horizontal bar, which moves up and down in such manner as to give a shape to the cap on the spindle that adapts it for use in a shuttle. Also called *ring-throttle*, *ring-throttle frame*, *ring-and-traveler spinner*, and *ring-spinner*.

**ring-gage** (ring'gäjj), *n.* 1. A measure, consisting of a ring of fixed size, used for measuring spherical objects, and also for the separating or classifying of objects of irregular form. Thus, oysters have been sorted by two or three rings of different sizes through which they are allowed to drop.

2. A piece of wood, ivory, or the like, generally conical in form, but usually having minute steps or offsets: it is used for measuring finger-rings, a number being affixed to every offset.

**ring-handle** (ring'han'dl), *n.* A handle, as of a jar or other vessel, formed by a ring, especially a free ring hanging loose in a socket or eyelet attached to the body of the vessel.

**ring-head** (ring'héd), *n.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

**ring-hedge** (ring'hej), *n.* Same as *ring-fence*.

Lo, how Apollo's Pegasus prepare To rend the *ring-hedge* of our Horizon. *Darics*, Summa Totals, p. 11. (*Darics*.)

**Ringicula** (rin-jik'ü-lä), *n.* [NL., irreg., with dim. suffix, < L. *ringi*, gape; see *ringent*.] A genus of teetibranchiates with a narrow ringent mouth, typical of the family *Ringiculidae*.

**Ringiculidae** (rin-jik'ü-lä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ringicula* + -idae.] A family of teetibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ringicula*. The animal has a reflected cephalic disk developed backward in a siphon-like manner, and 4 teeth in few series. The

shell is ventricose with a narrow ringent aperture. The species live in warm seas.

**ringing**<sup>1</sup> (ring'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ring*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Decoration by means of rings or circlets; rings collectively.

The *ringing* on the arms, which the natives call bracelets. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 203.

2. In hort., the operation of cutting out a circle of bark. See *ring*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* t., 6.

**ringing**<sup>2</sup> (ring'ing), *n.* [*ME. ringinge*; verbal *n.* of *ring*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.

The Talpols every Monday arise early, and by the *ringing* of a Bason call together the people to their Sermons. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 470.

2. A ringing sound; the hearing of a sound as of ringing.—*Ring* in (or of) the ears, ringing sounds not caused by external vibrations; tinnitus aurium. Thou shalt hear the "Never, never," whisper'd by the phantom years, And a song from out the distance in the *ringing* of thine ears. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**ringing**<sup>2</sup> (ring'ing), *p. a.* Having or giving the sound of a bell or other resonant metallic body; resounding: as, a *ringing* voice; *ringing* cheers. Angelles with instruments of organs & pypes, & rial *ringande* rotes [lyres] & the reken sythel, . . . Aboutte my lady watz lent. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 1032.

**ringing-engine** (ring'ing-en'jin), *n.* A simple form of pile-driver in which the weight is raised between timber guides by a rope manned by a gang of men. *E. H. Knight*.

**ringingly** (ring'ing-li), *adv.* With a ringing sound; resonantly, like the sound of a bell.

**ringing-out** (ring'ing-out'), *n.* In the language of produce-exchanges, the settlement of a number of contracts which call for the delivery of the same quantity of a commodity, the buyer in one being the seller in another, and the operation consisting in bringing the seller in the first contract and the buyer in the last together and dropping the intermediate parties. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc.

**ring-joint** (ring'joint), *n.* 1. A joint formed by means of circular flanges.

From these reservoirs start the distributing mains, all of which are of cast iron with *ring joints*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 163.

2. In entom., a very short, disk-like joint; specifically, such a joint in the geniculate antennæ of certain small *Hymenoptera*, between the pedicel or third joint and the flagellum.

**ring-keeper** (ring'ké'pér), *n.* A small thin piece of brass or copper that holds a ring or guide to an anglers' rod. *Norris*.

**ringlet** (ring'l), *n.* [= MD. *\*ringhel* = MLG. *ringel* (in comp.), a ring, *ringele*, a sunflower, = G. *ringel*, a ring; dim. of *ring*<sup>1</sup>.] A little ring. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some ellege, elchne, collers of iron, *ringlet*, or manacle. *Harl. MS.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 117.

**ringlet** (ring'l), *v. t.* [= MD. *ringhelen*; < *ringlet*; from the noun.] To ring; fit with a ring, as the snout of a hog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

From rooting of pasture, ring hog ye had need, Which being well *ringlet*, the better do feed. Though young with their elders will lightly keep best, Yet spare not to *ringlet* both great and the rest. *Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 29.

As a hot proud horse highly disdain To have his head controlled, but breaks the reins, Splits forth the *ringlet* bit, and with his hooves Checks the submissive ground. *Mariotte*, Hero and Leander, II. 143.

**ringleader** (ring'lé'dér), *n.* [*ring*<sup>1</sup> + *leader*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers; one who opens a ball.

Upon such grounds it may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order; such a one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 70.

Hence—2. The leader or chief in any enterprise; particularly, one who leads and incites others to the violation of the law or the recognized rules of society: as, the *ringleader* in a riot or a mutiny.

Lady Eleanor, the protector's wife, The *ringleader* and head of all this rout. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., II. 1. 170.

We have found this man a pestilent fellow, . . . and a *ringleader* of the sect of the Nazarenes. *Acts* xxiv. 5.

**ringless** (ring'les), *a.* [*ring*<sup>1</sup> + -less.] Having or wearing no ring: as, a *ringless* finger.

**ringlestone** (ring'l-stón), *n.* Same as *ring-dotterel*. *Sir T. Browne*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

**ringlet** (ring'let), *n.* [*ring*<sup>1</sup> + -let.] 1. A circle, in a poetical or unusual sense; a ring other than a finger-ring: used loosely.

To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind. *Shak.*, M. N. D., II. 1. 86.

Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend, And thro' twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send. Him will I follow. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxi. 76.

2. A curl of hair; usually, a long and spirally curled lock, as distinguished from one of the small naturally curled locks of short hair.

She . . . Her unadorned golden tresses wore Disshevel'd, but in wanton *ringlets* waved As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 306. No longer shall thy comely Tresses break In flowing *Ringlets* on thy snowy Neck. *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

3. An English collectors' name for certain satyrid butterflies: thus, *Epinephele hyperanthus* is the ringlet, and *Caenonympha tiphon* is the small ringlet.

**ringleted** (ring'let-ed), *a.* [*ringlet* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Adorned with ringlets; wearing the hair in ringlets.

Thither at their will they haled the yellow-*ringleted* Britoness. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

2. Curled; worn in ringlets or curls.

A full-blown, very plump damsel, fair as waxwork, with handsome and regular features, languishing blue eyes, and *ringleted* yellow hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

**ring-lock** (ring'lok), *n.* A form of letter- or puzzle-lock which has several movable rings surrounding the bolt. The grooves of these rings must be brought into a straight line with one another before the bolt can be passed through them.

**ring-locket** (ring'lok'et), *n.* A locket, as of a sword-scabbard, which has a loose ring through which the hook of the sword-belt can be passed.

**ring-mail** (ring'mäl), *n.* [*ring*<sup>1</sup> + *mail*<sup>1</sup>.] (a) Chain-mail. (b) In some writers, mail having unusually large links or rings: in attempted discrimination of different styles of chain-mail.

*Ring-mail* differs from chain mail in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. *Fairholt*.

**ring-mallet** (ring'mäl'et), *n.* A mallet the head of which is strengthened by means of rings driven on it.

**ring-man** (ring'män), *n.* [*ME. ryng man*, the *ring-finger*; < *ring*<sup>1</sup> + *man*.] 1. The third finger of the hand; the *ring-finger*.

And when a man shooteth, the might of his shoot lieth on the foremost finger and on the *ringman*; for the middle finger, which is the strongest, like a lubber, starteth back, and beareth no weight of the string in a manner at all. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

2. One interested in matters connected with the ring—that is, with prize-fighting; a sporting or betting man.

No *ringmen* to force the betting and deafen you with their blatant proffers. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, ix.

**ring-master** (ring'mäs'tér), *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

**ring-money** (ring'mun'í), *n.* 1. Rudely formed rings and ring-shaped or penannular bodies of bronze and other materials found among the remains of ancient peoples of Europe, and generally thought to have been used, at least in some cases, as money.—2. In modern times, same as *manilla*.



Gaulish Ring-money, gold—British Museum. (See the original.)

**ring-mule** (ring'mül), *n.* An occasional name for the ring-frame.

**ringneck** (ring'nek), *n.* 1. One of several kinds of ring-plovers. In the United States the name is chiefly given to *Agallites campalmatus*, the semipalmated plover; also to *L. melodus* the piping-plover. See *Agallites*, and cut under *piping-plover*.

2. The ring-necked duck or bastard broad-bill, *Fuligula ruftorques*, having a reddish ring around the black neck in the male.

**ring-necked** (ring'neckt), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck; collared; torquate.—*Ring-necked* loon, pheasant. See the nouns.

**ring-net** (ring'net), *n.* [*ring*<sup>1</sup> + *net*<sup>1</sup>.] Cf. *AS. hringnet*, 'a net of rings,' coat of mail.] A net whose mouth is stretched upon a hoop or ring, as the ordinary butterfly-net used by entomologists. Such a ring-net consists of leno, muslin, or other very light fabric, stretched upon a hoop of wood or metal attached to a short wooden handle, and is made baggy rather than pointed, that the insects may not get jammed.

**ring-ouzel** (ring'ö'zül), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*, resembling and closely related to the blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*, but having a white ring or bar on the breast; the *ring-blackbird*. See cut under *ouzel*.

**ring-parrot** (ring'par'ot), *n.* A common Indian parrot, *Palicoures torquatus*, having a ring or collar on the neck; also, any species of the



Ring parrot (*Palicoures torquatus*).

same genus, in which this coloration is a characteristic feature. The species named is the one commonly represented as the vahana or 'vehicle' of the Hindu god Kama, corresponding to the classic Eros or Cupid, and is more fully called *rose-ringed parakeet*. See *Palicoures*.

**ring-perch** (ring'pérch), *n.* The common yellow perch of North America, *Perca flavescens*.

**ring-plain** (ring'plān), *n.* One of the nearly level circular areas upon the moon's surface which are surrounded by high ridges or walls, and which have no central crater. Also called *valled plain* and *ramparted plain*.

**ring-plover** (ring'pluv'ér), *n.* A ring-necked plover; any one of the many small plovers of the genus *Œgialites*, which have the head, neck, or breast annulated, collared, or ringed with color. There are many species of nearly all parts of the world. The European ring-dotteler and the American ring-neck are familiar examples. See cuts under *killdeer*, *pipit plover*, and *Œgialites*.

**ring-rope** (ring'rop), *n.* Naut.: (a) A rope rove through the ring of the anchor to haul the cable through it, in order to bend or make it fast in rough weather. It is first rove through the ring, and then through the hawse-holes, when the end of the cable is secured to it. (b) A rope by which, after the anchor is catheaded, the ring of the anchor is hauled close up to the cat-head.

**ring-sail** (ring'sāl), *n.* Same as *ringtail*, 2.

**ring-saw** (ring'sā), *n.* A form of scroll-saw the web of which is annular. It runs upon guides which maintain its tension and prevent it from being deformed.

**ring-shaped** (ring'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a ring.

**ring-small** (ring'smāl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Small enough to pass through a ring of some fixed size.

II. *n.* Broken stones (especially pieces of granite) of a size that will pass through a ring 2 inches in diameter. [Eng.]

List of tenders for the following works and supply of materials. G. for the supply of granite kerb, setts, squares, ring-small, rammed, gravel, etc.

The Engineer, LXVII 117.

**ring-snake** (ring'snak), *n.* 1. The common snake of Europe, *Coluber or Tropidonotus natrix*. See cut under *Tropidonotus*.—2. The collared snake, *Diadophis punctatus*, a small, pretty, and harmless serpent of the United States, of a blackish color above, with a distinct yellow collar just behind the head.

**ring-sparrow** (ring'spar'ō), *n.* The rock-sparrow, *Petronia stulta*. Latham, 1783.

**ring-spinner** (ring'spin'ér), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

**ring-stand** (ring'stānd), *n.* A stand with a projecting pin for holding finger-rings.

**ringster** (ring'stér), *n.* [*< ring<sup>1</sup> + -ster.*] A member of a ring or band of persons uniting for personal or selfish ends. See *ring<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

An attempt should also be made to displace the *ringsters* whose terms expire this year with better men.

Science, XI. 270.

**ring-stopper** (ring'stop'ér), *n.* Naut.: (a) A piece of rope or chain by which the ring of an anchor is secured to the cat-head. In anchoring, one end of the ring-stopper is let go, thus dropping the anchor. Also called *cat head stopper*. See *shank-painter*. (b) A stopper for cable secured to a ring-bolt in the deck.

**ringstraked** (ring'strākt), *a.* Same as *ring-streaked*.

**ring-streaked** (ring'strēkt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body. Also *ring-straked*.

He removed that day the he goats that were ring-straked and spotted.

Gen. xxx. 35.

**ringtail** (ring'tāl), *n.* 1. A ring-tailed bird of prey: especially, the female or young male harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

Thou royal ring-tail, fit to fly at nothing  
But poor men's poultry!

Beau, and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffrail; also, a studdingsail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. Also called *ring-sail*.

He was going aloft to fit a strap round the main-topmast head, for ringtail halyards.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before

(the Mast, p. 39).

**Ringtail** - boom, a boom extending beyond a spanker-boom or main-boom, for spreading a ringtail.

**ring-tailed** (ring'tāld), *a.* 1. Having the tail ringed with alternating colors, as a mammal; having an annulated tail: as, the *ring-tailed* cat, the *bassarid*; the *ring-tailed* lemur, *Lemur catta*. See cuts under *bassarid* and *raccoon*.—2. Having the tail-feathers cross-barred with different colors, as a bird: as, the *ring-tailed* eagle, the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*, in immature plumage (see cut under *eagle*); the *ring-tailed* marlin, the Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hemastica*.—**Ring-tailed lizards**, the family *Cercosauridae*.—**Ring-tailed roarer**, a nonsense name of some imaginary beast. Compare *gyaenetus*, 1.

**ring-throistle** (ring'thros'el), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

**ring-thrush** (ring'thrush), *n.* The ring-ouzel.

**ring-time** (ring'tim), *n.* The time for exchanging rings, or for betrothal or marriage. [Rare.]

In the spring time, the only pretty ring time,  
When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding;  
Sweet lovers love the spring.

Shak., As you Like It, v. 3. 20.

**ring-tongue** (ring'tung), *n.* A short bar or tongue of metal having a ring or eye at one end for the engagement of a hook, a bolt, or other attachment: as, the *ring-tongue* of a Lewis. See cut under *Lewis*.

**ring-top** (ring'top), *a.* Having an annular top.

**Ring-top furnace**. See *furnace*.

**ring-tumbler** (ring'tun'blér), *n.* In a lock, a tumbler of annular shape.

**ring-valve** (ring'valv), *n.* A hollow cylindrical valve sliding in a chamber of corresponding form, and having openings for the passage of the fluid. The passage is free when the valve is raised, and closed when the cylinder is screwed down. The valve has a vertical slit at one side, and when nearly closed the inner edge bears against a wedge, which presses the cylinder outward against its seat.

**ring-vortex** (ring'vór'teks), *n.* Same as *vortex-ring*.

**ring-wad** (ring'wod), *n.* Same as *gromet-wad*.

**ring-wall** (ring'wāl), *n.* In metal, the inner lining of a blast-furnace, composed of fire-bricks.

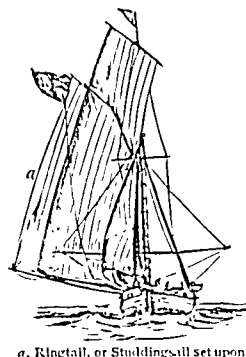
**ringwise** (ring'wiz), *adv.* In rings or circles; so as to make or be a ring; annularly. Eneye. Brit.

Their foreheads are tattooed ringwise, with singularly shaped cuttings in the skin. Lancet, No. 3140, p. 214.

**ring-work** (ring'wérk), *n.* A material or surface composed of rings interlinked, or held together by being secured to another substance, or in other ways.

The interior of the garment (hauberk) . . . exhibits the ring work exactly in the same manner as it is seen on the outside of others. J. Heicitt, Ancient Armour, I. 63.

**ringworm** (ring'wérn), *n.* [*< ME. ryngc wyrme, ring-worm, ryngc worme (= D. ringworm = G. ringworm, tetter, = Sw. ringorm, an annulated snake, the amphisbena, = Dan. ringorm); < ring<sup>1</sup> + worm.*] 1. A malleped of the genus *Julius* in a broad sense: so called from the way it curls up in a ring.—2. A name sometimes given to certain dermatophytic diseases. See



a, Ringtail, or Studdingsail set upon the Gaff.

*tinea* and *favus*.—**Bald ringworm**, *tinea tonsurans*.—**Bowditch Island ringworm**, *tinea imbricata*.—**Chinese, Indian, or Oriental ringworm**, *tinea circinata* tropical. Also called *dhobie's itch*.—**Honeycomb ringworm**, *favus*.—**Ringworm of the body**, *tinea circinata*.—**Ringworm of the scalp**, *tinea tonsurans*.

**ringworm-root** (ring'wérn-rót), *n.* See *Rhinacanthus*.

**ringworm-shrub** (ring'wérn-shrub), *n.* The shrub *Cassia alata* of tropical America, whose leaves are used as a remedy for ringworm and kindred diseases. [West Indies.]

**ringy** (ring'i), *a.* [*< ring<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Presenting a ringed appearance of discoloration: applied to elephants' teeth.

**rink<sup>1</sup>** (ringk), *n.* [ME., also *renk*, *< AS. rinc = OS. rink = Icel. rekkr*, a man: a poetical word, not found in other languages.] A man; especially, a warrior or hero.

To a riche raunson the rinks they putt,  
That amounted [to] more than they might paye.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. L. T. S.), I. 356.

The rycalle renkys of the rownde table.  
Morte Arthure (E. L. T. S.), I. 17.

**rink<sup>2</sup>** (ringk), *n.* [*< ME. rink, ryngk* (cf. LG. *rink = MHG. rinc*, a ring), a var. of *ring<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A ring; a circle. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]—2. A section of a sheet of ice, generally from 32 to 45 yards in length and 8 or 9 feet in breadth, measured off for playing the game of curling.—3. The persons playing any one game on such a curling-rink.

Games [of curling] can be played by two persons, but usually matches are arranged for with numerous competitors formed into rinks of four players a side.

Eneye. Brit., VI. 713.

4. A sheet of artificially prepared ice, usually under cover, for skating on; or a smooth flooring, generally of asphalt or wood, on which roller-skating is practised.—5. The building or inclosure containing such a surface prepared for skating.

In March 1876 a rink was opened in Chelsea, the floor thereof being formed of real ice. Ure, Dict., IV. 408.

**rink<sup>2</sup>** (ringk), *v. i.* [*< rink<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To skate on or in a rink.

**rinkite** (ring'kit), *n.* [Named after Dr. Rink, a writer on the geology of Greenland.] A titanosilicate of cerium, calcium, and sodium, related in form to pyroxene.

**Rinman's green**. See *green<sup>1</sup>*.

**rimo**, *n.* See *rhino*.

**rimo-**. For words so beginning, see *rhino-*.

**rinse** (rins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rinsed*, ppr. *rinsing*. [Also dial. *rensce*, *rench*; early mod. E. also *rinse*, *rynse*, *rince*, *rynce*; *< ME. rinsen, rincen, ryncen, rensen, rences, ryncen*, *< OF. rinsen, reuser, raincer, rainser, rinser, reinser*, *F. rinser*, *rinse*, *< Icel. hrinsa = Sw. rensa = Dan. rensce*, make clean, cleanse; with verb-formative *-s* (as in *cleansce* and *mince*), *< Icel. hrinn = Sw. Dan. ren = OHG. hrēni, rēni*, MHG. *reinc*, *rein*, G. *rein*, pure, clean, G. dial. *rein*, sifted, fine (of flour), = OS. *hrēni = OFries. rene*, North Fries. *rian* (not in AS. or E.) = Goth. *hrains*, pure, clean; prob. orig. 'sifted,' with pp. formative *-n*, ult. *< √ hri*, sift: see *ridder<sup>2</sup>*, *riddle<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. To wash lightly, as by laving or bathing rather than rubbing; wash out or off with any cleansing liquid; especially, to subject to a fresh application of water in order to remove stains or impurities that may have been left from a former washing.

She took the Shirte withoute wordes moo,  
And wesht it onys, and ryncshed it so clene  
That afterward was noo spotte on it seen.

Generyles (E. L. T. S.), I. 1182.

Every vessel of wood shall be rinsed in water.

Lev. xv. 12.

Every bottle must be first rinsed with wine, for fear of any moisture left in the washing; some, out of a mistaken thrift, will rinse a dozen bottles with the same wine.

Scriet, Advice to Servants (Butler).

They went to the cistern on the back side of the house, washed and rinsed themselves for dinner.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

2. To remove by rinsing: with out, away, off, etc.

**rinse** (rins), *n.* [*< rinse, v.*] A rinsing or light washing; specifically, a renewed or final application of water or some other liquid in order to remove any impurities still remaining from a former washing.

A thorough rinse with fresh cold water should be given.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 297.

**rinser** (rin'sér), *n.* [*< rinse + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who or that which rinses.

**rinsing** (rin'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rinse, v.*] 1. The act of one who rinses.

The interview,  
That swallow'd so much treasure,  
Did break i' the rinsing. *Shak.*, *Ham.* VIII, i. 1. 167.  
2. That in which anything is rinsed; the liquid left from washing off.

The bubble bolted in haste his last mouthful of fat bacon, [and] washed down the greasy morsel with the last rinsing of the pot of ale. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxii.

The very pigs and white ducks seeming to wander about the uneven neglected yard as if in low spirits from feeding on a too meagre quality of *rinsings*.  
*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xxxix.

**rinsing-machine** (rin'sing-mə-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *cotton-mamuf.*, a series of tanks fitted with rollers, through which fabrics are passed in the process of dyeing, to free them from dirt or surplus color.—2. A form of centrifugal drier for use in laundries.

**rin-thereout** (rin'thär-üt), *n.* and *a.* [*< Sc. rin, = L. rin, + thereout.*] 1. *n.* A needy, houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [*Scotch.*]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [*Scotch.*]

Ye little *rin-there out* de'il that ye are, what takes you making through the gutters to see folk haugit?  
*Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, v.

**rio, riyo** (rē-ō'), *n.* [*Japan. = Chin. liang*: see *liang*.] A Japanese ounce, of the same value as the Chinese liang; especially, an ounce of silver; a tael.

**Riolani's muscle.** See *ciliary muscle of Riolani*, under *ciliary*.

**rionite** (rī'on-it), *n.* [*Formation not ascertained.*] A massive metallic mineral, allied to tetrahedrite in composition, but peculiar in containing a considerable amount of bismuth. It is found in Switzerland.

**riot** (rī'ot), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also riotte; < ME. riot, ryot, ryotte, ryothe, ryothe, ryothe, < OF. riot, ryot, usually riot, ryothe, F. ryothe, quarreling, brawling, confusion, riot, revelry, feasting, wrangling, = Fr. riote = It. riotta (ML. reflex \*riota, riotta), quarrel, dispute, uproar, riot; origin unknown. Cf. OD. revot, rivot, "caterua nebunum et lupanar, luxus, luxuria" (Kilian).]* 1. A disturbance arising from wanton and disorderly conduct; a tumult; an uproar; a brawl.

Horse thurnes tyte, that theif be tane,  
Thi ryt (r)adly sall them rew. *York Plays* p. 60.

Other of your insolent retinue  
Do hourly cry and quarrel, breaking forth  
In tank and not-to-be-endured riots.  
*Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 223.

Now were all transform'd  
Alike, to serpents all, as accessories  
To his bold riot. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 521.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an unlawful assembly which has actually begun to execute the purpose for which it assembled by a breach of the peace, and to the terror of the public, or a lawful assembly proceeding to execute an unlawful purpose. A riot cannot take place unless three persons at least are present. *Stephen*. Compare *route*, 4, and *unlawful assembly* (under *unlawful*).—3. A luxurious and loose manner of living; boisterous and excessive festivity; revelry.

For sillerly a prentys revelour,  
That haunter dyes, riot, or paramour,  
His malster shud it in his shoppe abyce,  
Al han he no part of the mynstraleye;  
For thette and riot they ben convertible.  
*Chaucer*, *Cook's Tale*, l. 23.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,  
To luxury and riot, feast and dance.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 715.

4. Confusion; a confused or chaotic mass; a jumble; a medley.

Brute terrors, like the scurrying of rats in a deserted attic, filled the more remote chambers of his brain with riot.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, *Markheim*.

**No-popery or Gordon riots.** See *no-popery*.—Riot Act, an English statute of 1714 (1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 5), designed to prevent tumults and riotous assemblies, and providing for the punishment of rioters who do not disperse upon proclamation made. Any one who continues to riot after this proclamation is made (called *reading the Riot Act*) is guilty of felony.—To run riot (adverbial use of the noun). (a) To act or move without control or restraint.

One man's head runs riot upon hawks and dice.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

(b) To grow luxuriantly, wildly, or in rank abundance.

And overhead the wandering ivy and vine,  
This way and that, in many a wild festoon,  
Ran riot. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Mutiny, Sedition*, etc. See *insurrection*, *quarrel*.

**riot** (rī'ot), *v.* [*< ME. rioten, ryoten, riotten, ryotten, < OF. rioter (= It. riottare; ML. riottare, "riottare), quarrel, revel, < ryothe, quarrel, riot; see riot, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To act in a wanton

and disorderly manner; rouse a tumult or disturbance; specifically, to take part in a riot (see *riot*, *n.*, 2), or outbreak against the public peace.

Under this word *rioting* . . . many thousands of old women have been arrested and put to expense, sometimes in prison, for a little intemperate use of their tongues.  
*Fielding*, *Amelia*, i. 2, note.

2. To be in a state of disorder or confusion; act irregularly.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;  
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows.  
*Pope*, *Eliza to Abelard*, l. 252.

3. To revel; run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences; act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

Now lat him *riote* at the nyght or leve.  
*Chaucer*, *Cook's Tale*, l. 50.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in *rioting* [reveling, *R. V.*] and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness.  
*Rom.* xiii. 13.

It may well be conceived that, at such a time, such a nature as that of Marlborough would riot in the very luxury of baseness.  
*Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

II. *trans.* 1. To throw into tumult or confusion; disturb; harass; annoy.

Sir, and we wyste gour wylle, we walde wirke ther-after;  
gif this journee sulde halde, or be arouwedo [doubtful reading] forthyre.  
To ryde one gone Romayne and ryott theire landez.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), l. 310.

Indeed, perjury is but scandalous words, and I know a man cannot have a warrant for those, unless you put for *rioting* them into the warrant. *Fielding*, *Amelia*, i. 2.

2. To indulge in pleasure or sensual enjoyment; satiate; used reflexively.

The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse thare rounce,  
In raner and in roses to *ryotte* thame selvene.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), l. 623.

3. To pass in riot; destroy or put an end to by riotous living; with out. [*Rare.*]

And he,  
Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,  
Had *rioted* his life out, and made an end.  
*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

**rioter** (rī'ot-er), *n.* [*< ME. riotour, rioter, ryotour, < OF. riotour, F. rioteur, a rioter, < ryothe, riot; see riot, v.*] One who riots. (a) A person who originates an uproar or disturbance or takes part in one; specifically, in *law*, one guilty of uniting with others in a riot.

Any two justices together with the sheriff or undersheriff of the county, may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, [and] arrest the rioters.  
*Blackstone*, *Com.*, IV. xl.

In 1411 a statute against rioters was passed.  
*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 372.

(b) A reveler; a rioter.

These *riotours* three, of which I telle, . . .  
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke.  
*Chaucer*, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 109.

He's a sworn rioter; he has a sin that often  
Drowns him, and takes his valour prisoner.  
*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iii. 6. 63.

**riotise** (rī'ot-is), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also riotize; < riot + -ise.*] 1. Turbulence; riot; uproar.

They come at last, who, with the warders cryes  
Atonisht, to the tumult preaseth neere,  
Thinking 't appease the broyle and riotize.  
*Heywood*, *Troia Britannica* (1609). (*Nares*.)

2. Luxury; dissoluteness; debauchery.

His life he led in lawlesse riotte.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, i. iv. 20.

**riotous** (rī'ot-us), *a.* [*< ME. riotous, < OF. "riotos, riotous, ryotheus = It. riottoso (ML. riottosus); as riot + -ous.*] 1. Tumultuous; of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; guilty of riot; as, a riotous mob; a riotous demagogue.

The forlitt, sovereign, of my servants' life;  
Who slew to-day a riotous gentleman  
Lately attendant on the Duke of Norfolk.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, ii. 1. 100.

2. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied by or consisting in revelry or debauchery; wanton or licentious.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with riotous living.  
*Luke* xv. 13.

All our offices have been oppress'd  
With riotous feeders. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, ii. 2. 163.

Be sumptuous, but not riotous; be bounteous,  
But not in drunken bacchanals.  
*Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, v. 3.

He devoted himself to the expression of sensuous, even riotous beauty.  
*Siedman*, *Viet. Poets*, p. 392.

3. Boisterous; uproarious; as, riotous glee.—Riotous assembling, in *law*, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the detriment of the peace. If such persons refuse to disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. A riot may be made by three persons (see *riot*, 2), while it takes at least twelve persons to constitute a riotous assembly. =Syn. 1. See *insurrection*.

**riotously** (rī'ot-us-ly), *adv.* In a riotous manner. (a) In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; turbulently; seditiously.

If any persons so riotously assembled begin, even before proclamation, to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, dwelling-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, IV. xi.

(b) With licentious revelry or debauchery.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul gathereth for others that shall spend his goods riotously.  
*Ecclesi.* xiv. 4.

**riotousness** (rī'ot-us-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being riotous.

Excess includeth riotousness, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping.

*Raleigh*, *Arts of Empire*, xix. (*Latham*.)

**riotry** (rī'ot-ry), *n.* [*< riot + -ry.*] Riot; the practice of rioting; riotousness.

I hope your electioneering riotry has not, nor will mix in these tumults.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, To Rev. W. Cole, June 15, 1780.

They at will  
Entered our houses, lived upon our means  
In riotry, made plunder of our goods.

*Sir H. Taylor*, *Ph. van Artevelde*, I, i. 3.

**rip** (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. [*Early mod. E. ryppe, rype, < ME. rippen, ripen, rypen, rip up, search into, seek out (AS. "rypan, "ryppan, rip, break in pieces, not authenticated), = F. riper, serape, drag, < Norw. ripa, scratch, score with the point of a knife, rip up; = Sw. dial. ripa, scratch, also pluck asunder, rip open, Sw. repa, scratch, rip (in repa up), rip up, = Dan. rippe, rip (in opprippe, rip up); appar. a secondary form, from the root of Icel. rifa, rive (rifa up), pull up, rifa apr, rip up; see rive.* The word has prob. been confused with others of similar form, and has thus taken on an unusual variety of meanings; cf. *rip*, *rip*, *ripe*, *ripple*, *reap*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; tear or cut open or off; split: as, to rip open a sack; to rip off the shingles of a roof; to rip up the belly; especially, to undo (a seam, as of a garment), either by cutting the threads of it or by pulling the two pieces of material apart, so that the sewing-thread is drawn out or broken.

Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion;  
And, for I am richer than to hang by the walls,  
I must be *ripp'd*—to pieces with me.  
*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 65.

Tell me thy thoughts: for I will know the least  
That dwells within thee, or will rip thy heart  
To know it. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, i. i. 118.

Multitudes of the Jews (2000 in one night) had their bowels *ript* up by the Roman soldiers, in hopes to have found the gold and silver there which they were supposed to have swallowed. *Stillington*, *Seimons*, I. viii.

Sails *ripp'd*, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost.  
*Cowper*, *My Mother's Picture*.

2. To drag or force out or away, as by cutting or rending.

Mauduff was from his mother's womb  
Untimely *ripped*. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 8. 16.

He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville*.

3. Figuratively, to open or reopen for search or disclosure; lay bare; search out and disclose: usually with up. See *ripe*, 2.

Cortes, sir Knight, ye seemen much to blame  
To rip up wrong that battell once hath tried.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 37.

I shall not need  
To rip the cause up from the soil to you.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, iv. 3.

It was printed, he saith, by his own hand, and rips all the faults of the kingdom in king and people.  
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, i. 367.

They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion.  
*Clarendon*.

4. To saw (wood) in the direction of the grain. See *rip-saw*.—5. To rob; pillage; plunder.

To *rippen* hemm and refenn. *Ormulum*, l. 10212.

=Syn. 1. *Tear, Cleave*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be torn or split open; open or part: as, a seam rips by the breaking or drawing out of the threads; the *ripping* of a boiler at the seams.—2. To rush or drive headlong or with violence. [*Colloq.*]—Let her rip. See *let*.—To rip and tear, to be violent or furious, as with excitement or rage. [*Colloq.*]

**rip** (rip), *n.* [*< rip, v.*] 1. A rent made by ripping or tearing; a laceration; the place so ripped.

A rip in his flesh-coloured doublet.  
*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 13.

2. A rip-saw. [*Colloq.*]

**rip** (rip), *n.* [*< ME. rip, rype, a basket, < Icel. hrip, a basket or box of laths to carry peat, etc.*] A wicker basket in which to carry fish.

Astirte til him vith his *rippe*,  
And bigan the fish to kippe.  
*Harleok* (ed. Madden-Skeat), l. 893.

Yet must you have a little *rip* beside,  
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish;  
Which shall be made so handsome and so wide  
As may contain good store of sundry fish.  
*J. Denms* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 155).

**rip**<sup>3</sup> (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*.  
[Appar. a particular use of *rip*<sup>1</sup>, like *rap*<sup>1</sup> in  
"to rap out an oath."] **I. intrans.** To break forth  
with violence; explode: with out. [Colloq.]  
*I rip out with an oath every now and then.*  
*H. B. Stowe*, *Dred*, xx.

"You may leave the table," he added, his temper *ripping*  
out.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, *Prince Otto*, li. 7.

**II. trans.** To utter with sudden violence;  
give vent to, as an oath: with out. [Colloq.]

Here I *ripped out* something, perhaps rather rash,  
Quite innocent, though.  
*Wm. Allen Butler*, *Nothing to Wear*.

**rip**<sup>4</sup> (rip), *n.* [Of obscure origin; prob. in all  
uses < *rip*<sup>1</sup>, *r.*, in the general sense of 'act vio-  
lently, recklessly, rudely,' hence 'go to ruin or  
decay.'] 1. A vicious, reckless, and worthless  
person; a "bad lot": applied to a man or wo-  
man of vicious practices or propensities, and  
more or less worn by dissipation. [Colloq.]  
"If it's ever broke to him that his *Rip* of a brother has  
turned up, I could wish," says the trooper, . . . "to break  
it myself."  
*Dickens*, *Bleak House*, lv.

I've been robbed before, and I've caught young *rips* in  
the act. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 49.

2. A worthless or vicious animal, as a horse or  
a mule. [Colloq.]  
"There's an old *rip* down there in the stable; you may  
take him and ride him to hell, if you want to," said an  
irate Carolina farmer to a foraging party during the war.  
*Trans. Amer. Phil. Ass.*, XIV. 62.

**rip**<sup>5</sup> (rip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *rip-  
ping*. A dialectal form of *reap*. *Hallivell*.

**rip**<sup>6</sup> (rip), *n.* [A var. of *reap*, a sheaf.] A hand-  
ful of grain not thrashed. [Scotch.]  
A guld New-Year I wish thee, Maggie!  
Hae, there's a *rip* to thy auld biggie.  
*Burns*, *Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare*.

**rip**<sup>6</sup> (rip), *n.* [Cf. *ripple*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. A ridge of  
water; a rapid.

We passed through a very heavy overfall or *rip*.  
Quoted in *R. Tones's* *Americans in Japan*, p. 369.

2. A little wave; a ripple; especially, in the  
plural, ripples or waves formed over a bar or  
ledge, as when the wind and tide are opposed.  
The tide *rips* began to show in the distance.  
*Salem (Mass.) Gazette*, July 5, 1857.

**rip**<sup>7</sup> (rip), *n.* [Also *ripe*, *ripple*: origin uncer-  
tain.] An implement for sharpening a scythe.  
Compare *rifle*<sup>3</sup>. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]  
*Ripe*, *rifle*, vel *ripple*, a short wooden dagger with  
which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have  
used the coarse whetstone.  
*MS Devon Glossary*. (*Hallivell*.)

**R. I. P.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase  
*requiescat in pace*, may be (or she) rest in peace.

**ripa** (ri'pā), *n.*; pl. *ripas*, *ripæ* (ri'pāz, -pē).  
[NL., < L. *ripa*, the bank of a stream: see *rive*<sup>3</sup>.]  
A line of reflection of the endyma of the brain  
upon any tela or plexus. *Walder and Gage*,  
*Anat. Tech.*, p. 488.

**riparial** (ri-pā'ri-āl), *a.* [*<* L. *riparius*, of or  
belonging to the bank of a river (see *riparian*),  
+ *-āl*.] 1. Same as *riparian*.

At both these points in the river's course chalk came to  
the surface and formed the rock base of the soil of these  
four *riparial* districts. *Lancet*, No. 3416, p. 535.

2. In *cool*, living on a shore; shore-loving; ri-  
parious: said of terrestrial animals which fre-  
quent the shores of streams, ponds, etc.: as,  
insects of *riparial* habits.

**riparian** (ri-pā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *riparius*,  
of or belonging to the bank of a river (< *ripa*,  
bank: see *rive*<sup>3</sup>, *river*<sup>2</sup>), + *-an*.] **I. a.** 1. Per-  
taining to or situated on the bank of a river.

As long as the Olse was a small rural river, it took us  
near by people's doors and we could hold a conversation  
with natives in the *riparian* fields.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, *Inland Voyage*, p. 212.

Staines, in Middlesex, that quiet but quaint and pretty  
*riparian* town.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 142.

2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a *ripa* of the  
brain; marginal, as a part of the brain.

The *riparian* parts of the cerebrum are the *trenia* and  
the *fimbria*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 120.

**Riparian nations**, nations possessing opposite banks or  
different parts of banks of the same river. *Wharton*.—  
**Riparian proprietor**, an owner of land bounded by water,  
generally on a stream, who, as such, has a qualified prop-  
erty in the soil to the thread of the stream, with the priv-  
ileges annexed thereto by law. *Shaw*, C. J.—**Riparian  
rights**, the right of fishery, of ferry, and any other right  
which is properly appendant to the owner of the soil  
bordering a river. *Angell*.

**II. n.** One who dwells or owns property on  
the banks of a river.

Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on  
the river.  
*The Field*, July 24, 1886. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**riparious** (ri-pā'ri-us), *a.* [*<* L. *riparius*, of or  
belonging to the bank of a river: see *riparian*.]  
In *cool*, and *bot.*, riparial; riparian; living or  
growing along the banks of rivers.

**ripe**<sup>1</sup> (rip), *a.* [*<* ME. *ripe*, *rype*, < AS. *ripe* =  
OS. *ripī* = D. *rijp* = MLG. *ripe*, LG. *riep* = OHG.  
*riſt*, MHG. *riſe*, *riſ*, G. *reif*, ripe, mature: usu-  
ally explained as 'fit for reaping,' < AS. *ripan*,  
reap; but this verb, not found outside of AS.,  
is unstable in form (see *reap*), and would hard-  
ly produce an adj. derivative like *ripe*; if con-  
nected at all, it is more likely to be itself de-  
rived from the adjective (the reg. verb from the  
adj. *ripe* exists in *ripe*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*). The verb applies  
only to cutting grain; the adj. applies not only  
to mature grain, but to all mature fruit.] 1.  
Ready for reaping, gathering, or using; brought  
to completion or perfection; mature: usually  
said of that which is grown and used for food:  
as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

If it [the fruit] be not *ripe*, it will draw a man's mouth  
awry.  
*Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, I. 122.

Cherrie-ripe, *Ripe, Ripe, I cry*,  
Full and fair ones; come and buy.  
*Herrick*, *Cherrie-ripe*.

Through the *ripe* harvest lies their destin'd road.  
*Cotter*, *Herolism*.

Nature . . .  
Fills out the homely quickest-screens,  
And makes the purple lilac *ripe*.  
*Tennyson*, *On a Mourner*.

2. Advanced to the state of being fit for use, or  
in the best condition for use; said of mutton,  
venison, game, cheese, beer, etc., which has  
acquired a peculiar and approved flavor by  
keeping.

When the *ripe* beer is to be drawn from the ferment-  
ing tun, the contaminations swimming upon it are first  
skimmed off.  
*Thausing*, *Beer* (trans.), p. 598.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, juicy-  
ness, or plumpness.

O, how *ripe* in show  
Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 139.

An underlip, you may call it a little too *ripe*, too full.  
*Tennyson*, *Maud*, II.

4. Full-grown; developed; finished; having  
experience, knowledge, or skill; equipped; ac-  
complished; wise; clever: as, a *ripe* judgment;  
a *ripe* old age.

A man ful *ripe* in other celerity  
Off the right Canoun and Clulle also  
*Rena. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 7.

He than beluge of *ripe* yerres, . . . his frendes . . . ex-  
horted hym busely to take a wyte.  
*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, II. 12.

This exercise may bring moche profite to *ripe* heads.  
*Archeam*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 109.

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one  
*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, IV. 2. 51.

5. Mature; ready for some change or opera-  
tion, as an ovum for discharge from the ovary,  
an abscess for lancing, a catarract for extrac-  
tion, or a fish for spawning.—6. Ready for  
action or effect: often preceded by a specific  
word: as, *bursting ripe*, *fighting ripe*—that is,  
ready to burst, or to fight.

The foole . . . In an envious spleene *smarting ripe* runes  
after him  
*Armin*, *Scot of Minnes* (1608). (*Nares*.)

Our legions are brim full, our cause is *ripe*  
*Shak.*, *J. C.*, IV. 3. 215.

I've sounded my Numidians, man by man,  
And find 'em *ripe* for a revolt. *Addison*, *Cato*, I. 3.

The man that with me trod  
This planet was a noble type,  
Appearing ere the times were *ripe*.  
*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

**Ripe fish**. See *fish*<sup>1</sup>. = *Syn.* *Mature*, *Ripe*. See *mature*.  
**ripe**<sup>1</sup> (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*.  
[*<* ME. *ripen*, *ryppen*, < AS. *ripan*, *ge-ripan* (= OS. *ripōn* = D. *rijpen* = MLG. *ripen* = OHG. *ri-  
fen*, *riphen*, MHG. *riſen*, G. *reifen*), become ripe,  
< *ripe*, *ripe*: see *ripe*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To  
ripen; grow ripe; be matured. See *ripen*.

Wheate sowne in the grounde . . . spryngeth, groweth,  
and *ripeneth* with wonderfull celerite.  
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-  
ica, ed. Arber, p. 293).

The *ripen* corn grows yellow in the stalk.  
*Greene*, *Palmer's Verses*.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*,  
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.  
*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, II. 7. 26.

'Till death us lay  
To *ripe* and mellow here, we're stubborn clay.  
*Donne*, *Elegy on Himself*.

2. To grow old. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**II. trans.** To mature; ripen; make ripe.

Their corne and other grayne, by reason of longe coude,  
doo seldome waxe *rype* on the ground; by reason wherof  
they are sumtimes inforced to *rype* and dry them in their  
stooues and hottes houses.  
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-  
ica, ed. Arber, p. 292).

Yon green boy shall have no sun to *rype*  
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, II. 1. 472.

**ripe**<sup>2</sup> (rip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *rip-  
ing*. [*<* ME. *ripen*, search: see *rip*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. To  
search (especially, pockets); rummage; hence,  
to plunder.

Now if ye have suspowse to Gille or to me,  
Com and *rype* our howse, and then may ye se  
Who had hir.  
*Towneley Myeries*, p. 112.

And loose the strings of all thy pocks,  
I'll *rype* them with my hand.  
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

I was amast feared to look at him [a corpse]; however,  
I thought to hae turn about w' him, and sae I e'en *ripped*  
his pouches.  
*Scott*, *Old Mortality*, xxiii.

2. To poke.  
Then sling on coals, and *rype* the ribs [grate].  
*Ramsay*, *Poems*, II. 205. (*Jamieson*.)

3. To sweep or wipe clean; clean.  
The shaking of my pocks [of meal] I fear  
Hath blown into your eyne;  
But I have a good pike-staff here  
Can *rype* them out full clean. . . .  
In the thick wood the beggar fled  
E'er they *ripped* their eyne.  
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

4. To examine strictly.  
His Highnes deliyvered me the boke of his said wil in  
many pointes reformed, wherin His Grace *ripped* me.  
*State Papers*, I. 205. (*Hallivell*.)

5. To break up (rough ground). *Hallivell*.  
[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]  
**ripe**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [*<* L. *ripa*, a bank. Cf. *rive*<sup>3</sup>, *river*<sup>2</sup>.]  
A bank.

Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of the  
right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.  
*Leland*, *Itinerary* (1769), iv. 110. (*Hallivell*.)

**ripe**<sup>4</sup> (rip), *n.* Same as *rip*<sup>7</sup>.  
**ripely** (rip'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *rypely* (= D. *rijpe-  
lijk* = MLG. *riplik* = G. *reiflich*); < *ripe*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, +  
*-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a ripe manner; maturely; fully; thor-  
oughly; fittingly.

Shew the chieff wrytynges . . . to Master Paston, that  
he may be more *ripelyer* grounded yn the seyd mater.  
*Paston Letters*, I. 254.

It fits us therefore *ripely*  
Our charlots and our horsemen be in readiness.  
*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 5. 22.

**ripe-mant**, *n.* Same as *reapman*.  
**ripen** (ri'pn), *v.* [*<* *ripe*<sup>1</sup> + *-en*.] **I. intrans.**  
1. To grow ripe; come to maturity, as grain  
or fruit: used by extension of the maturing  
of anything, as of a boy.

Wholesome berries thrive and *ripen* best  
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, I. 1. 61.

The unnetted black-hearts *ripen* dark.  
*Tennyson*, *The Blackbird*.

2. To become fit for some particular use by  
lying or resting.

After *ripening*, the cream is churned.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 40.

It [Indian-ink paste] is then poured out in the form of  
flat cakes, . . . and is left in that condition for many days  
to *ripen*.  
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 335.

3. To approach or come to completeness or  
perfection; come to a state of fitness or readi-  
ness; be prepared or made ready: as, the pro-  
ject is *ripening* for execution.

While villains *ripen* gray with time,  
Must thou, the noble, generous, great,  
Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime?  
*Burns*, *Lament for Glencairn*.

It was not till our acquaintance had *ripened* . . . that  
these particulars were elicited.  
*Darham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 190.

But woman *ripen'd* earlier, and her life  
Was longer.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, II.

= *Syn.* See *mature*, *a.*  
**II. trans.** 1. To mature; make ripe, as grain  
or fruit.

Bld her steal into the plenched hower,  
Where honeysuckles, *ripen'd* by the sun,  
Forbid the sun to enter.  
*Shak.*, *Much Ado*, III. 1. 8.

The sun that *ripeneth* your Pippins and our Pom-  
granates.  
*Howell*, *Letters*, I. i. 24.

2. To bring to maturity, perfection, or comple-  
tion; develop to a desired or desirable state.

Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.  
*Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, II. 4. 99.

Come not, sir,  
Until I send, for I have something else  
To *ripen* for your good, you must not know 't.  
*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, II. 3.

The magistrates should (as far as might be) *ripen* their consultations beforehand, that their vote in public might bear (as the voice of God).

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

He did not *ripen* his plans, and in the rapidity of his work he was too easily contented with helping himself from the novels or the histories from which he took his plays to the scenes in the order in which he found them.

The Century, XXXVIII. 823.

3. To make fit or ready for use.

They [pottery-clays] are worked by shallow pits, and are *ripened*, ground, and washed, as the other clays.

Spens' Encyc. Manuf., I. 640.

**ripeness** (rip'nes), *n.* [*< ME. \*ripnes, < AS. ripnes, ripmys, < ripe, ripe: see ripe.*] The state of being ripe, in any sense.

In man, the *ripeness* of strength of the body and mind cometh much about an age.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 16.

Thou gav'st that *ripeness* which so soon began,  
And ceased so soon, he ne'er was boy nor man.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 257.

When love is grown  
To *ripeness*, that on which it throve  
Falls off, and love is left alone.

Tennyson, To J. S.

**rip-fishing** (rip'fish'ing), *n.* See *fishing*.

**Rip!** For words so beginning, see *Rhipi-*.

**ripicolous** (ri-pik'ō-lūs), *a.* [*< L. ripa, a bank, + colere, inhabit.*] In *zool.*, riparian or riparious.

**ripidolite** (ri-pid'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥιπίδης (ripidēs), a fan, + λίθος (lithos), a stone.*] The commonest member of the chlorite family of minerals, occurring in monoclinic crystals with micaceous cleavage, also scaly and granular, usually of a deep-green color, rarely rose-red. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium. Also called *clinocllore*.

**ripienist** (ri-pyā'nist), *n.* [= *F. ripieniste*; as *ripieno* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who plays a ripieno part; a supplementary or assisting instrumentalist.

**ripieno** (ri-pyā'nō), *a.* and *n.* [*It., < L. re- + plenus, full: see plenty.*] *I. a.* In *music*, supplementary. Specifically, noting an instrument or a performer who assists in tutti passages, merely doubling or reinforcing the part of the leading performers.

*II. n.* Pl. *ripieni* (-nē). Such an instrument or performer. In an orchestra, all the first violins, except the leader or concert-master, are ripieni. Opposed to *principal* or *solo*.

**ripiet** (rip'i-er), *n.* See *ripper*<sup>2</sup>.

**ripiet** (rip'i-er), *n.* See *ripper*<sup>1</sup>, 3.

**ripon**, **ripon** (rip'on), *n.* [*< Ripon: see def.*] 1. A spur: so called from the excellence attributed to the spurs made at Ripon, Yorkshire, England. *Fairholt*.—2. A sword or sword-blade named from Ripon.

**riposte** (ri-pō-t'), *n.* [*< F. riposte, < It. risposta, a response, reply, < rispondere, respond: see respond.*] 1. In *fencing*, a quick, short thrust by a swordsman after parrying a lunge from his opponent: usually given without moving from the spot, before the opponent has time to recover his position or guard.

The *riposte* in its simplest form is exactly analogous to a war of words—a short, smart answer to an attack.

H. A. C. Dunn, Fencing, vi.

Hence—2. A quick, smart reply; a repartee.

**ripper**<sup>1</sup> (rip'er), *n.* [*< rip + -er*.] 1. One who or that which rips, tears, or cuts open; a ripping-tool. (a) A tool used in shaping roofing-slates. (b) An implement for ripping seams in fabrics by cutting the stitches without injury to the cloth. (c) A machine with circular knives for cutting the millboards used in the making of cloth cases or covers for books.

2. A very efficient person or thing; one who does great execution: as, he is a regular *ripper*. [*Slang.*]—3. A robber. *Halliwel* (in the form *riper*). See *rip*<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.*, 5. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ripper**<sup>2</sup> (rip'er), *n.* [Also *ripar*, *ripper*, *riper*, *< OF. \*riper* (?), *< L. riparius*, of or pertaining to the bank or coast: see *riparian* and *river*<sup>2</sup>. By some derived *< rip*<sup>2</sup>, a basket, + *-er*.] One who brings fish inland from the coast to market.

But what's the action we are for now, ha?  
Robbing a *ripper* of his fish?

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripper* that rides that way with mackerel.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, II.

Also that all *Rippers*, and other Fishers from any of the Sea-coasts, should sell their Fish in Cornhill and Cheap-side themselves, and not to Fishmongers that would buy to sell again.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 161.

**ripper**<sup>3</sup> (rip'er), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *ripper*<sup>1</sup>.] A fog-horn. Also called *tipper*. [*Newfoundland.*]

**ripping-bed** (rip'ing-bed), *n.* A machine for dividing stones by passing them on a travers-

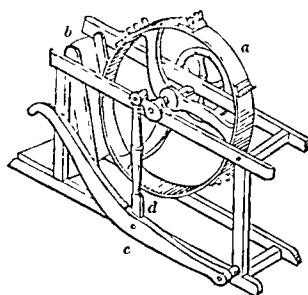
ing bed under a gang of saws. The saws have no teeth, but act by abrasion, which is facilitated by the use of sand.

**ripping-chisel** (rip'ing-chiz'el), *n.* In *wood-working*, a bent chisel used in clearing out mortises, or for ripping the old oakum out of seams which need calking.

**ripping-iron** (rip'ing-ī'ern), *n.* A hook used by calkers for tearing old oakum out of seams.

**ripping-saw** (rip'ing-sā), *n.* Same as *rip-saw*.

**ripple**<sup>1</sup> (rip'l), *n.* [*Early mod. E. or dial. also reple, riple; = D. reple = MLG. repel, LG. repel, reppel, a ripple, = OHG. rifilā, a saw, MHG. rifel, a ripple, hoe, G. rifel, a ripple (G. rifel, rüfel, a reproof, lit. a 'combing over,' is from the verb); with formative -le (-el, equiv. to -er), denoting an agent (as in ladle, stopple, beetle, etc.), and equiv. to the simple form MD. MLG. LG. reple, a ripple, from the verb represented by MD. D. repen = MLG. repen, LG. repen, repen = G. reffen, beat or ripple (flax), = Sw. repa (cf. MHG. reffen, pluck, pick, a secondary form of raffen, pluck, snatch, = E. rap<sup>2</sup>); prob. connected with rap<sup>2</sup>, but in part at least associated with rip<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Hence ripple<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules*



from flax; also, in the United States, a toothed instrument for removing the seeds from broom-corn.

**ripple**<sup>1</sup> (rip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [*< ME. ripplen, ripplen = D. repelen = MLG. repelen, LG. repeln = MHG. rifeln, G. rifeln, ripple (flax); from the noun: see ripple<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, as from the stalks of flax.

There must be . . . *rippling*, braking, wingling, and heckling of hemp.

Houell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14. (Davies, under brake.)

**ripple**<sup>2</sup> (rip'l), *v. t.* [*< ME. \*ripelen, repulen; dim. or freq. (prob. confused with ripple<sup>1</sup>): see rip<sup>1</sup>.*] To scratch or break slightly; graze.

And smote Gye with enye,  
And repulde his face and his chynne,  
And of his cheke all the skynne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 209. (Halliwell.)

A horseman's javelin, having slightly *rippled* the skin of his [jullian's] left arm, pierced within his short ribs.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 261. (Trench, Select Gloss.)

**ripple**<sup>3</sup> (rip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [*A mod. var. of rimple, wrinkle, duo appar. to confusion with rip<sup>1</sup>, ripple<sup>2</sup>: see rimple.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated by a gentle wind or by running over a stony bottom; be covered with small waves or undulations.

Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left through shady lanes along the vale of [the] Eeman, which runs . . . *rippling* over the stones.

Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769.

Thine eddy's *rippling* race  
Would blur the perfect image of his face.

D. G. Rossetti, The Stream's Secret.

2. To make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom: as, laughter *rippling* pleasantly.

Thy slender voice with *rippling* thrill  
The budding April hovers would fill.

O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

*II. trans.* 1. To fret or agitate lightly, as the surface of water; form in small waves or undulations; curl.

Anon she shook her head,  
And shower'd the *rippled* ringlets to her knee.

Tennyson, Godiva.

Like the lake, my serenity is *rippled* but not ruffled.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To mark with or as with ripples. See *ripple-mark*.

Some of the *rippled* rain-pitted beds contain amphibian foot-prints.

A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 350.

**ripple**<sup>3</sup> (rip'l), *n.* [*< ripple<sup>3</sup>, v.*] 1. The light fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; a little curling wave; an undulation.

He sees . . . a tremor pass across her frame, like a *ripple* over water.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

To watch the *rippling* ripples on the beach.

Tennyson, The Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. A sound like that of water running over a stony bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter.—*Syn.* 1. See *wave*.

**ripple**<sup>4</sup> (rip'l), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A small coppice. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ripple**<sup>5</sup> (rip'l), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A weakness in the back and loins, attended with shooting pains: a form of tabes dorsalis, the same as *Friedrich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*). [*Scotch.*]

For world's wasters, like poor cripples,  
Look blunt with poverty and *ripples*.

Ramsay, Works, I. 143. (Jamieson.)

**ripple**<sup>6</sup> (rip'l), *n.* Same as *rip<sup>1</sup>*.

**ripple-barrel** (rip'l-bar'el), *n.* *Theat.*, a drum covered with tinsel, which revolves behind a perforated drop, to produce the effect of light on water.

**ripple-grass** (rip'l-grās), *n.* [*See ripple-girce, also ripplin-grass; appar. < ripple<sup>3</sup> + grass, but cf. rib-grass.*] The rib-grass or ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. See *plantain*<sup>1</sup>.

**ripple-mark** (rip'l-märk), *n.* A wavy surface such as is often seen on sand, where it has been formed by the action of the wind, and which may have its origin in the motion of water as well as of air, or which is often a result of the combined action of the two. Examples of the former action of winds and waves may often be seen among the older sandy deposits where they happen to have been preserved by the consolidation of the material. These ripple-marks, with which are frequently associated sun-cracks and prints of rain or surf-drops, afford evidence of tidal and river action along gently sloping shores, and with markings of this kind are occasionally found traces of former life in the form of trails and tracks, as in the case of the Triassic sandstones of the Connecticut valley.

**ripple-marked** (rip'l-märkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks.

**ripler** (rip'lér), *n.* 1. One who ripples flax or hemp.

Two *riplers* sitting opposite each other, with the machine between them, work at the same time.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

2. An apparatus for rippling flax or hemp.

The best *ripler* . . . consists of a kind of comb having, set in a wooden frame, iron teeth . . . 18 inches long.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

**ripplet** (rip'let), *n.* [*< ripple<sup>3</sup> + -et.*] A small ripple.

**rippling** (rip'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of ripple<sup>3</sup>, v.*] An eddy caused by conflicting currents or tides; a tide-rip.

**rippingly** (rip'ling-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; so as to ripple: as, the stream ran *rippingly*.

**ripply** (rip'li), *a.* [*< ripple<sup>3</sup> + -y.*] Rippling; characterized by ripples. [*Rare.*]

And whatever of life hath ebbed away  
Comes flooding back with a *ripply* cheer,  
Into every bay inlet and creek and bay.

Louell, Sir Launfal, I.

**ripon**, *n.* See *ripon*.

**riprap** (rip'rap), *n.* [Usually in plural (orig. appar. sing.) *ripraps*; appar. *< Dan. rips-raps*, riffraff, rubbish, refuse, a form prob. due to the same source as *E. riffraff*: see *riffraff*.] In *engin.*: (a) Broken stones used for walls, beds, and foundations: sometimes used attributively.

After the vertical piles are driven, cobble stones, gravel, and *riprap* are put in place around them.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 261.

The shore below the landing is a line of broken, ragged, stony rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a *riprap* wall.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 120.

(b) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without any attempt at regular structural arrangement, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

**riprapped** (rip'rapt), *a.* [*< rirap + -ed.*] Formed of or strengthened with *riprap*.

The dam is made of clay, and is 720 feet long. . . . The front is *riprapped*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 167.

**ripsack** (rip'sak), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rachianectes glaucus*: so called from the manner of flensing.

**ripsack** (rip'sak), *v. i.* [*< ripsack, n.*] To pursue or capture the ripsack.

**rip-saw** (rip'sā), *n.* A hand-saw the teeth of which have more rake and less set than a cross-cut saw, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. [*U. S.*]



**ript** (ript). Another spelling of *ripped*, preterit and past participle of *rip*¹.

**riparian** (rip-ū-ā-ri-an), *a.* [*< F. ripuaire = Sp. Pg. ripuario, < ML. ripuarius*, pertaining to a shore, *< L. ripa*, shore: see *ripe*³. Cf. *riparian*.] Pertaining to or dwelling near a shore. — **Riparian Franks**, one of the great divisions of the ancient Franks: so called because they dwelt near the banks of the Rhine, in the neighborhood of Cologne.

**risala** (ris'ā-llī), *n.* [Also *ressala*, *rissala*; *< Hind. risālā*, Beng. *resālā*, a troop of horse, cavalry, also a treatise, pamphlet, *< Ar. risāla*, a mission, despatch, letter.] In the British Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

**risaldar** (ris-āl-dār'), *n.* [Also *ressaldar*; *< Hind. risāldār*, the commander of a troop of horse, *< risālā*, a troop of horse (see *risala*), + *dār*, one who holds.] The native commander of a *risala*.

**risban** (ris'ban), *n.* [Also *risband*; *< F. risban*, *< G. rissbank*, risban, *< riss*, gap, rent (*< reissen*, tear, split, draw: see *write* and *rit*), + *bank*, bank, bench: see *bank*¹.] 1. Any flat piece of ground upon which a fort is constructed for the defense of a port.—2. The fort itself.

**risberm** (ris-bérn'), *n.* [Also *risberme*; *< F. risberme*, *< G. rissberme*, *< riss*, gap, + *berme*, a narrow ledge: see *berm*.] (*< F. risban* and *berm*.) 1. A work composed of fascines, constructed at the bottom of an earth wall.—2. A sort of glacis of fascine-work used in jetties to withstand the violence of the sea.

**rise**¹ (riz), *v.*; pret. *rose*, pp. *risen*, ppr. *rising*. [*< ME. risen, rīsen* (pret. *ros*, *roos*, earlier *ras*, pl. *riscn*, *rise*, *resin*, *reson*, pp. *riscn*, *riscn*), *< AS. rīsan* (pret. *rās*, pl. *rison*, pp. *riscn*), *rise*, = *OS. rīsan* = *OFries. rīsa*, *rise*, = *D. rīzen*, *rise* or *fall*, = *MLG. Lf. rīsen* = *OHG. rīsan*, *MIHG. rīsen*, *rise* or *fall*, = *lecl. rīsa* = *Goth. rīsan* (pret. *\*rais*, pp. *risans*), in comp. *urrisen* (= *AS. arisan*, *E. arise*); orig. expressive of vertical motion either up or down, but in *E.* confined to upward motion. The *OHG. rīsan*, *MIHG. G. rīsen* (= *Sw. rīsa* = *Dan. rīse*), travel, is from the noun, *OHG. rīsa*, *MIHG. rīse*, a setting out, expedition, journey, *G. rīse* (= *Sw. rīsa* = *Dan. rīse*), a journey, *< OHG. rīsan*, *MIHG. rīsen*, *rise*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; move upward; ascend; mount up: as, a bird *rises* in the air; a fog *rises* from the river; the mercury *rises* in the thermometer (or, as commonly expressed, the thermometer *rises*).

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on, . . .  
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.  
*Shak*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 100.

In happier fields a *risen* town I see,  
Greater than what e'er was, or is, or e'er shall be.  
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, l. 653.

Dark and voluminous the vapors *rise*  
And hang their horrors in the neighboring skies.  
*Corpus*, Herodotus.

The falconer is fright'ning the fowls to make them *rise*,  
and the hawk is in the act of seizing upon one of them.  
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 2.

2. Specifically, to change from a lying, sitting, or kneeling posture to a standing one; stand up; assume an upright position: as, to *rise* from a chair; to *rise* after a fall.

With that word they *rose* a suddenly  
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 330.

Iden, kneel down [He kneels] *Rise* up a knight.  
*Shak*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 78.

*Rise* (pret.) not the consular term, and left their places.  
So soon as thou sat'st down? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.  
Go to your banquet then, but use delight  
So as to *rise* still with an appetite.  
*Herrick*, Communion Flowers.

And all the men and women in the hall  
*Rose* when they saw the dead man *rise*, and fled.  
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

Hence (a) To bring a sitting or a session to an end, as the house *rose* at midnight.

It is then moved by some member . . . that the committee *rise*, and that the chairman or some other member make their report to the assembly.

*Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 255.

When Parliament *riseth* for the vacation the work of the circuit begins  
*Portsmouth Rec.*, N. S., XXXIX., 203.

(b) To get up from bed.

Go to bed when she list, *rise* when she list, all is as she will  
*Shak*, M. W. of W., II. 2. 124.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our coxey . . . I *rose* and carried them in to my Lord, who read them a bed.  
*Pepys*, Diary, March 25, 1660.

With early dawn Lord Marmion *rose*.

*Scott*, Marmion, l. 31.

3. To grow or stretch upward; attain an altitude or stature; stand in height: as, the tower *rises* to the height of 60 feet.

In sailing round Caprea we were entertained with many rude prospects of rocks and precipices, that *rise* in several places half a mile high in perpendicular.

*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 440.

Where Windsor-domes and pompous turrets *rise*.  
*Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 352.

She that rose the tallest of them all,  
And fairest. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4. To swell upward. Specifically—(a) To reach a higher level by increase of bulk or volume: as, the river *rises* in its bed.

He told a boding dream,  
Of rising waters, and a troubled stream.  
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, III. 481.

The old sea wall (he cried) is downe,  
The rising tide comes on apace.

*Jean Ingelow*, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

(b) To swell or puff up, as dough in the process of fermentation.

Generally in from four to five hours the [bread] sponge *rises*; fermentation has been going on, and carbonic acid steadily accumulating within the tenacious mass, till it has assumed a puffed out appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 253.

5. To slope or extend upward; have an upward direction: as, a line, a path, or a surface *rises* gradually or abruptly.

There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood  
Seems sunk. *Cooper*, Task, l. 305.

6. To appear above the horizon; move from below the horizon to above it, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation; hence, to move from an invisible to a visible position.

Whiles these penkes thus rest than *rises* the sun,  
Bredis with his beames all the brode vales.  
*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), l. 1172.

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good.  
*Mat.* v. 45.

Till the star, that *rose* at evening bright,  
Toward heaven's descent had sloped his westerling wheel.  
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 30.

*Risest* thou thus, dlm dawn, again?  
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxii.

7. To come into existence; emerge into sight; arise. (a) To become apparent; come into view; stand out; emerge, come forth; appear: as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the color *rose* on her cheeks.

There chaunst to them a dangerous accident.  
A Tigre forth out of the wood did *rise*.

*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 31.

Go to; does not my colour *rise*?

It shall *rise*; for I can force my blood  
To come and go. *Martino*, The Tawne, II. 1.

I [stake] this bowl, where wanton ivy twines, . . .  
Four figures *rising* from the work appear.

*Pope*, Spring, l. 57.

(b) To become audible.

Herods' and herodine's shouts confusedly *rise*.

*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 41.

There *rose* a noise of striking clocks.

*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, The Revival.

(c) To have a beginning; originate; spring; come into existence; be produced.

A nobler gratitude  
*Rose* in her soul for from that hour she lov'd me.

*Ortoby*, Venice Preserved, l. 1.

'Tis very rare that Tornadoes arise from thence [the sea];  
for they generally *rise* first over the Land, and that in a very  
strange manner.

*Dampier*, Voyages, II. III. 87.

Honour and shame from no condition *rise*;  
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.

*Pope*, Essay on Man, IV. 103.

The river Blackwater *rises* in the county Kerry.

*Trollope*, Castle Richmond, l.

8. To increase in force, intensity, spirit, degree, value, or the like. (a) To increase in force or intensity; become stronger: as, his anger *rises*.

He blew his home in that tide,  
Hertys *reason* on eche a syde.

*MS. Cantab.* II. II. 33, l. 61. (*Hallivell*.)

Sunday, the wynde began to *rise* in the north.

*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

His spirits *rising* as his toils increase.

*Corper*, Table Talk, l. 270.

The power of the Crown was constantly sinking, and that of the Commons constantly *rising*.

*Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(b) To increase in degree or volume, as heat or sound.

The day was raw and chilly, and the temperature *rose* very little.  
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 43.

The music . . . *rose* again, . . .

Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale  
*Tennyson*, Visions of Sin.

(c) To increase in value; become higher in price; become dearer.

Poor fellow, never joyed since the price of oats *rose*; it was the death of him.

*Shak*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 1. 14.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce.

*Locke*.

(d) To increase in amount: as, his expenses *rose* greatly.

9. To stand up in opposition; become opposed or hostile; take up arms; rebel; revolt: as, to *rise* against the government.

The commons haply *rise*, to save his life.

*Shak*, 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 240.

To hinder this proud enterprise,  
The stout and mighty Erie of Marr  
With all his men in arms did *rise*.  
*Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).  
At our heels all hell should *rise*  
With blackest insurrection.

*Milton*, P. L., II. 130.

10. To take up a higher position; increase in wealth, dignity, or power; prosper; thrive; be promoted or exalted: as, he is a *rising* man.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall.

*Shak*, M. for M., II. 1. 38.

His fortune is not made,  
You hurt a man that's *rising* in the trade.

*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, II. 35.

11. To become more forcible or impressive; increase in power, dignity, or interest: said of thought, discourse, or manner.

Dangle. The interest rather falls off in the fifth act.

*Sir Fretful*. *Rises*, I believe you mean, sir.

*Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

12. To come by chance; turn up; occur.

There chanced to the Princess hand to *rise*  
An ancient booke. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 59.

13. To arise from the grave or from the dead; be restored to life: often with *again*.

Thou ne woldest Iene thomas  
That our lord from deth *ras*.

*King Horn* (L. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Deed & lif begonne to striuen  
Whether mygt he maister there;

Lif was slayn, & *roos* a-gen.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And vpon Ester day erely our blessed Saynour come  
to hym and brought hym incte, sayenge, "James, now  
ete, for I am *rysyn*." *Sir R. Glynforde*, Ydygrynage, p. 33.

Awake, ye faithful! throw your grave-clothes by,  
He whom ye seek is *risen*, bids ye *rise*.

*Jones Very*, Poems, p. 77.

14. Of sound, to ascend in pitch; pass from a lower to a higher tone.

Miss Abercrombie had a soft voice with melancholy cadences; her tones had no *rising* inflections; all her sentences died away.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 243.

15. In *mining*, to excavate upward: the opposite of *sink*. Thus, a level may be connected with one above it by either sinking from the upper level to the lower one, or by *rising* from the lower to the upper.

16. To come to the surface or to the baited hook, as a whale or a game-fish.

Where they have so much choice, you may easily imagine they will not be so eager and forward to *rise* at a bait.

*Cotton*, In Walton's Angler, II. 263.

17. *Milit.*, to be promoted; go up in rank.—

The certain *rises*. See *certain*.—To have the gorge *rise*. See *gorge*.—To *rise* from the ranks, to win a commission, after serving in the ranks as a private soldier or a non-commissioned officer.—To *rise* to the fly. See *fly*².

—To *rise* to the occasion, or to the emergency, to feel, speak, or act as an emergency demands; show one's self equal to a difficult task or to mastering a dilemma.

"I should have walked over there every day, on the chance of seeing your pretty face!" answered the Dandy, *rising*, as he flattered himself, to the occasion.

*White Metcalf*, White Rose, I. vi.

= *Syn. Arise, Rise*. See *arise*.

II. *trans.* 1. To ascend; mount; climb.

The carriage that took them to the station was *rising* a little hill the top of which would shut off the sight of the Priory. *R. G. White*, Fate of Mansfield Humphreys, viii.

2. In *angling*, to cause or induce to rise, as a fish.

Some men, having once *risen* a fish, are tempted to frog the water in which he is with fly after fly.

*Quarterly Rec.*, CXXVI. 349.

3. *Naut.*, to cause, by approaching, to rise into view above the horizon. Compare *raise*¹, 11.

She was heading S. E., and we were heading S. S. W., and consequently before I quitted the deck we had *risen* her hull.

*W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

**rise**¹ (riz), *n.* [First in mod. E.; *< rise*¹, *v.*] 1.

The act of rising; ascent: as, the *rise* of vapor in the air; the *rise* of water in a river; the *rise* of mercury in a barometer.

The steed along the drawbridge flies,  
Just as it trembled on the *rise*.

*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 15.

2. Elevation; degree of ascent: as, the *rise* of a hill or a road.

The approach to the house was by a gentle *rise* and through an avenue of noble trees.

*Mark Lemon*, Walt for the End, I. 20.

3. Any place elevated above the common level; a rising ground: as, a *rise* of land.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery *rise*,  
One sitting on a crimson scarf unroll'd.

*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

Laramie Jack led slightly, riding straight towards a tall branchless tree on the crest of the *rise* up which they were racing.

*The Century*, XXXIX. 627.

4. Spring; source; origin; beginning: as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain.

He observes very well that musical instruments took their first rise from the notes of birds and other melodious animals. Addison, *The Cat-Call*.

The Stories that Apparitions have been seen often than once in the same Place have no Doubt been the Rise and Spring of the walking Places of Spirits.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 109.

It is true that genius takes its rise out of the mountains of rectitude. Emerson, *Conduct of Life*.

5. Appearance above the horizon: as, the rise of the sun or a star.

From the rise to set  
Sweats in the eye of Phœbus, and all night  
Sleeps in Elysium. Shaks., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 289.

Long Isaac proposed waiting until midnight for moon-rise, as it was already dark, and there was no track beyond Lippajarvi. B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 118.

6. Increase; advance: said of price: as, a rise in (the price of) stocks or wheat.

Eighteen bob a-week, and a rise if he behaved himself. Dickens, *Pickwick*, liii.

7. Elevation in rank, reputation, wealth, or importance; mental or moral elevation.

Wrinkled benches often talk'd of him  
Approvingly, and prophesied his rise. Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

8. Increase of sound; swell.

His mind  
... borne perhaps upon the rise  
And long roll of the Hexameter. Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

9. Height to which one can rise mentally or spiritually; elevation possible to thought or feeling.

These were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit. South.

10. In *sporting*, the distance from the score-line to the traps in glass-ball- or pigeon-shooting matches.—11. In *arch.*, the perpendicular height of an arch in the clear, from the level of impost to the crown. See *arch*<sup>1</sup>, 2.—12. In *music*: (a) Increase of sound or force in a tone. (b) Ascent in pitch; passage from a lower to a higher tone.—13. In *coal-mining*, the inclination of strata considered from below upward. Thus, a seam of coal is said to be worked "to the rise" when it is followed upward on its inclination.—14. In *mining*, an excavation begun from below and carried upward, as in connecting one level with another, or in proving the ground above a level. Also called *rising*.—15. In *carp.*, the height of a step in a flight of stairs.—16. The action of a game-fish in coming to the surface to take the hook.

If you can attain to angle with one hair, you shall have more rise, and catch more fish. J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 102.

Rise of strata, in *geol.* See *dip*, n., 4 (a).—To get or take a rise out of (a person), to take the conceit out of a person, or to render him ridiculous. [Colloq. or slang.]

Possibly taking a rise out of his worship the Corregidor, as a repeating echo of Don Quixote.

De Quincey, *Spanish Nun*.

To give rise. See *give*<sup>1</sup>.

rise<sup>2</sup> (rîz), n. [Also *rice*, Sc. *reice*; < ME. *ris*, *rys*, < AS. *hrîs*, a twig, branch, = D. *rijs* = OHG. *hris*, *ris*, MHG. *ris*, G. *reis* = Icel. *hris* = Sw. Dan. *ris*, a twig, branch, rod.] 1. A branch of a tree; a twig.

And therupon he hadde a gay sarplys,  
As whitt as is the blowme upon the ryse. Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 123.

Anone he lokyd hym besyde,  
And say syxty lades on pallerays ryde,  
Gentyl and gay as bryd on ryse. MS. Ashmole 61, 15th Cent. (Halliwell.)

Among Lydgate's cries are enumerated "Strawberries ripe and cherries in the rise"; the rise being a twig to which the cherries were tied, as at present. Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 10.

2. A small bush.

"It was that deevil's buckie, Callum Beg," said Alick; "I saw him whisk away through among the reises."

Scott, *Waverley*, lviii.

rise-bush (rîz'bûsh), n. [*< rise*<sup>2</sup> + *bush*<sup>1</sup>.] A fagot; brushwood.

The streets were barricaded up with chaines, harrowes, and waggons of bavinis or rise-bushes. Relation of Action before Cyrenecester (1642), p. 4. (Davies.)

rise-dike (rîz'dîk), n. [*< rise*<sup>2</sup> + *dike*.] A hedge made of boughs and brushwood. Halliwell.

risel, n. A support for a climbing or running vine.

The blankest, barest wall in the world is good enough for ivy to cling to. . . . But the healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a risel. D. Christie Murray, *The Weaker Vessel*, xxxvi.

risen (rîz'n). 1. Past participle of *rise*<sup>1</sup>.—2f. An obsolete preterit plural of *rise*<sup>1</sup>.

riser (rîz'ér), n. One who or that which rises. Specifically—(a) One who leaves his bed: generally with a qualifying word.

Th' early riser with the rosy hands,  
Active Aurora. Chapman, *Odyssey*, xii. 4.

Such picturesque objects . . . as were familiar to an early riser.

Sir E. Brydges, Note on Milton's *L'Allegro*, l. 67.

(b) One who revolts; a rebel or rioter.

The noyse that was telde of zow, that ze schuld a be on of the capetayus of the ryseres in Nortfolk. Paston Letters, I. 86.

(c) In *angling*, a fish considered with reference to its manner of rising.

All the fish, to whichever class of risers they might belong. Three in Norway, p. 123.

(d) In *founding*: (1) An opening in a molding-flask into which the molten metal rises as the flask is filled; a head. It is well known that, to obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high riser is necessary; which also means a high gate, and consequent waste of labor and material. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 83.

(2) Same as *feed-head*, 2. (c) The vertical face of a stair-step. Also *raiser* and *lift*.

The risers of these stairs . . . are all richly ornamented, being divided generally into two panels by figures of dwarfs, and framed by foliated borders.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

(f) pl. In *printing*, blocks of wood or metal upon which electrotype plates are mounted to raise them to the height of type. [Eng.]

rise-wood (rîz'wûd), n. [*< rise*<sup>2</sup> + *wood*<sup>1</sup>.] Small wood cut for hedging. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

rish<sup>1</sup> (rîsh'), n. and v. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*<sup>1</sup>.

rish<sup>2</sup>, n. [Origin obscure.] A sickle. Nominal MS. (Halliwell.)

rishi (rîsh'i), n. [Skt. *rishi*; derivation unknown.] In *Skt. myth.*, an inspired sage or poet; the author of a Vedic hymn.—The seven rishis, the stars of the Great Bear.

risibility (rîz-i-bil'i-tî), n.; pl. *risibilities* (-tiz).

[= F. *risibilité* = Sp. *risibilidad* = Pg. *risibilidade* = It. *risibilità*, < LL. as if *\*risibilita*(t)-s, < *risibilis*, risible: see *risible*.] 1. The property of being risible; disposition to laugh.

To be religious is, therefore, more adequate to his character than either pious society, *risibility*, without which he were no reasonable creature, but a mere brute, the very worst of the kind. Ecclyn, *True Religion*, I. 260.

Her too obvious disposition to *risibility*. Scott, *Guy Maunseling*, xx.

2. pl. The faculty of laughing; a sense of the ludicrous. Also *risibles*.

risible (rîz-i-bl), a. and n. [*< OF. (and F.) risible* = Sp. *risible* = Pg. *risível* = It. *risibile*, laughable, < LL. *risibilis*, that can laugh, < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*, *radicule*.] I. a. 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world; laughing is our business, as it, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth of nothing else. Government of the Tongue.

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter; ridiculous.

For a terse point, a happy surprise, or a *risible* quibble, there is no man in this town can match little Laconic. Foote, *An Occasional Prelude*.

A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free. Johnson, Pref. to Dictionary.

The denunciations of Leicester . . . would seem almost *risible*, were it not that the capricious wrath of the all-powerful favorite was often sufficient to blast the character . . . of honest men. Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 270, note.

3. Of or pertaining to laughter; exerted to produce laughter: as, the *risible* faculty.

The obstreperous peals of broad-mouthed laughter of the Dutch negroes at Communipaw, who, like most other negroes, are famous for their *risible* powers. Irving, *Kufkerbocker*, p. 93.

II. n. pl. Same as *risibilities*. See *risibility*, 2. [Jocular.]

Something in his tone stirred the *risibles* of the convention, and loud laughter saluted the Illinoisan. The Century, XXXVIII. 285.

risibleness (rîz-i-bl-nēs), n. Same as *risibility*. Bailey, 1727.

risibly (rîz-i-blî), adv. In a risible manner; laughably.

risilabialis (rî-sî-lâ-bî-â'lis), n.; pl. *risilabiales* (-lêz). [NL., < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh, + *labium*, lip; see *labial*.] Same as *risorius*.

rising (rîz'ing), v. [*< ME. risinge, rýsunge*; verbal n. of *rise*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The act of one who or that which rises.

Men that are in hopes and in the way of rising keep in the Channel. Schlen, *Table-Talk*, p. 96.

A Saxon nobleman and his falconer, with their hawks, upon the bank of a river, waiting for the rising of the game. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 88.

Specifically—(a) The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In astronomy the sun or a planet is said to rise when the upper limb appears in the horizon; and in calculating the time allowance must be made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. Primitive astronomers defined the seasons by means of the risings and settings of certain stars relatively to the sun. These, called by Kepler "poetical risings and settings," are the acronychal, cosmical, and heliacal (see these words).

We alone of all animals have known the risings, settings, and courses of the stars. Derham, *Astrotheology*, viii. 3.

(b) The act of arising from the dead, or of coming to life again; resurrection.

Questioning one with another what the rising from the dead should mean. Mark ix. 10.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,  
And of the rising from the dead. Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

(c) A hostile demonstration of people opposed to the government; a revolt; an insurrection; sedition: as, to call out troops to quell a rising.

There was a rising now in Kent, my Lord of Norwich being at the head of them. Ecclyn, *Diary*, May 30, 1648.

In 1536, even a great religious movement like the Pilgrimage of Grace sinks into a local and provincial rising, an abortive tumult. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 253.

The futile risings, the cruel reprisals, the heroic deaths, kept alive among the people the belief in the cause of Italy. E. Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 63.

2. That which rises; a prominence, elevation, or swelling; specifically, a tumor on the body, as a boil or a wen. [Now colloq. or dialectal.]

When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh a rising, a scab, or bright spot, and it be in the skin of his flesh like the plague of leprosy, then he shall be brought unto Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests. Lev. xiii. 2.

On each foot there are five flat horny risings, which seem to be the extremities of the toes. Goldsmith, *Hist. of Earth* (ed. 1790), IV. 254. (Jodrell.)

3. In *mining*, same as *rise*<sup>1</sup>, 14.—4. A giving way in an upward direction from pressure exerted from beneath.

The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a *rising* of the haunches; and to avoid this it might be necessary, where large domes were attempted, to adopt a form more nearly conical than that used at Mycenæ. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 236.

5. That which is used to make dough rise, as yeast or leaven. See *salt-rising*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barme, alias yeast, alias sizing, alias rising. Lyly, *Mother Bomble*, ii. 1.

So strong is it [alkali] that the earth when wet rises like bread under yeast. It taints the water everywhere, and sometimes so strongly that bread mixed with it needs no other rising. S. Bowles, *Our New West*, xiv.

6. In *bread-making*, the quantity of dough set to rise at one time.—7. A defect sometimes occurring in casting crucible steel, which is said to "boil" in the mold after teeming, producing a honeycomb structure of the metal.

The rising of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide. The Ironmonger, quoted in Science, IV. 331.

8. A water-swelling: said of ova by fish-culturists.—9. *Naut.*, the thick planking laid fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear; also, the narrow strake inside a boat just under the thwart.

The rising of the sun, in *Script.*, the place where the sun appears to rise; the extreme eastern limit of the world; the orient.

From the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles. Mal. i. 11.

rising (rîz'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *rise*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. Increasing in possessions, importance, power, or distinction: as, a rising town; a rising man.

Feign what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,  
Some rising genius sins up to my song. Pope, *Epilogue to Satires*, ii. 9.

2. Growing; advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life: as, the rising generation.—3. Growing so as to be near some specified or indicated amount: used loosely in an awkward quasi-adverbial construction: (a) reaching an amount greater than that specified: sometimes with *of*: as, rising three years old; rising of a thousand men were killed; the colt is rising of two this grass [U. S.]; (b) reaching an amount which is at least that specified and may be greater: as, a horse rising fourteen hands; (c) approaching but not yet reaching the specified amount: as, a colt rising two years old [Eng.].

A house is never perfectly furnished for enjoyment unless there is a child in it rising three years old, and a kitten rising three weeks.

Southey, quoted in Allibone's Dict. of Quots., p. 102.

Rising butt. See *butt*<sup>2</sup>.—Rising hinge. See *hinge*.—Rising line, an incurved line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer drafts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.—Rising timbers, or rising floors, the floor-timbers in the forward and after parts of a ship.

rising-anvil (rîz'ing-an'vil), n. In *sheet-metal working*, a double-beak iron.

**rising-lark** (ri'zing-lark), *n.* The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rising-line** (ri'zing-lin), *n.* An elliptical line drawn upon the sheer-plan to determine the sweep of the floor-heads throughout the ship's length. *Hamersly, Naval Encyc.*

**rising-main** (ri'zing-mān), *n.* In a mine, the column of pumps through which water is lifted or forced to the surface or adit: usually made of cast-iron pipes joined together.

**rising-rod** (ri'zing-rod), *n.* A rod operating the valves in a Cornish pumping-engine.

**rising-seat** (ri'zing-sēt), *n.* In a Friends' meeting-house, one of a series of three or four seats, each raised a little above the one before it, and all facing the body of the congregation. These seats are usually occupied by ministers and elders. They are often collectively called "the gallery." Also *facing-seat, high seat*.

In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the tuneful exhortations of the *rising seat* he thus held forth.

*M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 28.*

**rising-square** (ri'zing-skwār), *n.* In *ship-building*, a square upon which is marked the height of the rising-line above the keel. [Eng.]

**rising-wood** (ri'zing-wūd), *n.* In *ship-building*, timber placed under the flooring when the extremities of a vessel are very fine and extend beyond the cant-body.

**risk**<sup>1</sup> (risk), *n.* [Formerly also *risque*; < OF. *risque*, F. *risque* = Pr. *rezegue* = Sp. *riesgo* = Pg. *risco* = It. *risico* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *risiko*), formerly also *risga*, dial. *resga* (ML. *risigus*, *riscus*), risk, hazard, peril, danger; perhaps orig. Sp. < Sp. *risco*, a steep, abrupt rock, = Pg. *risco*, a rock, crag (cf. It. *risega*, f. a jutting out) (hence the verb, Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriescar*, venture into danger (pp. *arriesgado*, bold, forward), = It. *arrieschiarsi*, risk (pp. *arrieschiato*, hazardous); from the verb represented by It. *reseguire*, *riseguire*, cut off, = Pr. *rezega*, cut off, = Pg. *riscar*, erase, < L. *resicare*, cut off, < *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut; see *seant*.] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to mischance or harm; venture: as, at the *risk* of one's life; at the *risk* of contagion. Common in the phrase *to run a (the) risk*, to incur hazard; take the chance of failure or disaster.

If you had not performed the Yow, what *Risque* had you run?

*N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 3.*

If he [the Arab] had left me, I should have run a great *risque* of being strip, for people came to the gate before it was open.

*Poeche, Description of the East, II. I. 7.*

Where there is *risk*, there may be loss.

*Stern, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.*

Indulging their passions in defiance of divine laws, and at the *risk* of awful penalties. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng. v. 1.*

2. In *com.*: (a) The hazard of loss of ship, goods, or other property. (b) The degree of hazard or danger upon which the premiums of insurance are calculated.

It would take a great many years to determine tornado *risks* with sufficient accuracy to estimate the amount of premium needed; but we can make a comparison with the *risks* and losses by fire and thus arrive at an approximate solution of the question. *Science, XVI. 10.*

(c) Hence, by extension, insurance obligation: as, our company has no *risks* in that city. = Syn. 1. *Exposure, venture, risk, hazard, jeopardy, peril.* The first four words are in the order of strength. They imply voluntary action more often than *danger*, etc. (see *danger*): as, he ran a great *risk*, it was a bold *venture*, involving the exposure of his health and the hazard of his fortunes. They generally imply also that the chances are unfavorable rather than favorable. *Exposure* is, literally, a putting out, as into a dangerous place, the word is generally followed by that to which one is exposed, as, *exposure* to attack.

**risk**<sup>1</sup> (risk), *v. t.* [Formerly *risque*; < OF. (and F.) *risquer*, risk; cf. Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriescar*, venture into danger, = Pg. *arriescar* = It. *arrieschiare*, run a risk; from the noun: see *risk*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To hazard; expose to the chance of injury or loss.

There is little credit among the Turks, and it is very rare they trust one another to negotiate any business by bills, or *risque* their money in the hands of any one.

*Poeche, Description of the East I. 30.*

This one fallen amongst them, who could make

The rich man *risk* his life for honour's sake.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 235.*

2. To venture upon; take the chances of: as, to *risk* a surgical operation.

The other [party] must then *risque* an amercement.

*Sir W. Jones, Dissertations and Miscell. Pieces, p. 388.*

Nor had Emma Christos forces enough to *risk* a battle with an officer of the known experience of Al Christos.

*Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 335.*

= Syn. 1. To peril, jeopard, stake. See *risk*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*

**risk**<sup>2</sup> (risk), *n.* Same as *reck*: and *risp*<sup>3</sup>. [Scotch.]

**risker** (ris'kér), *n.* One who risks, ventures, or hazards.

Hither came to observe and smoke  
What courses other *riskers* took;  
And to the utmost do his best  
To save himself, and hang the rest.

*S. Butler, Hudibras, III. il. 418.*

**riskful** (risk'fūl), *a.* [*risk*<sup>1</sup> + *-ful*.] Full of risk or danger; hazardous; risky. [Rare.]

At the first glance such an attempt to reverse the relationship between population and railways appears a *riskful* undertaking. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 55.*

**risky** (ris'ki), *a.* [*risk*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] 1. Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous: as, a very *risky* business.

No young lady in Miss Verinder's position could manage such a *risky* matter as that by herself.

*W. Collins, Moonstone, I. 20.*

2. Running a risk; venturesome; bold; audacious.

I am no mortal, if the *risky* devils haven't swam down upon the very pitch, and, as bad luck would have it, they have hit the head of the island.

*Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, vii.*

In spite of all his *risky* passages and all his tender expressions, Gallani wrote for posthumous publication, to the terror of Madame d'Ephray, who had made him her confidant.

*Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 350.*

**risoluto** (rī-zō-lō'tō), *a.* [It., = E. *resolute*.] In music, with resolution or firmness.

**risorial** (rī-sō-ri'al), *a.* [*rī-sō-rius*, laughing (< L. *risor*, laughter, mocker, < *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter, or effecting the act of laughing; exciting risibility; risible: as, the *risorial* muscle.

**risorius** (rī-sō-ri-us), *n.*; pl. *risorii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*) *risorial*.] The laughing-muscle, some transverse fibers of the platysma that are inserted into the angle of the mouth: more fully called *risorius Santorini*. Also *risilabialis*.

**risp**<sup>1</sup> (risp), *v. t.* [Also *resp*; < Icel. *rispa*, scratch. (f. *rasp*, *r.*] 1. To rasp; file.—2. To rub or grate (hard bodies, as the teeth) together. [Scotch in both uses.]

**risp**<sup>1</sup> (risp), *n.* [*risp*<sup>1</sup>, *r.* Cf. *rasp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A rasp. [Scotch.]

**risp**<sup>2</sup> (risp), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *risc*<sup>2</sup>; cf. *risp*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. A bush or branch; a twig. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The green stalks collectively of growing peas or potatoes. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**risp**<sup>3</sup> (risp), *n.* [Var. of *risc*<sup>2</sup>, *reck*.] Coarse grass that grows on marshy ground.

The hay-rope . . . was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes.

*Blackwood's Mag., XIV. 100.*

**risposta** (ris-pos'ti), *n.* [It., < *rispondere*, respond: see *respond*, *response*.] In contrapuntal music, same as *answer*.

**risquet**, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete spelling of *risk*<sup>1</sup>.

**Rissa** (ris'ā), *n.* [NL. (Lench's MSS., Stephens, in Shaw's "General Zoology," 1825).] A genus of *Laridæ*, having the hind toe rudimentary or very small; the kittiwakes. There are at least two species, *R. tridactyla*, the common kittiwake of the arctic and North Atlantic oceans, and the very different red-legged kittiwake, *R. brevirostris*, of the North Pacific. See *cut* under *kittiwake*. Also called *Gavia*.

**risset**. An obsolete past participle of *risc*<sup>1</sup>.

**Rissoa** (ris'ō-ā), *n.* [NL., after *Risso*, a naturalist of Nice.] A genus of small shells, typical of the family *Rissoiæ*. Also *Rissoia*.

**Rissoella** (ris-ō-el'i), *n.* [NL., < *Risso* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods. Also called *Jeffreyana*.

**Rissoellidæ** (ris-ō-el'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoella* + *-idæ*.] A family of teneioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoella*. Also called *Jeffreyiudæ*.

**rissoïd** (ris'ōid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or related to the *Rissoiæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Rissoiæ*.

**Rissoiæ** (rī-sō-i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of teneioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoa*. The animal has long tentacles with the eyes external at their base, and the central tooth multispinate and with basal denticles; the shell is turbinate or turreted, with an oval or semilunate aperture, and the operculum is corneous and paucispinal. The species are phytophagous and abound in seaweed.

**rissole** (ris'ōl), *n.* [*rissolle*, F. dial. *risole*, *rezole*, a rissole, formerly *rissole*, "a Jews ear, or mushroom that's fashioned like a demi-circle, and grows cleaving to trees; also a small and delicate minced pie, made of that fashion" (Cotgrave); cf. *rissole*, brownness from frying; < *rissole*, fry brown, F. dial. *roussoler* = It. *rosolare*, fry, roast; origin uncertain.] In *cookery*, an entrée consisting of meat or fish compounded with bread-crumbs and yolk of eggs, all wrapped in a fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

**rist** (rist), *v.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal pret-erit of *risc*<sup>1</sup>.—2. Third person singular present indicative of *risc*<sup>1</sup> (contracted from *riseth*). *Chaucer*.

**ristet**, *n.* and *r.* A Middle English form of *rest*<sup>1</sup>. **ristori** (ris-tō'ri), *n.* [So named from Madame *Ristori*, an Italian tragic actress.] A loose open jacket for women, usually of silk or some rather thick material.

**risus** (rī'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *risus*, laughter, < *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*.] A laugh, or the act of laughing; a grin.—*Risus sardonius* or *caninus*, a spasmodic grin seen in tetanus.

**rit**<sup>1</sup> (rit), *v. t.* or *i.* [*ME. ritte, ritten* (pret. *ritte*), tear, break, split (*to-ritten*, tear apart), < D. *ritten*, tear, = OHG. *rizzōn*, *rizzōn*, MHG. *G. ritzēn*, tear, wound, lacerate; a secondary verb, akin to AS. *writan*, E. *write*: see *write*.] 1. To tear; break; rend; strike.

Young Johnstone had a nut-brown sword, . . . And he *ritted* it through the young Col'nel, That word he ne'er spake mair.

*Young Johnstone* (Child's Ballads, II. 292).

2. To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; rip; scratch; cut. [Scotch.]

**rit**<sup>1</sup> (rit), *n.* [*rit*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A slight incision made in the ground, as with a spade; a scratch made on a board, etc. [Scotch.]

Ye seart the land with a bit thing ye ca' a pleugh—ye might as weel give it a *rit* with the teeth of a redding-kame.

*Scott, Pirate, xv.*

**rit**<sup>2</sup> (rit), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *ret*<sup>1</sup>.] To dry (hemp or flax). *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rit**<sup>3</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of the third person singular present indicative of *ride* (contracted from *rideth*). *Chaucer*.

**ritardando** (rī-tār-dān'dō), *a.* [*It. ritardando*, pp. of *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] In music, becoming gradually slower; diminishing in speed: same as *rallentando* and (usually) *ritenuto* (but see the latter). Abbreviated *rit.* and *ritard*.

**ritardo** (rī-tār'dō), *a.* [It., < *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Same as *ritardando*.

**ritch** (rich), *n.* The Syrian bear, *Ursus syriacus*.

**rite** (rit), *n.* [= F. *rit*, *rite* = Sp. Pg. It. *rito*, < L. *ritus*, a custom, esp. religious custom; cf. Skt. *rit*, a going, way, usage, < √ *ri*, flow, let flow.] 1. A formal act or series of acts of religious or other solemn service, performed according to a manner regularly established by law, precept, or custom.

Every Church hath Authority to appoint and change Ceremonies and Ecclesiastical *Rites*, so they be to Edification. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 328.*

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,

He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas.

*Dryden, Æneid, vii. 7.*

2. The manner or form prescribed for such an act; a ceremonial. Hence—3. Any ceremony or due observance.

Time goes on crutches till love have all his *rites*.

*Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 373.*

How shall I

Pass, where in pines Carnavian cheeses lie;

Cheese, that the table's closing rites denies,

And bids me with th' unwilling chaplain rise?

*Gay, Trivia, II. 255.*

**Ambrosian rite**, the Ambrosian office and liturgy.—**Congregation of Rites**. See *congregation*, 6 (a).—**Mozarabic rite**. See *Mozarabic* = Syn. *Form*, *Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

**ritely** (rit'li), *adv.* [*rite* + *-ly*.] With all due rites; in accordance with the ritual; in due form.

After the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed.

*Jer. Taylor, Real Presence. (Latham.)*

**ritenuto** (rī-te-nū'tō), *a.* [*It. ritenuto*, pp. of *ritenere*, retain: see *retain*, *re-*, *tenable*.] In music, at a slower tempo or pace. *Ritenuto* sometimes has the same sense as *rallentando* and *ritardando*, but is used more exactly to mark an abrupt instead of a gradual change of speed. Also *ritenendo*, *ritenente*. Abbreviated *riten*.

**rit**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *rithe*<sup>1</sup>.

**rit**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* An awkward Middle English spelling of *right*. *Chaucer*.

**rithe**<sup>1</sup> (rit̥h), *n.* [Formerly also *ryth*; < ME. *rithe*, < AS. *rit̥h*, *rithe*, a stream (*ed-rit̥h*, a stream of water; *water-rithe*, water-stream), also *rit̥hig*, a stream, = North Fries. *ride*, *rie*, the bed of a stream, = OLG. *rit̥h*, a stream (used in proper names).] A stream; a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rithe**<sup>2</sup> (rit̥h), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *risc*<sup>2</sup>.] A stalk of the potato. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rither**<sup>1</sup> (rit'ēr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rudder*<sup>1</sup>.

He jumpeth and courseth this way and that way, as a man rowing without a mark, or a ship fleeing without a rither. *Sp. Jewell, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 126.*

**rither**<sup>2</sup> (rit'ēr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rother*<sup>2</sup>.

**ritling** (rit'ling), *n.* Same as *reckling*.

**ritornelle, ritornello** (rē-tōr-nel', rē-tōr-nel'lo), *n.* [= *F. ritournelle*, < *It. ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, a return, a refrain: see *return*<sup>1</sup>.] In music, an instrumental prelude, interlude, or refrain belonging to a vocal work, like a song, aria, or chorus; also, one of the tutti passages in an instrumental concerto. Also formerly called a *symphony*.

**ritratto** (ri-irāt'ō), *n.* [It.: see *retrait*.] A picture.

Let not this *ritratto* of a large landscape be thought tridding *Roger North, Examen, p. 251. (Davies.)*

**ritter** (rit'ēr), *n.* [*G. ritter*, a rider, knight: see *ridr*.] A knight.

Your Duke's old father  
Met with th' assailants, and their grove of *ritters*  
Repulsed so fiercely. *Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, II. 1.*

The *Ritter's* colour went and came.

*Campbell, The Ritter Bann.*

**Ritteric** (rit'ēr-ik), *a.* [*G. Ritter* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or named after Dr. J. W.

**Ritter** (1776-1810).—*Ritteric* rays, the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.

**Ritter-Vall law.** The statement of the centrifugal progress of an initial increase followed by loss of irritability in the distal part of a divided nerve.

**rittingerite** (rit'ing-ēr-it), *n.* [*G. Rittinger*, the name of an Austrian mining official, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A rare mineral occurring in small tabular monoclinic crystals of a nearly black color. It contains arsenic, sulphur, selenium, and silver, but its exact composition is not known.

**Rittinger's side-blow percussion-table.** See *juggling-table*.

**ritt-master** (rit'mās'tēr), *n.* [*G. rittmeister*, a captain of cavalry, < *ritt*, a riding, + *meister*, master: see *master*<sup>1</sup>.] A captain of cavalry.

Duke Hamilton was only *Ritt-master* Hamilton, as the General used to call him; . . . Linlithgow was Colonel Livingstone. *Watson, I. 271. (Jamieson.)*

"If I understand you, Captain Dalgetty—I think that rank corresponds with your foreign title of *ritt-master* —" "The same grade precisely," answered Dalgetty. *Scott, Legend of Montrose, II.*

**rittock** (rit'ok), *n.* The common term or sea-swallow. Also *rippock*. [Orkney.]

**ritual** (rit'ū-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. ritual*, *F. rituel* = *Sp. Pg. ritual* = *It. rituale* = *D. ritueel* = *G. Sw. Dan. ritual*, < *L. ritualis*, relating to rites (LL. neut. pl. *ritalia*, rites), < *ritus*, a rite: see *rite*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing a rite or rites.

The first Religion that ever was reduced to exact Rules and *ritual* Observances was that of the Hebrews. *Howell, Letters, II. 8.*

The *ritual year*

Of England's Church. *Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, III. 19.*

*II. n. 1.* A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the ritual is an office-book containing the offices to be used by a priest in administering the sacraments (baptism, marriage, penance, extreme unction, communion out of mass), together with the offices for the visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, benedictions, etc. The corresponding book in the medieval church in England was called the *manual*.

*2. (a)* A prescribed manner of performing religious worship or other devotional service in any given ecclesiastical or other organization.

Bishop Hugh de Nonant . . . enlarged the body of statutes which he found in his church for the government of its chapter and the regulation of its services and *ritual*. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 7.*

*(b)* The external form prescribed for religious or other devotional services.

And come, whatever loves to weep,  
And hear the *ritual* of the dead. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xviii.*

*3.* Any ceremonial form or custom of procedure.

False are our Words, and fickle is our Mind;  
Nor in Love's *Ritual* can we ever find  
Vows made to last, or Promises to bind. *Prior, Henry and Emma.*

**Ambrosian ritual.** See *Ambrosian*<sup>2</sup>.

**ritualism** (rit'ū-āl-izm), *n.* [= *F. ritualisme*; as *ritual* + *-ism*.] *1.* A system of public worship which consists in forms regularly established by law, precept, or custom, as distinguished from that which is largely extemporaneous and therefore variable and left to the judgment of the conductor of the worship.

The typical illustration of *ritualism*, and that to which it naturally reverts for its model, was the medieval cathedral, with its supposed reenactment of the great tragedy of the Cross, amid all the esthetic influences of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and eloquence. *The Century, XXXI. 80.*

*2.* Observance of prescribed forms in religious worship or in reverence of anything.

The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty *ritualism*. *Lovell, Study Windows, p. 280.*

*3.* Specifically—*(a)* The science of ritual; the systematic study of liturgical rites. *(b)* An observance of ritual in public worship founded upon a high estimate of the value of symbolism and a belief in the practical importance of established rites, and particularly in the efficacy of sacraments, as having been divinely appointed to be channels of spiritual grace to those who use them; more especially, the principles and practices of those Anglicans who are called *Ritualists*.

**ritualist** (rit'ū-āl-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. ritualiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. ritualista*; as *ritual* + *-ist*.] *I. n. 1.* One versed in or devoted to ritual; a specialist in the systematic study of liturgical rites and ceremonies; especially, a writer upon this subject.—*2.* One who advocates or practises distinctive sacramental and symbolic ritual, especially that inherited or revived from ancient usage; specifically [*cap.*], one of that branch of the High-church party in the Anglican Church which has revived the ritual authoritatively in use in the second year of King Edward VI. (see *ornaments rubric*, under *ornament*). The ritualistic movement is an extension of the Anglo-Catholic revival. (See *revival*.) The points especially insisted on by the Ritualists are the eastward position (declared legal in England), and the use of vestments, lights, wafer-bread, and the mixed chalice, to which some add that of incense.

*II. a.* Ritualistic.

**ritualistic** (rit'ū-āl-ist-ik), *a.* [*< ritualist* + *-ic*.]

*1.* Pertaining or according to ritual.—*2.* Adhering to rituals: often used to designate a devotion to external forms and symbols as of great importance in religious worship. Hence —*3.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the party called *Ritualists* in the Anglican Church. See *ritualist*, *2.*

**ritually** (rit'ū-āl-i), *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by or with a ritual.

Whereto in some parts of this kingdom is joined also the solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor. *Selden, Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion, IX. 417.*

We can no ways better, or more solemnly and *ritually*, give glory to the holy Trinity than by being baptized. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.*

**riva** (ri'vā), *n.* [*< Icel. rifa*, a rift, cleft, fissure (*bjarg-rifa*, cleft in a mountain): see *rive*<sup>1</sup>.] A rift or cleft. [Orkney and Shetland.]

He proceeded towards a *riva*, or cleft in a rock, containing a path, called Erick's steps. *Scott, Pirate, vii.*

**rivage**<sup>1</sup> (riv'āj), *n.* [*< F. rivage*, *OF. rivaige*, *rivage* = *Pr. Cat. ribatge* = *It. rivaggio*, < *ML. ripaticum* (also, after Rom., *rivaticus*, *ribaticus*), shore, < *L. ripa*, shore, bank: see *rive*<sup>3</sup>, *river*<sup>2</sup>.] *1.* A bank, shore, or coast.

And sir Gawain made serche all the *ryvages*, and take shippes and assembled a grette navie. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 378.*

You stand upon the *ryvage*, and behold  
A city on the inconstant billows danc'ing. *Shak., Hen. V., III. (cho.).*

From the green *ryvage* many a fall  
Of diamond rillels musical. *Tennyson, Arabian Nights.*

*2.* A toll formerly paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels.

**rivage**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*ME. ryvage*; an aphetic form of, or an error for, *arrivage*. Cf. *rive*<sup>5</sup>.] Same as *arrivage*.

He . . . prively toke a *ryvage* [var. *arryvage*] in the centre of Cartage. *Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 223.*

**rivailet**, *n.* [*ME. < OF. \*rivaille*, < *L. ripa*, bank: see *rivage*<sup>1</sup>.] A harbor.

And they in sothe comen to the *ryvaille*  
At Suncourt, an havene of gret renown. *MS. Digby 230. (Halliwell.)*

**rival** (ri'val), *n.* and *a.* [*OF. (and F.) rival*, a rival, competitor, = *Sp. Pg. rival* = *It. rivale* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. rival*, a rival, competitor, < *L. rivalis*, a rival in love, orig., in the pl. *rivales*, one who uses the same brook as another, prop. adj. *rivalis*, belonging to a brook, < *rius*, a brook, stream: see *rivulet*.] *I. n. 1.* One having a common right or privilege

with another; an associate; an alternating partner or companion in duty.

Well, good night;  
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,  
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 12.*

*2.* One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which only one can possess; a competitor: as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

Oh, love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,  
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign. *Dryden.*

My lovers are at the feet of my *rivals*. *Steele, Spectator, No. 300.*

*3.* One who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor; an antagonist: as, two *rivals* in eloquence.

You both are *rivals*, and love *Hermia*;  
And now both *rivals* to mock *Helena*. *Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 156.*

= *Syn. 2* and *3*. See *emulation*.

*II. a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority: as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Even *rival* wits did Voiture's death deplore. *Pope, To Miss Blount.*

I do not recommend German reviews as models for English ones; too often they seem to me to be written by *rival* competitors in the same field with the author. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 58.*

**rival** (ri'val), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rivalled* or *rivalled*, ppr. *rivaling* or *rivalling*. [*< rival*, *n.*]

*I. trans. 1.* To stand in competition with; seek to gain something in opposition to: as, to *rival* one in love.—*2.* To strive to equal or excel; emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course. *Dryden, Æneid, VI. 798.*

But would you sing, and *rival* Orpheus' strain,  
The wondering forests soon should dance again. *Pope, Summer, I. 81.*

*II. intrans.* To be a competitor; act as a rival. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My lord of Burgundy,  
We first address towards you, who with this king  
Hath *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shak., Lear, I. 1. 194.*

There was one giant on the staff (a man with some talent, when he chose to use it) with whom I very early perceived it was in vain to *rival*. *R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 124.*

**rivaless** (ri'vāl-es), *n.* [*< rival* + *-ess*.] A female rival. [Rare.]

Oh, my happy *rivaless*! if you tear from me my husband,  
he is in his own disposal, and I cannot help it. *Richardson, Pamela, IV. 153. (Davies.)*

**rival-hating** (ri'vāl-hā'ting), *a.* Hating any competitor; jealous.

*Rival-hating* envy. *Shak., Rich. II., I. 3. 131.*

**rivality** (ri'vāl'i-ti), *n.* [*F. rivalité* = *Sp. rivalidad* = *Pg. rivalidade* = *It. rivalità* = *G. rivalität*, < *L. rivalita* (-*tis*), rivalryship, < *rivalis*, rival: see *rival*.] *1.* Association; equality; co-partnership.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*, would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Shak., A. and C., III. 6. 8.*

*2.* Rivalry. [Rare.]

No check in his *rivality*, since her virtues  
Are so renown'd, and he of all dimes hated. *Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, II. 1.*

Some, though a comparatively small space must still be made for the fact of commercial *rivality*. *J. S. Mill.*

**rivalize** (ri'vāl-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rivalized*, ppr. *rivalizing*. [= *F. rivaliser* = *Sp. Pg. rivalizar*; as *rival* + *-ize*.] To enter into rivalry; contend; compete. [Rare.]

Declaring himself a partisan of General Jackson, to *rivalize* with Mr. Calhoun for the Vice-Presidency. *John Quincy Adams, Diary, 1828.*

**rivalry** (ri'vāl-ri), *n.*; pl. *rivalries* (-riz). [*< rival* + *-ry*.] The act of rivaling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing: as, *rivalry* in love; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation: as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

And now commenced a tremendous *rivalry* between these two doughty commanders—striving to outstrip and outswell each other, like a couple of belligerent turkey-cocks. *Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 322.*

= *Syn. Competition*, etc. See *emulation*.

**rivalship** (ri'vāl-ship), *n.* [*< rival* + *-ship*.] The state or character of a rival; competition; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

*Rivalships* have grown languid, animosities tame, inert, and inexcitable. *Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, II.*

**rivayet**, *v. i.* [ME., appar. < OF. *\*riveier*, hawk by the bank of a river, < *rive*, bank: see *rive*<sup>2</sup>, *rivee*, *river*<sup>2</sup>.] To hawk.

I salte never *ryvaye*, ne rachies un-cowpylle,  
At roo ne rayne dere that rynnies apponne erthe.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), l. 4000.

**rive**<sup>1</sup> (riv), *v.*; pret. *rived*, pp. *rived* or *riven*, ppr. *riying*. [*<* ME. *riuen*, *ryuen* (pret. *rof*, *roof*, *raf*, *ref*, pp. *riuen*, *riuen*, *reuen*), < Icel. *rifa* (pret. *rif*, pp. *rifinn*), *rive*, = Sw. *rifra* = Dan. *rive*, scratch, tear, = D. *rijven* = MLG. *riuen*, grate, rake, = OHG. *riban*, MHG. *riben*, G. *reiben*, rub, grate (but the OHG. form may be for *\*wriban* = D. *wrijven* = MLG. *wriben*, LG. *wriben*, rub). Hardly allied to Gr. *ipeinai*, throw or dash down, tear down, or *ipeken*, tear, break, rend, *rive*, = Skt. *√ rikh*, scratch. Hence *rive*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, *rife*<sup>1</sup>, and ult. *rivel*, *rifle*<sup>2</sup>, and perhaps *ribald*. Cf. *rip*<sup>1</sup>, *ripple*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *trans.* 1. To split; cleave; rend asunder by force: as, to *rive* timber for rails, etc., with wedges; the oak is *riven*.

And [he] lifte vp the serpentis skyn, and *rof* hym thorough the body with the swerde. *Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), III. 619.

But it would have made your heart right sair . . .  
To see the bridgroom *rive* his hair.  
*The Cruel Brother* (Child's Ballads, II. 256).

The scolding winds  
Have *rived* the knotty oaks.  
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 6.

2. *trans.* To cause to pierce; thrust.

This swerde thurgh thyh heite shal I *ryve*.  
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1793.

3. *trans.* To pierce; stab.

She *rof* [var. *roof*] hirselven to the herte.  
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 373.

But Guyon drove so furious and fell  
That seemed both shield and plate it would have *ri'd*.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. l. 6.

4. To explode; discharge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament  
To *ric* their dangerous artillery  
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., iv. 2. 29.

=Syn. 1. See *rend*<sup>1</sup>.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be split or rent asunder; fall apart.

Nought allone the sonne was miike.  
But howe your vail *raffe* in your kirke.  
That witte I wolde. *York Plays*, p. 101.  
The soul and body *rive* not more in parting  
Than greatness going off.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13. 5.

There is such extreame colde in those parts that stones  
and trees doe euen *rive* asunder in regarde thereof.  
*Halluyt's Voyages*, I. 111.

The captain, . . . seeing Tullian . . . floundering in the  
bog, used these words of insult "Sutor Watt ye cannot  
see your boots, the heels *rise* and the seams *rive*."  
*Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 1, note.

**rive**<sup>1</sup> (riv), *n.* [= Icel. *rifa*, a cleft, fissure; from the verb. Cf. *riua*.] 1. A place torn; a rent; a tear. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. That which is torn, as with the teeth.

Our horses got nothing but a *rive* o' heather.  
*Hogg*, Perils of Man, II. 216. (*Jamieson*.)

**rive**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME., < MD. *ryte* (= MHG. *riec*), a rake, < *rijven*, scrape, scratch: see *rive*<sup>1</sup>.] A rake. *Nominate MS.* (*Halluyt*.)

**rive**<sup>3</sup> (riv), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rife*<sup>1</sup>.

**rive**<sup>4</sup> (riv), *n.* [ME. *rive*, < OF. *rive*, < L. *ripa*, a bank of a stream, rarely the shore of the sea; of doubtful origin. Cf. Gr. *ῥιπα*, a broken cliff, scar, a steep edge or bank, < *ῥιπα*, tear down. From the L. *ripa* are also ult. E. *rippe*<sup>3</sup>, *rive*<sup>5</sup>, *arrive*, *rivage*<sup>1</sup>, etc. See *river*<sup>2</sup>.] Bank; shore.

Now bringeth me atte *rive*  
Schip and other thung.  
*Sir Tristrem*, p. 34. (*Jamieson*.)

**rive**<sup>5</sup> (riv), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *riuen*, aphetic form of *arrive*, arrive: see *arrive*. Cf. OF. *river*, follow the edge or border of a stream, road, or wood, < *rive*, bank, edge: see *rive*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To land; arrive.

That iche, lef and dere,  
On londe am *rived* here.  
*MS. Laud.* 105, f. 220. (*Halluyt*.)

2. To go; travel.

Then they *rived* east and they *rived* west  
In many a strange country.  
*King Arthur and the King of Cornwall* (Child's Ballads, I. (233)).

**rivel** (riv'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveled* or *ri-elled*, ppr. *rieling* or *rieling*. [*<* ME. *riuelen*, a freq. form, < AS. *\*rifian*, wrinkle, in pp. *ge-rifod* (in Sommer also erroneously *\*geriflod*, *\*gerifled*), wrinkled; prob. connected with *rive*: see *rive*<sup>1</sup> and cf. *rifle*<sup>2</sup>.] To wrinkle; corrugate; shrink: as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers.

He lefte vp his heed, that was lothly and *rivelid*, and  
looked on high to hym with oon eye open and a-nother clos,  
. . . grennyng with his teth as a man that loked a-gein  
the sonne. *Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), II. 202.

I'll give thee tackling made of *rivelled* gold,  
Wound on the banks of odoriferous trees.  
*Marlowe and Nashe*, Dido, III. 1. 115.

Griefe, that sucks veines drie,  
*Rivels* the skinnie, casts ashes in mens faces.  
*Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, II. 3.

Ev'ry worm industriously weaves  
And winds his web about the *rivel'd* leaves.  
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 596.

**rivel**<sup>1</sup> (riv'el), *n.* [*<* ME. *rivel*; < *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle. *Wyclif*, Job xvi. 8; *Isidore*.

**riveling**<sup>1</sup> (riv'el-ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *rieling*; verbal *n.* of *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle.

To ghyne the chyrche glorious to hymself that it hadde  
no wem ne *ryueling* or any such thing. *Wyclif*, Eph. v. 27.

**riveling**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Also *reveling*, and dial. *rieling*; OS. *revelyn*, etc.; < ME. *rieling*, *reviling* (< AF. *revlings*), < AS. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe.] 1. A rough kind of shoe or sandal of rawhide, formerly worn in Scotland.

Sum es left na thing  
Boutie his riven *rieling*.  
*Wright*, Political Songs, p. 307. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A Scotchman. [Contemptuous.]

Rugh-fute *reviling*, now kindels thi care,  
Here-bag with thi boote, thi biging es bare.  
*Wright*, Polit. Poems and Songs, I. 62.

**riven** (riv'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rive*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Split; rent or burst asunder.

The well-stack'd pile of *riuen* logs and roots.  
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 444.

**river**<sup>1</sup> (m'vēr), *n.* [*<* *riuel* + *-er*.] One who rives or splits.

An honest block *river*, with his beetle, heartily calling.  
*J. Lehard*, Obs. on Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 23. (*Latham*.)

**river**<sup>2</sup> (riv'ēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *river*, *rivere* (= D. *river*, *river*, = MHG. *river*, brook, *riviere*, *river*, *river*, district), < OF. *riviere*, F. *rivière*, a river, stream, = Pr. *ribiera*, *ribayra*, shore, bank, plain, river, = Sp. *ribra*, shore, strand, sea-coast, = Pg. *ribeira*, a meadow near the bank of a river (*ribeira*, a brook), = It. *rivera*, the sea-shore, a bank, also a river, < ML. *ripa-ria*, a sea-shore or river-bank, a river, fem. of L. *riparius*, of or belonging to a bank, < *ripa*, a bank of a stream (rarely the coast of the sea); see *rive*<sup>3</sup>. The word *river* is not connected with the word *riuel*.] 1. A considerable body of water flowing with a perceptible current in a certain definite course or channel, and usually without cessation during the entire year. Some watercourses, however, are called *river*s although their beds may be almost, or even entirely, dry during more or less of the year. As water must find its way downward, under the influence of gravity, wherever the opportunity is offered, most rivers reach the ocean, which is the lowest attainable level, either independently or by uniting with some other stream, but this process of joining and becoming merged in another river may be repeated several times before the main stream is finally reached. As a general rule, the river which heads furthest from the sea, or which has the longest course, retains its name, while the affluents entering it lose their identity when merged in the larger stream. There are various exceptions to this, one of the most remarkable of which is the Mississippi, which retains that name to its mouth, although the affluent called the Missouri is much longer than the Mississippi and somewhat larger at the junction. Asia, North America, and South America have "closed basins," or regions in which the surplus water does not find its way to the sea, for the reason that there evaporation is in excess of precipitation, so that the water cannot accumulate to a height sufficient to allow it to run over at the lowest point in the edge of the basin, and thus reach the sea. The water carried by rivers is rain or melted snow, a part of which runs on the surface to the nearest *riuel* while the rain is falling, or immediately after it has fallen, while a larger part consists of that rain-water which, falling upon a permeable material, such as sand and gravel, sinks beneath the surface for a certain distance, and then makes its way to the nearest available river, more or less slowly according to the permeability of the superficial material, the extent to which it is saturated with water, and the nature and position of the impervious beds, as of clay or crystalline rocks which may underlie it. Were the surface everywhere entirely impervious, the rainfall would be carried at once to the nearest rivers, and disastrous freshets would be the rule rather than the exception in regions of large rainfall. It is a matter of great importance that many of the largest rivers head in high mountain regions, where the precipitation is chiefly or entirely in the form of snow, which can melt only gradually, so that disastrous floods are thus prevented, while the winter's precipitation in many regions is stored away for summer's use, extensive tracts being thus made available for habitation which otherwise would be deserts. The size of a river depends chiefly on the orographical features and the amount of rainfall of the region through which it flows. Thus, the Amazon is the largest river in the world because the peculiar topography of South America causes the drainage of a vast region (over two million square miles) to converge toward one central line, and because throughout the whole course of that river and its branches there is a region of very large rainfall. The Orinoco, although draining an area less than

one fifth of that of the Amazon, is navigable for fully 1,000 miles, and is, when full, over three miles wide at 560 miles from its mouth, because it drains a region of extraordinarily large precipitation. The Missouri-Mississippi, on the other hand, although draining an area nearly as large as that of the Amazon, is very much inferior to that river in volume at its mouth, because it flows for a considerable part of its course through a region where the precipitation is very small, while it is not extraordinarily large in any part of the Mississippi basin. The area drained by any river is called its *basin*; but this term is not generally used except with reference to a river of considerable size, and then includes the main river and all its affluents. The edge of a river-basin is the watershed, in the United States frequently called the *divide*, and this may be a mountain-range or an entirely inconspicuous elevation of the surface. Thus, for a part of the distance, the divide between the Mississippi basin and that of the Great Lakes is quite imperceptible topographically. Exceptionally some large rivers (as the Amazon and Orinoco) inosculate with each other.

The *river* Rhine, it is well known,  
Doth wash your city of Cologne.  
*Coleridge*, Cologne.

In speaking of *river*s, Americans commonly put the name before the word *river*, thus: Connecticut *river*, Charles *river*, Merrimack *river*; whereas the English would place the name after it, and say, the *river* Charles, &c. And when English writers copy from our geographers, they commonly make this alteration, as will be seen by referring to any of the English Gazettes. *Pickering*, Vocab.

2. In *law*, a stream of flowing water, of greater magnitude than a *riuel* or brook. It may be public, or it may be private property; it may arise from streams, or constitute the outlet of a lake; it may be known by the appellation of *river* or by some other name — these particulars not being material to its legal character as a river. *Bishop*.

3. A large stream; copious flow; abundance: as, *river*s of oil.

*Rivers* of blood I see, and hills of slain,  
An Iliad rising out of one campaign.  
*Addison*, The Campaign.

Flash, ye cities, in *river*s of fire!  
*Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

**River and Harbor Bill**, an appropriation bill generally passed in recent years by the United States Congress, for the improvement of navigable waters, the development of streams, etc., alleged to be suitable for navigation. In 1882, and again in 1896, such a bill was vetoed by the President on account of its extravagance, but it was passed over the veto. The amount appropriated increased from less than \$4,000,000 in 1870 to about \$25,000,000 in 1891; the average for the six years ending June 30, 1890, was \$16,700,000. *River Brethren*, a denomination of Baptists in the United States, which arose during the Revolution, and derived its origin from the Mennonites. It recognizes three orders of clergy, rejects infant baptism, and baptizes adults by a threefold immersion. Its other church ordinances are the communion, feet-washing, and the love-feast. — To set the *river* on fire. See *fire*.

**riverain** (riv'ēr-ān), *a.* [*<* F. *riverain*, pertaining to or dwelling on the banks of a river, < *river*, a river: see *river*<sup>2</sup>.] Riparian.

Turkish authorities do not attempt to run their steamers up and down throughout the year, but content themselves with a few trips between Belas and Hilla while the river remains in flood from April to August, with the political object of controlling the *riverain* tribes rather than for purposes of commerce. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 671.

98 per cent. of the entries in the tables were correct within 8 inches of actual heights at open coast stations, and 69 per cent. at *riverain* stations. *Nature*, XLI. 140.

**river-bass** (riv'ēr-bās), *n.* Any bass of the genus *Micropterus*.

**river-bed** (riv'ēr-bed), *n.* The channel in which a river flows.

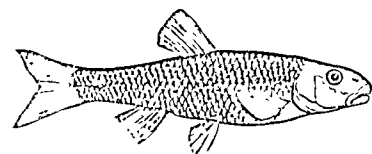
**river-birch** (riv'ēr-bērēch), *n.* A moderate-sized tree, *Betula nigra*, common southward in the eastern half of the United States, growing chiefly along streams. Its wood is used in the manufacture of furniture, wooden ware, etc. Also *red birch*.

**river-bottom** (riv'ēr-bot'um), *n.* The alluvial land along the margin of a river. See *bottom*, 3. [U. S.]

**river-bullhead** (riv'ēr-bul'hed), *n.* The mill-er's-thumb, *Cottus* or *Uranidea gobio*.

**river-carp** (riv'ēr-kārp), *n.* The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, as living in rivers: distinguished from *pond-carp*.

**river-chub** (riv'ēr-čub), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, the hornyhead or jerker, *Ceratiichthys biguttatus*, widely distributed and abundant in the



River-chub (*Ceratiichthys biguttatus*).

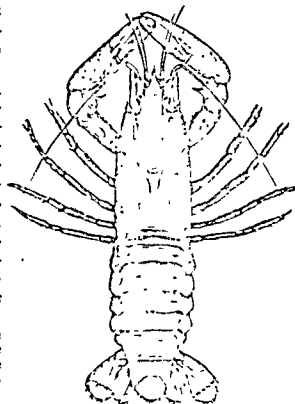
United States, attaining a length of from 6 to 9 inches. There are numerous fishes of the same genus which share the name.



**river-crab** (riv'ér-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of the family *Thelphusidae*, inhabiting rivers and lakes. It has a quadrate carapace and very short antennae. *Thelphusa depressa* is a river-crab of southern Europe, much esteemed for food. It is often found figured on ancient Greek coins. See cut under *Thelphusa*.

**river-craft** (riv'ér-kräft), *n.* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and are not designed to go to sea.

**river-crawfish** (riv'ér-krä'-fish), *n.* A fluviatile long-tailed crustacean, as *Astacus fluvialilis* and related forms; a crawfish proper—of either of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*. Such crawfish common in the United States are of the latter genus, as *C. affinis*. See *crawfish*, and cuts under *Astacidae* and *Astacus*.



River-crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

**river-dolphin** (riv'ér-dol'fin), *n.* A Gangetic dolphin; any member of the *Platanistidae*. See cut under *Platanista*.

**river-dragon** (riv'ér-drag'on), *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the King of Egypt, in allusion to Ezek. xxix. 3.

With ten wounds  
The river-dragon lamed at length submits  
To let his sojourners depart. Milton, P. L., xli. 191.

**river-driver** (riv'ér-dri'vër), *n.* In lumbering, a man who drives logs down streams, and prevents their lodging on shoals or being otherwise detained in their passage. [Local, U. S.]

**river-duck** (riv'ér-duk), *n.* A fresh-water duck; any member of the subfamily *Anatinae*; distinguished from *sea-duck*. See cuts under *Chauleasmus*, mallard, teal, and widgeon.

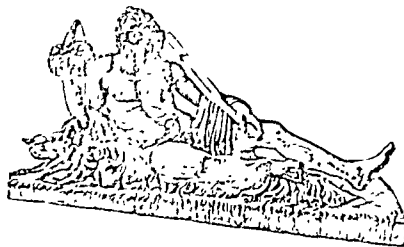
**riveret** (riv'ér-et), *n.* [*<* OF. *riverette* (cf. equiv. *riveret*), dim. of *river*, a river; see *river*².] A small river; a rivulet.

How Arden of her Rills and Riverets doth dispose.  
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 237.

May not he justly disdain that the least riveret should be drained another way? Jer. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 77.

**river-flat** (riv'ér-flat), *n.* The alluvial plain adjacent to a river; bottom; interval; interval. [New Eng.]

**river-god** (riv'ér-god), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity: in



River-god.—Tiberis, the River Tiber, in the Louvre Museum

art generally represented as a reclining figure, often with an urn from which water flows, and other distinguishing attributes.

**riverhead** (riv'ér-hed), *n.* The spring or source of a river.

In earth it first excessive saltness spends,  
Then to our springs and riverheads ascends.  
Dryden, Misc. (ed. 1695), li. 102. (Jodrell.)

**river-hog** (riv'ér-nog), *n.* 1. The capibara.—2. An African swine of the genus *Potamochoerus*; a bush hog. *P. penicillatus* is known as the red river-hog. See cut under *Potamochoerus*.

**riverhood** (riv'ér-hüd), *n.* [*<* *river*² + *-hood*.] The state of being a river. [Rare.]

Useful riverhood. Hugh Miller. (Imp. Dict.)

**river-horse** (riv'ér-hôrs), *n.* [Tr. L. *hippopotamus*, Gr. ἵππος ποταμός: see *hippopotamus*.] The hippopotamus.

The river-horse, and scaly crocodile.  
Milton, P. L., vii. 474.

**riverine** (riv'ér-in), *a.* [*<* *river*² + *-ine*¹. Cf. *riverain*.] Of or pertaining to a river; resembling a river in any way.

Timbuktu, . . . 9 miles north of its [Moassina's] riverine port Kabara, on the left bank of the Niger.  
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 391.

His face . . . deeply rutted here and there with expressive valleys and riverine lines of wrinkle.  
E. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xiii.

**riverish** (riv'ér-ish), *a.* [*<* *river*² + *-ish*¹.] River-ery.

Easier ways are made by which the zealous philosophers may win near this riverish Ida, this mountain of contemplation.  
Dr. John Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

**river-jack** (riv'ér-jak), *n.* 1. The common water-snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*.—2. A venomous African serpent, *Crothalia nasicornis*.

**river-lamprey** (riv'ér-lam'pri), *n.* A fresh-water lamprey, *Ammocetes fluviatilis*, and others of the same genus.

**river-limpet** (riv'ér-lim'pet), *n.* A fluviatile gastropod of the genus *Lucylus*.

**riverling** (riv'ér-ling), *n.* [*<* *river*² + *-ling*¹.] A little river; a stream. [Rare.]

Of him she also holds her Silver Springs,  
And all her hidden Crystal Riverlings.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

**river-man** (riv'ér-man), *n.* One who frequents a river and picks up a livelihood about it, as by dragging for sunken goods.

The oil floated into the Thames, and offered a rich booty to a number of the river-men, who were busy all day scooping it into their crazy old boats from the surface of the water.  
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 82.

**river-meadow** (riv'ér-med'ō), *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

**river-mussel** (riv'ér-mus'el), *n.* A fresh-water mussel; a unio; one of the *Unionidae*, of several different genera. See cut under *Anodonta*.

**river-otter** (riv'ér-ot'ér), *n.* The common European otter, *Lutra vulgaris*; a land-otter: in distinction from *sea-otter*.

**river-perch** (riv'ér-pérch), *n.* A Californian surf-fish, *Hysteroacarpus traski*; one of the embiotocids, which, contrary to the rule in this family, is found in fresh waters.

**river-pie** (riv'ér-pi), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Ireland.]

**river-plain** (riv'ér-plān), *n.* A plain by a river.

**river-shrew** (riv'ér-shrō), *n.* An African aquatic insectivorous animal, the only representative of the genus *Potamochoerus* and family *Potamochoeridae*. See these words.

**riverside** (riv'ér-sid), *n.* The bank of a river: often used attributively.

This animal therefore seldom ventures from the riverside. Goldsmith, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 296. (Jodrell.)

A poor man, living in a small, muddy, riverside house.  
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, vi.

**river-smelt** (riv'ér-smelt), *n.* The gudgeon. Day. [Local, Eng.]

**river-snail** (riv'ér-snāl), *n.* A fresh-water gastropod of the family *Ficariidae* or *Paludinidae*; a pond-snail.

**river-swallow** (riv'ér-swol'ō), *n.* The sand-swallow or sand-martin, *Otella* or *Chicola riparia*. [Local, British.]

**river-terrace** (riv'ér-ter'ās), *n.* In geol. See *terrace*.

**river-tortoise** (riv'ér-tôr'tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Trionychidae*; a snapping-turtle; a soft-shelled turtle; any fresh-water chelonian.

**river-turtle** (riv'ér-tér'tl), *n.* Same as *river-tortoise*.

**river-wall** (riv'ér-wāl), *n.* In hydraul. engin., a wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks, or overflow of the adjacent land, or to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

**river-water** (riv'ér-wā'tér), *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

**river-weed** (riv'ér-wēd), *n.* See *Podostemon*.

**river-weight** (riv'ér-wā't), *n.* The weight set upon a fish by guess; the estimated weight, which is apt to exceed the actual weight. [Colloq.]

**river-wolf** (riv'ér-wūlf), *n.* The nutria, or Brazilian otter; translating *lobo da rio*. See cut under *coypou*.

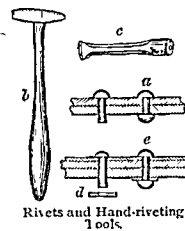
**river** (riv'ér-i), *a.* [*<* *river*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadowy pride  
Are branch'd with riverine veins, meander-like that glide.  
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 91.

2. Abounding in rivers: as, a riverine district.  
A riverine country. Drayton.

[Rare in both senses.]  
**Rivesaltes** (rīv'salt), *n.* [*<* *Rivesaltes*, a town in southern France.] A sweet wine made from Muscat grapes in the neighborhood of Perpignan in France.

**rivet** (riv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryvet*, *rovet*; *<* OF. *rivet*, *rivet*, a rivet, also the welt of a shoe; *<* *river*, clench, rivet, tack in (bedclothes), F. *river*, clench, rivet; cf. Sc. dial. *riv*, clench (Aberdeen), *sow* coarsely (Shetland), *<* Icel. *rifa*, tack together, stitch together (Skeat). Cf. *rivet*¹, v.] A short metallic malleable pin or bolt passing through a hole and so fastened as to keep



Rivets and Hand-riveting tools.  
a, round-headed rivets, one riveted and the other inserted ready for riveting; c, round-headed rivet, with washer d under the riveted end; e, riveting-hammer; f, chisel, for trimming off the ends of rivets before riveting.

pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought-iron, copper, or of any other malleable material, formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two or more pieces of

metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Large rivets are usually hammered or closed up (riveted) when they are in a heated state, so as to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers, tanks, etc., are made. Small rivets are frequently riveted cold. Instead of being closed by hammering, rivets are now often riveted by means of powerful machinery, which makes better joints than can be made by hand, and executes the work far more quickly. In some kinds of metal-work, as armor, the metal pin is movable in a slot, allowing one of the plates of metal to slide over the other for a certain distance. Compare *Almain-rivet*.

The armourers, accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers closing rivets up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation.  
Shak., I Hen. V., iv. (cho.)

**rivet**¹ (riv'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveted* or *rivelled*, ppr. *riveting* or *rivetting*. [Early mod. E. *ryvet*, *rovet*, *<* late ME. *revet*, *revett*; prob. (like Pg. *rebitare* = It. *ribadire*, clench, rivet, appar. from the F.) from an unrecorded OF. *\*riveter* (equiv. to *river*), clench, rivet, *<* *river*, a rivet: see *river*¹, n.] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets: as, to rivet two pieces of iron.

Riding further past an armourer's,  
Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,  
Sat riveting a helmet on his knee. Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To clench: as, to rivet a pin or bolt.—3. Figuratively, to fasten firmly; make firm, strong, or immovable: as, to rivet friendship.  
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face.  
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 90.

If a man . . . takes pains to vitiate his mind with lewd principles, . . . he may at last root and rivet them so fast till scarce any application whatsoever is able to loosen them.  
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

Her elbows were rivetted to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her.  
Swift, Tatler, No. 5.

**rivet**² (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bearded wheat. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

White wheat or else red, red rivet or white,  
Far passeth all other, for land that is light.  
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 16.

**rivet**³ (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The roe of a fish. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**rivet-clipper** (riv'et-klip'ér), *n.* A tool for cutting off, before swaging, the ends of rivets which are too long.

**rivet-cutter** (riv'et-kut'ér), *n.* A tool with powerful jaws for cutting off the stub-ends of bolts or rivets.

**riveter** (riv'et-ér), *n.* One who or that which rivets.

**rivet-hearth** (riv'et-härth), *n.* A light, portable furnace fitted with a blower, which is worked by hand, and has a fireplace arranged for heating rivets. Also *riveting-forge*.

**riveting**, **rivetting** (riv'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rivet*¹, v.] 1. The act or method of joining with rivets.—2. Rivets taken collectively.

**riveting-bur** (riv'et-ing-bér), *n.* A washer upon which a rivet-head is swaged down: sometimes used with small rivets.

**riveting-forge** (riv'et-ing-förj), *n.* A portable forge used in heating rivets.

**riveting-hammer** (riv'et-ing-ham'ér), *n.* A hammer with a long head, flat face, and narrow peen, used for swaging down rivets. See cuts under *hammer* and *peen*.

**riveting-machine** (riv'et-ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A power-machine for forcing hot rivets into position in metal-work and heading them. Such machines consist essentially of a die and anvil; and in typical forms of the machine the work to be riveted is supported over the anvil, the hot rivet is put in place in the hole, its end resting in a die-socket in the anvil, and the horizontal die advances, squeezes the rivet into place, and shapes both heads at the same time. Riveting-machines are made in a great variety of forms for both light and heavy work. In some the anvil and die are both movable and are operated by hydraulic power. Some recent machines are portable, and are suspended by chains from a crane, so that the machine can be brought to the work instead of carrying the work to the machine. A recent American machine employs an anvil and a riveting-hammer operated by compressed air and delivering a series of rapid blows instead of a direct pressure, and thus more nearly copies hand-work. Riveting-machines are sometimes called by special names, as the *girder riveter*, *keel riveter*, etc.

**riveting-plates** (riv'et-ing-pläts), *n. pl.* In *gun.*, small square pieces of iron on gun-carriages, through which bolts pass, the heads being riveted down upon them.

**riveting-set** (riv'et-ing-set), *n.* A hollow-faced punch for swaging rivet-heads. The concavity is made of the shape which it is desired to give to the head of the rivet.

**rivet-joint** (riv'et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by a rivet or by rivets.

**rivet-knob** (riv'et-nob), *n.* A form of swaging-tool used for closing down the heads of rivets.

**rivet-machine** (riv'et-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for making rivets from rod-iron; a rivet-making machine. It is essentially a form of nail-machine, cutting off the piece from the rod, stamping the head to shape, and finishing the rivets in quick succession.

**rivetting**, *n.* See *riveting*.

**rivière** (rè-viär'), *n.* [F., a river (*une rivière de diamants*, a string of diamonds): see *river*.] A necklace of precious stones, especially diamonds; particularly, such a piece of jewelry consisting of more than one string.

**Rivina** (ri-vi'ni), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after A. Q. Rivinus: see *Rivinian*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Phytolaccaceae*, the pokeweed family, type of the tribe *Rivineae*. It is characterized by a globose and compressed fleshy fruit, and by flowers with a calyx of four small equal segments, four stamens, a short curved style, and capitate stigma. The five enumerated species are reducible perhaps to one, *R. trevis*, a native of tropical and subtropical America, extending into Texas and Florida, introduced in Asia and some African islands. It is an erect smooth or hairy herb with shrubby base, 6 or 8 feet high, or in some forms much smaller, producing many two-forked and two-furrowed branches. It bears alternate slender-petioled thin ovate leaves, and slender pendulous racemes of small reddish-white flowers, followed by red pea-like berries. In the West Indies it is called *hoop-withe*. The smaller variety, *humilis*, is known as *blood-berry*, also as *rouge-berry* or *rouge-plant*, from a use made of its fruit before it becomes dry. Both plants, especially the latter, are somewhat cultivated for ornament.

**Rivineae** (ri-vin'è-è), *n. pl.* [NL. (K. A. Agardh, 1825), < *Rivina* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Phytolaccaceae*, characterized by a four- or five-parted calyx, a one-celled ovary, and an indehiscent dry or fleshy fruit, containing a single seed with two plicate-convolute seed-leaves. It includes 10 genera, mainly South American, for the chief of which see *Petiveria* and *Rivina* (the type).

**ri-ving** (ri'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rive*, *v.*] 1. The act of cleaving or separating.—2. Refuse of corn. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**ri-ving-knife** (ri'ving-nif), *n.* A tool for splitting shingles, staves, etc.: same as *frow*.

**ri-ving-machine** (ri'ving-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for splitting wood with the grain to make hoops, staves, splints, shingles, etc.

**Rivinian** (ri-vin'i-an), *a.* [< *Rivinus* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to A. Q. Rivinus (1652-1723), a German anatomist and botanist.—**Rivinian ducts**. See *ducts of Rivinus*, under *duct*.—**Rivinian or Rivini's gland**. Same as *sublingual gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Rivinian notch**. See *notch of Rivini*, under *notch*.

**ri-vot** (ri'vò), *interj.* [Of obscure origin; by some supposed to be an imitation (with parasitic *r*) of *L. eroc* (= Gr. *rioi*), a shout in the festival of Bacchus.] An exclamation in drinking-bouts.

*Rivo!* says the drunkard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 124.

*Rivo*, heer's good juice, fresh burrage, boy!

*Marston*, What you Will, v. 1.

**rivose** (ri'vòs), *a.* [< NL. *\*rivosus*, < *L. rivus*, a stream, channel, groove: see *rivulet*.] Furrowed; specifically, marked with furrows which do not run in parallel directions, but are somewhat sinuate: used especially in zoölogy.

**Rivularia** (riv-ù-lä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1797), < *L. rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] A genus of mostly fresh-water algae of the class *Cyanophyceae* and type of the order *Rivulariaceae*. The filaments are radiately arranged, agglutinated by a more or less firm mucilage, and unitedly forming hemispherical or bladderly well-defined forms; the heterocysts are basal. They occur in both running and standing fresh water—*R. fluitans*, for example, forming a blue-green scum on stagnant pools; and there are a few species in brackish or salt water.

**Rivulariaceae** (riv-ù-lä-ri-ä'sè-è), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rivularia* + *-aceae*.] An order of usually minute algae of the class *Cyanophyceae*, typified by the genus *Rivularia*. The cells of which each filament is composed form a continuous thread divided by transverse septa, and the filaments grow attached in tufts to a solid substratum, or make small green floating disks or cushions, often embedded in copious mucilage. The ordinary mode of multiplication is by means of hormogones, but quiescent resting-spores have been observed in some species.

**Rivulariæ** (riv'ù-lä-ri'è-è), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rivularia* + *-æ*.] Same as *Rivulariaceae*.

**rivulet** (riv'ù-let), *n.* [Formerly also *rivolet*; with dim. suffix *-et*, < *L. rivulus*, a small stream, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, brook, channel, gutter (> It. *rivo*, *rio* = Sp. *Pg. rio*, a river); akin to Skt. *√ ri*, run, ooze, flow. Hence (< *L. rivus*) ult. E. *derive*, *rival*, *corral*, etc. (but not *riv-er*?).] 1. A small stream or brook; a stream-let.

Some clear *rivulet* on land.

*Times's Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*

He sought them. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 420.

2. In *entom.*: (a) One of certain geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia* or *Cidaria*: a collectors' name in England. The small rivulet is *E. or C. alchemillata*; the grass-rivulet is *E. or C. abdulata*; the heath-rivulet is *E. ericetata*; and the single-barred rivulet is *E. or C. unifasciata*. (b) A narrow and more or less tortuous colored band on a transparent wing: a translation of the Latin *rivulus*, so used in Loew's monographs of the *Diptera*.

**rivulet-tree** (riv'ù-let-tré), *n.* A low evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub, *Phyllanthus australis*, of Australia and Tasmania.

**rivulose** (riv'ù-lòs), *a.* [< NL. *\*rivulosus*, < *L. rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] In bot., marked with lines like the rivers in a map. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Gloss.

**rix** (riks), *n.* [A form of *rish*, *rush*.] A reed. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rix<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* [< ME. *rixten*, < AS. *ricsian*, *rixian* (= OHG. *richison*, also *rihison*, *richsenon*, MHG. *richesen*, *richsen*, also *richsenen*), reign, < *rice*, kingdom: see *riche*, *n.*] To reign. *Saxon Chron.*, 265. (*Stratmann*.)

**rixation** (rik-sä'shqn), *n.* [< L. *\*rixatio*(*n*), < *rixari*, pp. *rixatus*, brawl, quarrel (> It. *rissare*, scold, quarrel), < *rix* (> It. *rissa* = Sp. *rija* = *Pg. reiza*, *rixa* = F. *rixe*, a quarrel.) A brawl or quarrel. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**rixatrix** (rik-sä'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. rixator*, a brawler, wrangler, < *rixari*, brawl: see *rixation*.] A quarrelsome woman; a common scold. *Bowyer*. [Rare.]

**rix-dollar** (riks'dol'är), *n.* [Also (Dan.) *rigsdaler*; = F. *rixdale* = Sp. *risdala*, < D. *rijksdaalder*, earlier *rijksdaelder*, = Dan. *rigsdaler* = Sw. *riksdaler*, < G. *reichsthaler*, a rix-dollar, lit. 'a dollar of the kingdom,' < G. *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, & *thaler*, a dollar: see *riche*, *n.*, and *dollar*.] A name given to large silver coins current, chiefly during the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, in several European countries (Germany, Sweden, Denmark, etc.). The value varied between



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rigsdaler of Denmark, 1854, silver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rix-dollar of Utrecht, 1805.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

\$1.15 and 60 cents United States money, but was usually a little over \$1.

He accepted of a *rix-dollar*.

*Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

**rixy<sup>1</sup>** (rik'si), *n.*; pl. *rixies* (-siz). [Origin obscure.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

**rixy<sup>2</sup>** (rik'si), *a.* [Appar. < \**rix*, < F. *rixe*, < L. *rixa*, quarrel (see *rixation*), + *-y*], but no noun \**rix*, quarrel, appears.] Quarrelsome. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**riyo**, *n.* See *rio*.

**rizet**, *v.* A former spelling of *rise*<sup>1</sup>.

**rizom** (riz'qm), *n.* [Also *rizom*; cf. Sc. *rizzim*, a stalk of corn, corrupted < *raceme*: see *raceme*.] A plume, as that of oats or millet. [Prov. Eng.]

**rizomed** (riz'qmd), *a.* [< *rizom* + *-ed*.] In her., having grains, as an oat-stalk used as a bearing: a term used when the grains are of a different tincture from that of the stalk: as, an oat-stalk vert, *rizomed* or.

**rizzar**, *v.* and *n.* See *rizzer*<sup>1</sup>, *rizzer*<sup>2</sup>.

**rizzer**<sup>1</sup> (riz'ér), *v. t.* [Also *rizzar*; prob. < OF. *ressorer*, dry in the sun. Less prob., as suggested by the var. *rizzle* (see *rizzle*<sup>1</sup>), < F. *rissole*, fry brown (see *rissole*), or a freq. form of *recce*, for *reast*: see *reast*<sup>1</sup>.] To dry in the sun; dry partly: as, "rizzared fish," *Scott*. [Scotch.]

The substantialities consisted of rizzared haddies, eggs, ham, wheaten bread. *The Smugglers*, II. 75. (*Jamieson*.)

**rizzer**<sup>1</sup> (riz'ér), *n.* [Also *rizzar*; < *rizzer*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A rizzared haddock. [Scotch.]

Leave a moderate fringe of unoystered timber, which strew with rizzars, interspersed at intervals.

*Notes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

**rizzer**<sup>2</sup> (riz'ér), *n.* [Also *rizzar*, *rizard*; perhaps a var. of *reason*, *resin*, *raisin*: see *raisin*<sup>1</sup>.] A red currant. [Scotch.]

**rizzle**<sup>1</sup> (riz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Var. of *rizzer*: see *rizzer*<sup>1</sup>.] To warm; dry, as in the sun; roast imperfectly. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rizzle**<sup>2</sup> (riz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Perhaps lit. 'branch,' freq. from *rise*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To creep, as ivy, etc. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**R. M.** An abbreviation of (a) *Royal Marines*; (b) *Royal Mail*; (c) *Resident Magistrate*.

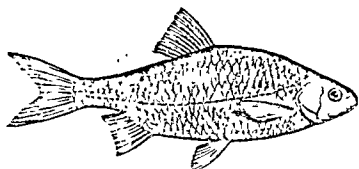
**R. N.** An abbreviation of *Royal Navy*.

**rot**, *n.* A Middle English form of *roel*.

**Ro**. An abbreviation of *recto*, meaning 'right-hand,' 'right-side.'

**roach**<sup>1</sup> (ròch), *n.* [< ME. *roche*, < OF. *roche*, *rosse*, F. dial. *roche* (ML. *roche*, *rochia*).] a roach, < MD. *roch*, a roach (?), skate, D. *rog*, a ray, = MLG. *roche*, *ruche*, LG. *ruche*, > G. *roche*, a roach, ray, thornback, = Sw. *rocka*, a ray, thornback, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe*, *reohche*, a fish, prob. a roach, ME. *rohze*, *rouhe*, *rehze*, *reihze*, a roach, = L. *rāia* (for \**ragia*), a

roach, ray, thornback (> It. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = Pg. *raia* = F. *raie*, a skate, > E. *ray*: see *ray*²).] 1. A common cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus rutilus*. It inhabits the lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers of England and of the south of Scot-



Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*).

land, and is common in most other rivers in temperate parts of Europe. Its color is a grayish-green, the abdomen being silvery-white, and the fins reddish. It is gregarious, and the shoals are often large. Its average weight is under a pound, and, though a favorite with anglers, it is not much esteemed for the table.

Kodlynges, konger, or suche queyse fische  
As wolwyche roches that be not worth a mische.  
*Piers of Plutarch*, quoted in *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.),  
[index, p. 112.]

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes like or mistaken for the roach, as (a) some sunfish of the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis*; (b) the spot or Lafayette; (c) the American chub, *Semotilus atromaculatus*.

roach², roche² (rôch), n. [*ME. roche*, < OF. *roche*, F. *roche*, a rock; see *rock*¹.] 1. A rock. *Palsgrave*.

Like betyng of the se,  
Quod I, agen the roches holow e.

When the marches ben garnysshed, than moste we take  
counselle of oon stronge Castell that thei haue in this coun-  
trei, that is cleped the roche of saxons.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.  
2. Refuse gritty stone. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—As sound as a roach, perfectly sound. [The word *roach*, a rock, being obsolete, no definite meaning is now attached to *roach* in this phrase. It is often referred to *rock*¹.]

roach², roche² (rôch), v. t. [*roach*², n.] To make hard like a rock.

Three winters coldness the river hardlye *roching*.  
*Stanhurst*, *Conceltes* (ed. Arber), p. 136.

roach³ (rôch), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. Naut., a concave curve in the leech or foot of a square sail, to improve the fit of the sail. A convex curve used in the head and foot of fore-and-aft sails is called a *steeple*.

2. An upstanding curl or roll of hair over the forehead, like the roach of a sail. [*Colloq.*]

roach³ (rôch), v. t. [See *roach*³, n.] 1. To cause to stand up or arch; make projecting or convex: as, his hair was *roached* up over his forehead. [*Colloq.*]

An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being *roached* or "wheel-backed," a defect which generally tends to slow up and down gallop.

*Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 100.  
2. To cut short so as to cause to stand up straight; hog: said of horses' manes.

I *roached* his mane and docked his tail, and put him in a warm stall with half a foot of straw underneath.  
*The Century*, XXXVII. 335.

roach⁴ (rôch), n. [Origin obscure.] A rash, or eruption on the skin. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

roach⁵ (rôch), n. [Abbr. for *cockroach*, assumed to be a compound, < *cock* + \**roach*: but see *cockroach*.] A cockroach.

roach-backed (rôch'bakt), a. Having a roached or arched back.

roach-dace (rôch'dâs), n. The roach. See *roach*¹. [*Local, Eng.*]

road (rôd), n. [Early mod. E. also *rode*; also dial. (Se.) *raid*, now in general use (see *raid*); < *ME. rode*, *roode*, *raide*, a road, *raid*, foray, < AS. *rād*, riding expedition, a journey, *road* (= MD. *D. reide* = MLG. *rēde*, *reide*, LG. *rede* (> G. *rhede*), *roadstead* for ships, = It. Sp. *rada* = F. *rade*, *roadstead*, = Icel. *reithi*, preparations of ship, *ride*, *raid*, vehicle, *reitha*, implements, outfit, *reithi*, rigging, = Sw. *redd* = Dan. *red*, a road, *roadstead*, < *ridan* (pret. *rād*), *ride*: see *ride*. Cf. *raid*, *inroad*, and *ready*.] 1. A ride; journey; expedition.

At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 17.  
I set out towards the Euphrates, in company with two Turks, who were going that way, there being some danger in the road. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. i. 155.

Our road was all the way in an open plain, bounded by hillocks of sand and fine gravel, perfectly hard, and not perceptibly above the level of the plain country of Egypt.  
*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 171.

I never get spoken to on my roads, only some people say, "Good morning," "There you are, old lady."  
*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 542.

2. A hostile expedition; an incursion; an inroad; a raid. See *raid*.

Therefore, sothely me semys, yf ye so wille,  
That we dresse to our dede when the day sprynges;  
All redy to rode, aray for our shippes.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 5630.  
Him he named who at that time was absent making  
roads upon the Lacedaemonians.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, i.  
In these wylde deserts where she now abode  
There dwelt a salvage nation, which did live  
Of stealth and spoile, and making nightly rode  
Into their neighbours borders.

*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 35.  
And Achish said, Whither have ye made a road to-day?  
And David said, Against the south of Judah.

1 Sam. xxvii. 10.  
Lay down our proportions to defend  
Against the Scot, who will make road upon us.

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, I. 2. 138.

3. A public way for passage or travel; a strip of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between different places; a highway; hence, any similar passage for travel, public or private; by extension, a railroad or railway. See *street*. Hence—4. Any means or way of approach or access; a course; a path.

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth is the great road to error. *Locke*.

There is one road  
To peace — and that is truth, which follow ye.  
*Shelley*, *Julian and Maddalo*.

5. A place near the shore where vessels may anchor, differing from a harbor in not being sheltered. Also called *roadstead*.

Harbours they have none, but exceeding good *Rodes*, which with a small charge might bee very well fortified; it doth ebbe and flow foure or five foot.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works* II. 276.  
The anchorage, however, is an open road, and in stormy weather it is impossible for a boat to land.

*D. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 30.  
At anchor in Hampton Roads we lay.  
*Longfellow*, *The Cumberland*.

Accommodation road. See *accommodation*.—By road, by the highway, as distinguished from the railway or waterway.

The journey had been fatiguing, for a great part of it was by road. *George MacDonald*, *What's Mine's Mine*, ii.

Corduroy, Dunstable, Flaminian road. See the qualifying words.—Knight of the road. See *knight*.—Occupation road. See *occupation*.—On the road, passing; traveling; specifically, traveling on business, as making sales for a firm, peddling, etc.; also, in *theat. slang*, making a provincial tour.—Parallel roads. See *parallel*.—Plank road a road formed of planks laid transversely, used in somewhat primitive districts in America.—Royal road to knowledge. See *royal*.—Rule of the road. (a) The custom of a country with regard to the passing of those who meet on a highway. In the United States, and generally in continental Europe, teams or riders approaching each other on the highway are expected to keep to the right of the center of the traveled part of the highway. In Great Britain the reverse obtains. (b) The regulations embodied in a code of rules for the safe handling of vessels meeting or passing each other.—The road, the highway: used figuratively for highway robbery.

There is always some little trifle given to Prisoners, they call *Garnish*; we of the *Road* are above it, but o' t'other side of the House, Silly Rascals that come voluntarily hither . . . may perhaps want it.  
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 242.

To break a road. See *break*.—To take the road, to set out on a journey.—To take to the road, to become a highway robber.—*Syl.* 3. *Street, Passage*, etc. (see *way*), lane, route, course, thoroughfare.

road (rôd), v. t. [*roach*², n.] 1. To furnish with a road or with roads. [*Rare.*]

One of the most Extensive and Complete Establishments in the Kingdom, well *roaded*, and situate in the Borough of Leeds.  
*The Engineer*, LXIX.

2. To follow the trail of by scent; track or pursue on foot, as game: said of dogs.

When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they (Virginian rail) may be raised once, but the second time will be a task of more difficulty. *Wilson and Bonaparte*, *Amer. Ornithology* (ed. 1877), II. 406, note.

3. To jostle (one) off the road by riding against him. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—To road up, to flush, or cause to rise on the wing, by roading.

The Prairie Chicken always goes to feed on foot, and may thus be *roaded* up by a dog.  
*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 110.

road-agent (rôd'â'jënt), n. One who collects dues from travelers on private roads; hence, jocosely, a highwayman. [*Slang, western U. S.*]

A band of concealed marauders or road agents, whose purpose was to preserve their haunts from intrusion.  
*Bret Harte*, *A Ghost of the Sierras* (Argonauts, p. 356).

road-bed (rôd'bed), n. 1. The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests.—2. The whole material laid in place and ready for traffic in ordinary roads.

road-book (rôd'bûk), n. A travelers' guide-book of towns, distances, etc. *Simmonds*.

road-car (rôd'kär), n. A low-hung omnibus with slatted seats placed crosswise on the roof, and with a curving staircase for reaching the top. It is commonly drawn by three horses abreast, and is used in London, and to some extent in New York. [*Eng.*]

What is it but pride that makes us on a fine day prefer a hansom cab to the box seat of an omnibus or the garden-seated top of a road-car?

*Nineteenth Century*, XXXIII. 240.

road-drift (rôd'drift), n. See *drift*.

roader (rô'dër), n. Naut., same as *roadster*, 5.

I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore, to see whether she might find an harborough for the ships or not, and that she found and saw two roaders ride in the sound.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 275.

road-harrow (rôd'har'ô), n. A machine for dragging over roads much out of repair, to bring back to the proper profile the stones or gravel disturbed by the traffic.

roading (rô'ding), n. [*roach*² + *-ing*¹.] 1. The act of running races on the road with teams. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. The continuous or ordinary travel of a horse on the road, as distinguished from *speeding*. [*Colloq.*]

On another occasion she [a mare] accomplished forty-three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This was great *roading*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 524.

3. See the quotation.

This characteristic flight [of the woodcock] is in some parts of England called "roading," and the track taken by the bird a "cock-road." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 651.

road-level (rôd'lev'el), n. 1. A species of plumb-level used in the construction of roads.

—2. A level surface; a surface such that no work is gained or lost by any displacement of a particle remaining within the surface; an equipotential surface.

road-leveler (rôd'lev'el-ër), n. A form of scraper used to level a road-bed and bring it to shape; a road-grader or road-scraper. It is set obliquely to the line of direction in which it is dragged.

road-locomotive (rôd'lô-kô-mô'tiv), n. A locomotive adapted to run on common roads; a road-steamer.

road-machine (rôd'mâ-shën'), n. A scraper mounted on wheels, used to excavate earth, transport it, and dump it where it is needed; a road-scraper. It is used in road-making to take earth from the sides of the way and throw it up in a ridge in the middle.

road-maker (rôd'mâ'kër), n. One who makes a road or roads.

roadman (rôd'män), n.; pl. *roadmen* (-men). [*roach*² + *man*.] A man who keeps roads in repair. Also *roadsmen*.

road-measurer (rôd'mezh'ür-ër), n. An odometer.

road-metal (rôd'met'al), n. Broken stone, etc., used for making roads: same as *metal*, 6.

The coal being broken up into fragments like *road-metal*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 115.

road-plow (rôd'plou), n. A strong plow designed especially for throwing up embankments, loosening earth to be moved by a scraper, etc.

road-roller (rôd'rô'lër), n. A heavy roller used to compact the material on a macadamized road. Such rollers may be drawn by horses or driven by steam-power. In the latter case they are a form of traction-engine mounted on large and broad tread-wheels.

road-runner (rôd'rûn'ër), n. The paisano or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus*, a large ground-cuckoo. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

road-scraper (rôd'skrâ'për), n. An implement used for leveling roads and moving loose soil or gravel. The name is applied to two distinct implements. One is practically a plow with a broad scraper set obliquely beneath the beam in place of a share, and is used on roads to level ruts and bring the road-bed to a good surface. The other is a shovel or scraper, drawn by a horse, for removing mud, lifting earth for transport, etc. When loaded, this scraper can be moved any distance with its burden and then tilted over to discharge it. A road-scraper mounted on wheels is a *road-machine*.

roadside (rôd'sid), n. and a. I. n. The side of a road; border of a road; footpath; wayside.

By the roadside fell and perished,  
Weary with the march of life!  
*Longfellow*, *Footsteps of Angels*

II. a. Situated by the side of a road.

The coach pulls up at a little road-side inn with huge stables belittled. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 4.

roadsmen (rôdz'män), n. Same as *roadman*.

We have had *roadmen* for many weeks gravelling the front . . . and thoroughly repairing the old road.  
*Carlyle*, in *Froude*, II.

roadstead (rôd'sted), n. [Formerly also *roadstead*; < *road* + *-stead*.] Same as *road*, 5.

Our barke did ride such a *road sted* that it was to be marveilled . . . how she was able to abide it.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

**road-steamer** (rôd'stê'mér), *n.* A locomotive with broad wheels suitable for running on common roads.

**roadster** (rôd'stér), *n.* [*< road + -ster-*]. 1. A horse driven or ridden on the road, used in driving for pleasure and for light work rather than for draft.

The brown mare was as good a *roadster* as man might back.

*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 129.

2. A person much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

I . . . entered into conversation with Walter, the "whip," a veteran *roadster*.

*Kimball, St. Leger*, I. 7.

3. In *hunting*, one who keeps to the road instead of riding across country. [Slang.]

Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favoured.

*The Field*, April 4, 1885. [*Encyc. Dict.*]

4. A tricycle or bicycle built strongly for road use, as distinguished from one intended for racing.—5. *Naut.*, a vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. Also *roader*. *Admiral Smyth*. [Eng.]

**road-sulky** (rôd'sul'ki), *n.* A light conveyance, which can accommodate only one person (whence the name). Also called *sulky*.

**road-surveyor** (rôd'sér-vā'ôr), *n.* A person who supervises roads and sees to their being kept in good order.

**roadway** (rôd'wā), *n.* [*< road + way-*]. A highway; a road; particularly, the part of a road used by horses, carriages, etc.; the road-bed.

Thou art a blessed fellow to think as every man thinks: never a man's thought in the world keeps the *road-way* better than thine.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 2. 63.

Such a path as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer and more delightful than the *road-way* I was in.

"My caution has misled me," he continued, pausing thoughtfully when he was left alone in the *roadway*.

*W. Collins, The Yellow Mask*, II. 3.

**roadweed** (rôd'wêd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Plantago*.

*Plantago major*, minor, and lanceolata, called plantains, or *road-weeds*, are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light.

*Henfrey, Elem. Botany* (Latham)

**road-work** (rôd'wêrk), *n.* Work done in the making of roads.

**roadworthy** (rôd'wêr'thi), *a.* Fit for the road; likely to go well; applied to horses.

I conclude myself *road worthy* for fourteen days.

*Carlyle, in Fraude*, II. 188.

**roak** (rôk), *n.* [Perhaps same as *roke*. Cf. *roaky* for *roky*.] See the quotation.

The [steel] bar if it was not burnt up in the fire would be so full of the imperfections technically called 'seams' or *roaks* as to be perfectly useless.

*Michaelis* tr. of *Montiye's Krupp and De Bange*, p. 21.

**roaky**, *a.* See *roky*.

**roam** (rôm), *v.* [Also dial. *roma*, ramble, *rame*, *ream*, *raun*, *raum*, reach after; < ME. *romen*, *rommen*, *ramen*, *romm*; cf. AS. *romigan*, strive after (occurring but once, in a passage imitated from OS.), = OS. *romon*, aim at, strive after, = OFries. *ramma*, strive after; OB. *ramen*, stretch (cloth), D. *ramen*, hit, plan, aim, = OHG. *râmen*, MHG. *râmen*, aim at, strive after (*râm*, an aim), = Dan. *ramme*, hit, strike; erroneously associated with *Rome* (cf. ME. *Rome-romere*, a runner to Rome, a pilgrim; OF. *romier* = Sp. *romero* = It. *romeo*, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim). Hence ult. *ramble*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To walk; go; proceed.

He *rometh* to the carpenter's house  
And stille he stant under the shot wyndow

*Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, I. 508.

Win Rome shall remedy this

*War. Roun. Thither*, then.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., III. 1. 61

2. To wander; ramble; rove; walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

As he may runne in arerage and *romme* so fro home,  
And as a reneyed catyf rechelessly gon aboute

*Piers Plowman* (B), xl. 125.

Up and down and side and slant they *rommed*

*M. Arnold, Balder Dead*.

=Syn. 2. *Rove*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*.

II. *trans.* To range; wander over; as, to *roam* the woods.

My imagination would conjure up all that I had heard or read of the watery world beneath me; of the finny herds that *roam* its fathomless valleys.

*Freely, Sketch-Book*, p. 19.

**roam** (rôm), *n.* [*< roam, v.*] The act of wandering; a ramble.

The boundless space, through which these rovers take Their restless *roam*, suggests the sister thought Of boundless time.

*Young, Night Thoughts*, ix.

**roamer** (rô'mér), *n.* [*< ME. \*romere, romare, roimer; < roam + -er-*]. One who roams; a rover; a Rambler; a vagrant.

Ac now is Religioun a ryder, a *roimer* bi stretes, . . . A priker on a palfray fro manere to manere.

*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 306.

**roan**<sup>1</sup> (rôn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roen*; < OF. *roan*, *roen*, *rouen*, roan (*cheval rouen*, a roan horse), F. *rouan* = Sp. *ruano* = Pg. *ruão* = It. *roano*, *roano*, roan, prob. < LL. or ML. \**rufanus*, reddish, < L. *rufus*, red; see *rufous*.] I. *a.* Of a bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, with gray or white hairs more or less thickly interspersed; said chiefly of horses. A bright-red mixture is called *strawberry-roan* or *red-roan*.

Give my *roan* horse a drench.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 120.

And the bridegroom led the flight on his red-roan steed of might.

*Mrs. Browning, Rhyme of Duchess May*.

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony.

*Mary Halleck Poole, St. Nicholas*, XIV. 733.

**Roan antelope**, the blawbok.—**Roan fleuk**, the turbot. See *fluke*, 1 (c).

II. *n.* 1. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan color.

What horse? a *roan*, a crop-ear, is it not?

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 3. 72.

As quaint a four-in-hand

As you shall see—three py chalde and a *roan*.

*Tennyson, Walking to the Mall*.

2. A roan color; the color of a roan horse.

Y schalle yve the a nobyle stede,  
Also redd as any *roane*.

*MS. Cantab. ff. li. 28, f. 66. (Halliwell.)*

3. A soft and flexible sheepskin, largely used by bookbinders, and often made in imitation of morocco.

**roan**<sup>2</sup> (rôn), *n.* Same as *roan*.

**roan**<sup>3</sup> (rôn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A clump of whins. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**roaned** (rônd), *a.* [ME. *ronyd*; perhaps for *roned*, scabbled (?), < *ron* + *-ed*.] Scabbled; scurvy.

A *roned* colt. *Bury Wills* (ed. Tynms), p. 132. (*Stent.*)

[He] had over more pity on one good piced mare then two *roned* curtlies.

*Bretton, Merry Wonders*, p. 6. (*Paries.*)

**roanoke**, **roenoque** (rô-a-nôk', rô-e-nôk'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of shell-money formerly used by the Indians in New England and Virginia. See the quotation, and compare *prag*.

They have also another sort [of money] which is as current among them, but of far less value, and this is made of the Cowle shell, broke into small bits with rough edges, drilled through in the same manner as beads; and this they call *roenoque*, and use it as the *Prak*.

*Beverley, Virginia*, III. 746.

**Roanoke chub**. See *Micropterus*, 1.

**roan-tree** (rôn'trê), *n.* [*< roan*<sup>2</sup> + *tree*.] Same as *roan-tree*.

A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Wales.

*Sir T. Dick Lauder*.

**roapy**, *a.* See *ropy*.

**roar** (rôr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rore*; < ME. *roren*, *rooren*, *raren*, < AS. *rârian*, roar, wail, lament, = MLG. *râren*, *râren*, LG. *râren* = OHG. *râren*, MHG. *râren*, *râren*, bellow; an imitative word, a reduplication of *√ râ*, Skt. *√ râ*, bark; cf. L. *latrare*, bark.] I. *intrans.* 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; bellow, as a beast.

Will a lion *roar* in the forest when he hath no prey?

*Amos* III. 4.

2. To cry aloud, as in distress or anger.

He began benedict with a bolke, and his breast knocked,  
And roxed and *rored*.

*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 395.

I am feeble and sore broken; I have *roared* by reason of the disquietness of my heart.

*Ps.* xxxviii. 8.

If you winna rock him, you may let him *rair*.

*Burd Ellen and Young Taulane* (Child's Ballads, I. 272).

3. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, etc.; give out a full, deep sound; resound.

When it was day he broghte him to the halle,  
That *roreth* of the crying and the soun.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, I. 2023.

The Atlantic billows *roared*.

*Cooper, The Castaway*.

Down all the rocks the torrents *roar*,  
O'er the black waves incessant driven.

*Scott, Marionell*, II, Int.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; guffaw.

## roaring

And to hear Phillip *roar* with laughter! . . . You might have heard him from the Obelisk to the Etoile.

*Thackeray, Philip*, xxiii.

5. To behave in a riotous and bullying manner. [Old London slang.]

The gallant *roares*; roarsers drinke oaths and gall.

*Dekker, Londons Tempe*.

6. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses in a specific disease. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

Cox's most roomy fly, the mouldy green one, in which he insists on putting the *roaring* gray horse. *Thackeray, Sketches*, etc., in *London, A Night's Pleasure*, i. =Syn. 1 and 2. To bawl, howl, yell.—3. To boom, resound, thunder, peal.

II. *trans.* To cry aloud; proclaim with loud noise; utter in a roar; shout; as, to *roar* out one's name.

And that engenders thunder in his breast,  
And makes him *roar* these accusations forth.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

**roar** (rôr), *n.* [*< ME. rore, rar, < AS. gerâr, < rarian*, roar; see *roar*, *v.*] 1. A full, loud, and deep cry, as of the larger beasts.

It was the *roar*  
Of a whole herd of lions.

*Shak., Tempest*, ii. 1. 315.

The great creature [a mastiff] does nothing but stand still . . . and roar—yes, roar; a long, serious, remonstrative *roar*.

*Dr. J. Brown, Rab.*

2. A loud, continued, confused sound; a clamor; tumult; uproar.

Why nyl I make at ones riche and pore  
To have ynough to done or that she go?

*Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 45.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have  
Put the wild waters in this *roar*, allay them.

*Shak., Tempest*, i. 2. 2.

I hear the far-off curfew sound,  
Over some wide-water'd shore,  
Swinging slow with sullen *roar*.

*Milton, Il Penseroso*, l. 76.

Arm! arm! It is—it is—the cannon's opening *roar*!

*Byron, Child Harold*, iii. 22.

3. The loud, impassioned cry of a person in distress, pain, anger, or the like; also, a boisterous outcry of joy or mirth: as, a *roar* of laughter.

Where be your gibes now? . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a *roar*?

*Shak., Hamlet*, v. 1. 211.

Stanford gave a sort of *roar* of grief and pain to know how her heart must have been wrung before she could come to this.

*Howell, The Lady of the Aroostook*, xxvi.

**roarer** (rôr'ér), *n.* One who or that which roars.

Gon. Nay, good, be patient.

*Loats*. When the sea is. Hence! What care these *roarers* for the name of king?

*Shak., Tempest*, i. 1. 18.

Specifically—(a) A noisy, riotous person; a roaring boy or girl. See *roaring*, *p. a.* [Old London slang.]

O strange!  
A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!

*Masinger, Renegado*, i. 3.

A Gallant all in scarlet, . . . a brave man, in a long horseman's Coat (or gown rather) down to his heels, daub'd thicke with gold Lace; a huge Feather in his spangled hat, a Lock to his shoulders playing with the Winde, a Steelletto hanging at his girdle; Belt and Sword embracing his body; and the ring of Bells you heare are his glistening Cathern-wheele spurs. He presently says: "I am a man of the Sword, a Battoon Gallant, one of your Dammees, a bouncing Boy, a Kicker of Hawdes, a tyrant over Puncks, a terrour to Fencers, a mower of Playes, a Jeerer of Poets, a gallon-pot flinger—in rugged English, a *Roarer*."

*The Wandering Jew* (1640).

(b) One who shouts or bawls.

The *Roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice.

*Johnson, Rambler*, No. 144.

(c) A broken-winded horse. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

If you set him cantering, he goes on like twenty sawyers. I never heard but one worse *roarer* in my life, and that was a roan.

*George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xxiii.

**Ring-tailed roarer**. See *ring-tailed*.

**roaring** (rôr'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rorynge, rarynge, < AS. rârung*, verbal *n.* of *rârian*, roar; see *roar*, *v.*] 1. A loud, deep cry, as of a lion; an outcry of distress, anger, applause, boisterous mirth, or the like; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.

My *roarings* are poured out like the waters. *Job* III. 24.

I hear the *roaring* of the sea.

*Tennyson, Oriana*.

2. A disease of horses which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing under exertion; the act of making the noise so caused; also, this noise. The disease is due to paralysis and wasting of certain laryngeal muscles, usually of the left side; this results in a narrowing of the glottis, giving rise to an unnatural inspiratory sound, manifested chiefly under exertion.

Mr. — has recently operated upon two army horses which were to have been cast for *roaring*.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 7.

**roaring** (rōr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *roar*, *v.*] 1. Making or characterized by a noise or disturbance; disorderly; riotous.

A mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Burnet.*  
That every naig was ca'd a shoe on  
The smith and thee gat *roaring* fou on.  
*Burns, Tam o' Shanter.*

2. Going briskly; highly successful. [Colloq.]  
People who can afford to smother themselves in roses  
like this must be driving a *roaring* trade.  
*W. J. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxv.*

**Roaring boys**, **roaring lad**, swaggerers; ruffians; slang names applied, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the noisy, riotous roisters who frequented the tavern and the streets of London, and, in general, acted the part of the Mohocks of a century later. *Roaring girls* are also alluded to by the old dramatists, though much less frequently.

There were 4 *roaring* bones, they say,  
That drank a hooz-head dry in one poor day.  
*Times' Whistle* (L. E. T. S.), p. 62.

**Roaring** double sex'd hermaphrodites, Virago *roaring* girls.  
*Taylor, Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

A very unthrifty master Thorney; one of the Country  
*roaring* Lads; we have such, as well as the city, and as ar-  
rant rascals as they are, though not so nimble at their  
prizes of wit. *Tord and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, i. 2.*

**Roaring buckie**. See *buckie*, 1.—**Roaring Meg**. (*at*)  
A cannon. (*Nares*.)

Beats down a fortress like a *roaring* Meg.  
*Whitting, Albino and Billama* (1638). (*Nares*.)

(*b*) A kind of humming-top. *Halliwel*.—The *roaring*  
forties. See *forty*.—The *roaring* game, curling.  
[*Scott*.]

**roaringly** (rōr'ing-li), *adv.* [*< roaring + -ly*.] In a roaring manner; noisily.

Ferdinand, snored *roaringly* from his coiled position  
among the traps. *T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xli.*

**roary**, *a.* See *roar*.

**roast** (rōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rosten, roosten*, partly (*a*) *< AS. \*rōstian, gerōstian*, also *gerōstian* (only in glosses), *roast*, = MD. *D. roosten* = MLG. *rāsten*, LG. *rosten* = OHG. *rāstan*, MHG. *ra-sten*, later *roschten*, G. *rāsten*, *roast*; orig. cook on a grate or gridiron, *< AS. \*rōst* (not found) = MLG. *rōste*, LG. *roste* = OHG. *rōst*, *rōsta*, gridiron. MHG. *rōste*, a grate, also a heap of coals, glow, fire, G. *rost*, a grate, gridiron; and partly (*b*) *< OF. rostor*, F. *roster*, dial. *roister* = Pr. *raustir* = Cat. OSp. *rostar* = It. *arrostar*, *roast*, *< OHG. rāstan*, *roast* (as above). Perhaps orig. Celtic: cf. Ir. *roistín*, a gridiron, *roistim*, I roast, *roist*, roast meat, Gael. *rost*, *roist*, W. *roshin*, Bret. *rosta*, *roast*; but these words may be from E. and F.] I. *trans.* 1. To cook, dress, or prepare (meats) for eating, originally on a grate or gridiron over or beneath a fire (broiling), but now by exposure to the direct action of dry heat (roasting). Roasting is generally performed by revolving the article on a spit or a string before a fire, with a reflector or Dutch oven to concentrate the heat; in primitive cookery hot ashes serve a similar purpose. Meat cooked over or beneath a fire, on a gridiron, is now said to be *broiled*; and meat cooked in a stove or range-oven, where it does not receive the direct action of the fire, is properly said to be *baked* (though generally said to be *roasted*).

Malstir, the custome wele we knowe,  
That with oure flithers ouer has bene,  
How like man with his meyne awe  
To *roste* a lambe, and etc it clepe.  
*York Plays*, p. 223.

Dave [an idiot] . . . lay with his nose almost in the fire  
 . . . turning the eggs as they lay in the hot embers, as if to  
 confute the proverb that "there goes reason to *roasting*  
 of eggs." *Scott, Waverley*, lxi.

2. To heat to excess; heat violently.

*Roasted* in wrath and fire, . . .  
 With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus  
 Old grandfire Priam seeks. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 453.*  
 He shakes with cold — you stir the fire and strive  
 To make a blaze — that's *roasting* him alive.  
*Concise, Conversation*, l. 234.

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, to *roast* coffee.

The fruit of it not scabily, *roasted* drie.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 4.

4. In *metal*, to heat with access of air. The objects of *roasting* substances are various: (*a*) to expel from them something which can be separated by heat alone, as when calamin (carbonate of zinc) is roasted in order to expel the carbonic acid; (*b*) to expel some ingredient capable of being got rid of by the agency of heat and air, oxygen being substituted for the material thus expelled, as when sulphuret of lead is roasted to expel the sulphur; (*c*) to raise to a higher stage of oxidation, as when tap-clinder (silicate of the protoxide of iron) is roasted in order to convert it into a silicate of the peroxide. See *calcination*.

5. To expose (a person) to scathing ridicule or jesting, as by a company of persons, or for the amusement of a company. [*Slang*.]

On bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about  
 the topic of being priest-ridden.  
*Bp. Atterbury, Epist. Correspondence*, II. 417. (*Latham*.)

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II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act of cooking by the direct action of dry heat.

He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broille, and frye.  
*Chaucer, Prol. to C. T.*, l. 383.

2. To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire; hence, to be overheated or parched.

In some places we did find  
 Iye baking in the oven,  
 Meat at the fire *roasting*.  
*The Winning of Wales* (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

Tales! for never yet on earth  
 Could dead flesh creep, or bits of *roasting* ox  
 Moan round the spit. *Tennyson, Lucretius.*

**roast** (rōst), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rost, irost*, contr. pp. of *rosten*, *roast*; see *roast*, *v.*] Roasted: as, *roast* beef; *roast* meat.

Plutus has put me out of commons. Yet my nose  
 Smells the delicious odour of *roast*-beef.  
*Landolph, Hey for Honesty*, iv. 1.

O the *roast* beef of Old England!  
*R. Loderidge, The Roast Beef of Old England.*

**Roast-beef plant**, an iris of western Europe, *Iris fastidiosa*, whose leaves when bruised emit an odor which, though very unpleasant, is often likened to that of roast beef.—To *cry roast meat*, to betray or make known one's good fortune.

The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must *cry*  
 *roast meat*, . . . waxing fat and kicking in the fulness of  
 bread . . . would needs proclaim his good fortune to the  
 world below. *Lamb, Christ's Hospital.*

**roast** (rōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rost, roost* = MD. *roost* (OF. *roost*), a roast; from the verb.] That which is roasted, specifically a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef or a shoulder of mutton.

A fat swan loved to be best of any *roost*.  
*Chaucer, Prol. to C. T.*, l. 206.

I tell you that we have a Course of *Roast* a coming, and  
 after that some small Desert.  
*N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, l. 174.

**Cold roast**. See *cold*.—To *give a rib of roast*. See *rib*.—To *rule the roast*, to have the chief direction of affairs; have the lead; dominate. [The phrase is by some supposed to stand for *to rule the roost*, in allusion to the dominating manner of a cock.]

In choleric bodies, fire doth govern most;  
 In sanguine, air doth chiefly *rule the roost*.  
*Times' Whistle* (L. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Suffolk, the new made duke that *rules the roast*.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, l. 1. 100.

In the kitchen he will domineer, and *rule the roost*, in  
 spite of his Master, and Curses is the very Dial of his  
 Calling. *Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie*, A Cooke.

To *smell of the roast*, to be prisoners. *Nares*

My soldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,  
 Or forced to flic, yeelde, and *smell of the roost*.  
*Mir. for Magis.*

**roast-bitter** (rōst'bit'ēr), *n.* A peculiar bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of other organic compounds.

**roaster** (rōst'ēr), *n.* [= D. *rooster* = LG. *rōster* = G. *roster*, a gridiron, grate; as *roast* + *-er*.]

1. One who or that which roasts: as, a meat-roaster.—2. Specifically, the finishing-furnace in the Leblanc process of making *ball-soda*. It is a large reverberatory of brickwork, with a detachable casing of iron plates held in place by upright iron binders and tightening-rods.

3. A pig or other animal or article fit for roasting.

Here Loolowcan presented me the three birds plucked  
 . . . The two *roasters* we planted carefully on spits before  
 a sultry spot of the fire.  
*T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle*, viii.

When we keep a *roaster* of the sucking pigs, we choose,  
 and praise at table most, the favourite of its mother.  
*R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, l.

**Blind roaster**, a furnace for completing the roasting of the sodium sulphate in the ball-soda process, in which the sulphate is confined in a chamber or large nauffe, and the hydrochloric acid set free in the process is conducted away by itself, instead of mixing with the air and the gases of combustion in the chimney.

**roaster-slag** (rōst'it'ē-slag), *n.* Slag from the fifth stage of the English copper-smelting process, which consists in the calcination of the so-called white metal, and the product of which is blister-copper and roaster-slag.

**roasting-cylinder** (rōst'ing-sil'īn-dēr), *n.* A furnace for roasting ores, for amalgamation, lixiviation, or smelting, which is provided with a revolving cylindrical chamber in which the roasting takes place. The name is chiefly used with reference to the particular furnace invented by W. Breickner.

**roasting-ear** (rōst'ing-ēr), *n.* An ear of maize or Indian corn in the green and milky state, and fit for roasting. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

They [the Indians] delight much to feed on *Roasting-ears*: that is, the Indian corn, gathered green and milky, before it is grown to its full whiteness, and roasted before

the fire, in the Ear. . . . And indeed this is a very sweet and pleasing Food. *Beverley, Virginia* (1705), iii. ¶ 16.

**roasting-furnace** (rōst'ing-fēr'nās), *n.* Any furnace in which the operation of roasting is performed. See *roast*, *v. t.*, 4.

**roasting-iron** (rōst'ing-ī'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. rostyng-yrnc*.] Same as *roast-iron*.

**roasting-jack** (rōst'ing-jak), *n.* [*< roasting + jack*.] An apparatus for turning the spit on which meat is roasted before an open fire. See *smoke-jack*.

**roasting-kiln** (rōst'ing-kil), *n.* A kiln used in roasting ores.

**roasting-oven** (rōst'ing-uv'n), *n.* An oven in which any substance is roasted; specifically, in *metal*, an oven for roasting or calcining ores, the purpose being to expel sulphur, arsenic, etc., by the action of heat, which volatilizes these substances. Also called *ore-calcining furnace* and *roasting-furnace*.

**roast-iron** (rōst'ī'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *roast-iron*; *< ME. rostyren, rostyryn*; *< roast + iron*.] A gridiron. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 312.

Item, j. *roste* iron with vij. staves and j. folding stole of silver, welyng lxxij. uncs. *Paston Letters*, l. 468.

**roast-stall** (rōst'stāl), *n.* A peculiar form of roasting-furnace, built in compartments or stalls open in front, with flues running up the wall at the back for the purpose of creating a draft: used at Mansfeld in Prussia. Iron ores are also sometimes calcined between closed walls in stall-like chambers open in front. If closed in front, these chambers would more properly be called *kilns*.

**roast**, *v.* See *roast*.

**rob** (rob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robbed*, ppr. *robbing*. [*< ME. robben*, *< OF. robber, rober* = Sp. *robar* = Pg. *roubar* = It. *rubare*, *< ML. raubare*, rob, steal, plunder, *< OHG. roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben* = OS. *rōbhōn* = AS. *reafian*, E. *reave* = Goth. *bi-raubōn*, rob, bereave: see *reave*, of which *rob* is thus a doublet, derived through OF. and ML. from the OHG. cognate of the E. *reave*. Cf. *robe*.] I. *trans.* 1. To steal; take away unlawfully.

That our foz, with no faultsh in the fyght tyme,  
 Sese not our Citē, our seluy to pynne,  
 Ne rob not our ryches, ne our ryf godys.  
*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), l. 6269.

An empty casket, where the jewel of life  
 By some damn'd hand was *rob'd* and ta'en away.  
*Shak., K. John*, v. 1. 41.

2. To plunder or strip by force or violence; strip or deprive of something by stealing; deprive unlawfully; commit robbery upon. See *robbery*.

To secour the kynge de Cent Chynalers, that hadde herde  
 tydings that the salsnes com *robbing* the contrey.  
*Merlin* (L. E. T. S.), ii. 233.

*Rob* not the poor, because he is poor. *Prov.* xxii. 22.  
Like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 10. 36.

3. To deprive.

This concern for futurity *robs* us of all the ease and  
 the advantages which might arise from a proper and dis-  
 creet use of the present moment.  
*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. xxii.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:  
 You cannot *rob* me of free Nature's grace.  
*Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, li. 3.

4. To enry away; ravish. [*Rare*.]

The eyes of all, allur'd with close delight,  
 And hearts quite *robbed* with so glorious sight.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. iv. 10.

5. To hinder; prevent. [*Rare*.]

What is thy sentence then but speechless death,  
 Which *robs* my tongue from breathing native breath?  
*Shak., Rich. II.*, l. 3. 173.

6. In *metal-mining*, to remove ore from (a mine) with a view to immediate profit rather than to the permanent safety and development of the property.—7. In *coal-mining*, to cut away or reduce in size, as the pillars of coal left for the support of the mine.—*Robbing Peter to pay Paul*, taking what is due one person to satisfy the claim of another; sacrificing one interest for the advancement of another.

By *robbing Peter* he paid *Paul*, . . . and hoped to catch  
 larks if ever the heavens should fall.  
*Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais*, l. 11.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. To despoil, fleece. See *pillage*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To commit robbery.

I am accus'd to *rob* in that thief's company.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, li. 2. 10.

Of Highway-Elephants at Ceylan,  
 That *rob* in Clans, like Men o' the Highland.  
*Prior, to Fleetwood Shephard*.

**rob** (rob), *n.* [*< F. rob*, *< Sp. rob*, *arrobe* = Pg. *robe*, *arrobe* = It. *rob*, *robbo*, *< Ar. robh*, Pers. *rubh*, inspissated juice, syrup, fruit-jelly.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey



or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit. [Now prov. Eng. and pharmaceutical.]

The *Rob* [margin, *Rob* of Ribes]—that is, the juice of the berries boyled with a third part or somewhat more of Sugar added unto it, till it become thick, . . . is . . . preferred before the raw berries themselves.

*Penner, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam* (1637), p. 167.

The Infusion and Decoction . . . passeth into a Jelly, Defrutum, sapa *Rob* extract which contain all the virtues of the Infusion or Decoction freed only from some of the watery parts. *Arbuthnot, Aliments*, III. v. § 7.

**robalo** (rob'á-lō), *n.* [Sp. *robalo* = Pg. *robalo* = Cat. *llobarro*, a fish so called; said to be < L. *labrus*, *labros*, < Gr. *λάβρα*, a fish, the sea-wolf: see *Labrax*.] A fish of the genus *Centropomus*, represented by many species in tropical America. *C. undecimalis* is abundant in the West Indian and adjacent waters. It is a large and important food-fish, of a silvery color, greenish above, with sharp black lateral line, dusky dorsal and caudal fins, the other fins yellowish. See cut under *Centropomus*.

**rob-altar** (rob'ál-tär), *n.* [ < *rob*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + obj. *altar*.] A plunderer of what is consecrated or sacred.

"Will a man rob God?" . . . But, alas! what law can be given to rob-altars? *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 170.

**rob-and** (rob'ánd), *n.* Same as *robbin*<sup>1</sup>.

All hands were . . . kept on deck hour after hour in a drenching rain, . . . picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and *robands*.

*R. H. Dana, Before the Mast*, p. 105.

**robber** (rob'é-r), *n.* [ < ME. *robber*, *robberc*, *robbarc*, earlier *robbaur*, *robbaour*, < OF. *robcor*, *robbeur*, *robeur* = Sp. *robador* = Pg. *robador* = It. *rubatore*, < ML. *\*raubator*, *robator*, < *raubare*, *rob*: see *rob*<sup>1</sup>. Doublet of *reaver*.] One who robs; one who commits a robbery; in a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

*Robbours* and reuers that riche men dispollen *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 58.

The Bandits, which are the murdering *robbers* upon the Alps, and many places of Italy. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 141.

**Robber council** or *synod*. Same as *Latrocinium*, 2. = *Syn. Robber, Thief, Pilferer, Freebooter, Marauder, Brigand, Bandit, Pirate*, depredator, despoiler, riller, highwayman, footpad. (See *pillage*, *n.*) A *thief* takes other people's property without their knowledge; a *robber* takes it openly, whether or not resistance is offered. In a looser sense, *thief* is often applied to one who takes a small amount, and *robber* to one who takes a large amount. A *robber* takes very small amounts by stealth. A *freebooter* and a *marauder* rove about, robbing and plundering. The word *freebooter* emphasizes the fact that the man helps himself at his pleasure, while *marauder* suggests the loss, inconvenience, fright, or distress produced. A *brigand* or *bandit* is one of an organized band of outlaws and robbers, especially in certain countries long known as infested with such bands. *bandit* is rather a poetic or elevated word; *brigand* is more common in prose. A *pirate* is a brigand of the sea. All these words have considerable extension by metonymy or hyperbole.

**robber-crab** (rob'é-r-krah), *n.* A hermit-crab; a member of the family *Paguridae*, especially *Burgus latro*: so called from its habit of stealing cocoanuts. See cut under *palm-crab*.

**robber-fly** (rob'é-r-ſi), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*. They are large swift flies with strong proboscis, and prey upon other insects. They are also called *hornet-flies* and *hawk-flies*. The term *robber-fly* is taken direct from the German *raubfliege*. See cuts under *Asilus*, *hawk fly*, and *Promachus*.

**robber-gull** (rob'é-r-gul), *n.* The skua, or other jaeger. See *Leucistrinae, Leistris*.

**robbery** (rob'é-ri), *n.*; pl. *robberies* (-iz). [ < ME. *robberie*, *robry*, *roberie*, < OF. *roberie*, *robberie*, robbery, < *robber*, *rob*: see *rob*<sup>1</sup>. (f. *reavery*.) The act or practice of robbing; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression; the act of unjustly and forcibly depriving one of anything; specifically, in *law*, the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another from his person, or in his presence, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear (*Wharton*). It is a more serious offense than *larceny*, by reason of the element of force or fear entering into it.

Thieves for their robbery have authority  
When judges steal themselves. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, II. 2. 176.

**Highway robbery**, robbery committed in or near a highway. At common law no other robbery was punishable with death. = *Syn.* Depredation, spoliation, despoliation. See *robber*.

**robbin**<sup>1</sup> (rob'in), *n.* [Also *rob-and*; appar. contr. of *rope-band*. In sense 2 appar. of same origin.] 1. A short piece of spun-yarn, rope-yarn, or sennit, used to fasten the head of a sail to the yard or gaff by passing several turns through the eyelet-hole in the sail and around the jacksstay.—2. The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds*. **robbin**<sup>2</sup> (rob'in), *n.* [ < F. *robin*; appar. of E. Ind. origin.] In *com.*, the package in which

Ceylonese and other dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 pounds. *Simmonds*.

**robbin**<sup>3</sup> (rob'in), *n.* An occasional spelling of *robin*<sup>1</sup>.

**rob-Davyt**, *n.* See *rob-o-Davy*.

**robe**<sup>1</sup> (rōb), *n.* [ < ME. *robe*, *roobe*, < OF. *robe*, *robbe*, *reube*, F. *robe*, a robe, = Pr. *rauba* = Cat. *roba* = Sp. *ropa* = Pg. *roupa* = It. *roba*, dress, merchandise, goods, < ML. *rauba*, spoil, < OHG. *roub*, robbery, breakage, MHG. *roup*, robbery, booty, spoil, garment, G. *raub* = D. *roof* = OS. *rōf* = AS. *reaf*, spoil, clothing, = Icel. *rauf*, spoil: see *reaf* and *reave*. Cf. *rob*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

A woman worthli yelothed, . . .  
Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned,  
With ribanes of red golde and of riche stones.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), II. 15.

2. An official vestment; a flowing garment symbolizing honor, dignity, or authority.

The robes of a judge do not add to his virtue; the chief-est ornament of kings is justice.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vii. 20.

Thou shalt take the garments, and put upon Aaron the coat, and the robe of the ephod, and the ephod.

Ex. xxix. 5.

I am sorry one I esteemed ever the first of his robe should so undeservedly stain me. *Penn.*, To Dr. Tillotson.

3. Any garment; apparel in general; dress; costume.

*Bion*. Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old Jerkin, a pair of old breeches thrice turned. . . .  
*Tra*. [To Petruchio.] See not your bride in these un-reverent robes. *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, III. 2. 114.

Say, have you got no armour on?  
Have you no under robe of steel?

*Duel of Wharton and Stuart* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 262).

4. Hence, that which covers or invests; something resembling or suggesting a robe.

She tore the azure robe of night,  
And set the stars of glory there.

*Drake, The American Flag*.

Another [cotage] wore  
A close-set robe of jasmine sown with stars.  
*Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

5. A woman's gown of any cut or fabric, with trimmings, usually in the form of bands or borders, woven in or embroidered on the material. [Trade and dressmakers' term.]—6. A dressed skin or pelt: first applied to that of the American bison, but now to that of any animal when used for a carriage- or sleigh-rug, and by extension to any protecting wrap used in driving: as, a linen lap-robe. [U. S.]

The large and roomy sleigh decked with buffalo, black bear, and lynx robes.

*The Upper Ten Thousand*, p. 4. (*Barlett*.)

Under the head of *robes* was included all [buffalo] cow skins taken during the proper season, from one year old upward, and all bull skins from one to three years old. Bull skins over three years of age were classed as hides, and while the best of them were finally tanned and used as *robes*, the really poor ones were converted into leather. *W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report*, 1887, II. 443.

7. The largest and strongest tobacco-leaves, which are used as covers for the thicker kinds of pigtail. [U. S.]—8. *Eccles.*, specifically, the early chasuble, a large garment covering the body. Compare *garment*, 2.—9. *pl.* Garments of state or ceremony, forming together an entire costume. Thus, coronation robes may include all the garments worn by a prince at the time of his coronation, and always include the outer or decorative pieces, as the dalmatic, the mantle, etc.—**Guarded robe**. See *guard*.—**Master of the robes**, an officer in the royal household of Great Britain charged with ordering the sovereign's robes, and having several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, wardrobe-keepers, etc. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *mistress of the robes*, who holds the highest rank among the ladies in the service of the queen.—**Pack of robes**, ten robes of buffalo-hide packed together for transportation to market. [U. S.]—**The robe, or the long robe**, the legal profession: as, gentlemen of the long robe.

Far be it from any Man's Thought to say there are not Men of strict Integrity of the Long Robe, tho' it is not every Body's good Fortune to meet with them.

*Steele, Grief A la-Mode, Pref.*

Rich advocates, and other gentlemen of the robe.  
*Motley, Dutch Republic*, I. 377.

**robe**<sup>1</sup> (rōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robed*, ppr. *robing*. [ < ME. *roben*; < *rob*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To put a robe on; clothe in a robe; especially, to clothe magnificently or ceremoniously: as, to robe a sovereign for a coronation.

Thou robed man of justice, take thy place.  
*Shak.*, *Learn*, III. 6. 38.

2. To clothe or dress in general.

Thus robed in russett, ich romede a-boute.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 1.

Here and there a tall Scotch fir, completely robed in snow.  
*B. Taylor, Northern Travel*, p. 117.

The elms have robed their slender spray  
With full-blown flower and embryo leaf.  
*O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come*.

II. *intrans.* To put on a robe or robes; assume official vestments: as, the judges are *robing*; the clergy *robed* in the vestry.

**robe**<sup>2</sup> (rōb), *n.* An abbreviation of *arropa*.

**robe-de-chambre** (rōb-dē-shom'br), *n.* [F.: *robe*, robe; *de*, of; *chambre*, chamber.] 1. A dressing-gown or morning dress, whether for men or for women—the exact signification varying with the fashion and habits of the day.—2. A dress cut in a certain negligée style: thus, a *robe-de-chambre* is mentioned as worn at a party in 1732.

**robe-maker** (rōb'mā'kèr), *n.* A maker of official robes, as for clergymen, university dignitaries, and others.

The modern Anglican rochet is sleeveless, the bulbous sleeves having been wholly detached from it by the Caroline tailors or *robe-makers*. *Lee, Eccles. Gloss.*, p. 336.

**roberd** (rob'érd), *n.* [A familiar use of *Robert*, a form of the personal name *Robert*. Cf. *robin*<sup>1</sup>, *robinet*.] The chaffinch. Also *robinet*.

**Robertdsman**, *n.* See *Robertsmán*.

**robert** (rob'ért), *n.* Same as *herb-robert*.

**Robertman**, *n.* Same as *Robertsmán*.

**Robertsmán, Robertsmán** (rob'érts-mán, rob'érdz-mán), *n.* [Also *Robertsmán, Robertman*; ME. *roberdesman* (also *Robertdes knave*), supposed to be so called because regarded or feigned to be one of Robin (Robert) Hood's men.] A bold, stout robber or night thief.

*Robertes men*, or *Robertsmen*, were a set of lawless vagabonds, notorious for their outrages when *Piers Plowman* was written. . . . The statute of Edward the Third (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughterers, felonies, and robberies, done by people that be called *Robertesmen*, *Wastours*, and *drawlaches*." And the statute of Richard the Second (an. reg. 7, c. v.) ordains that the statute of King Edward concerning *Robertesmen* and *Drawlaches* shall be rigorously observed. Sir Edward Coke (Instit. III. 197.) supposes them to have been originally the followers of Robin Hood in the reign of Richard the First. See *Blackstone's Comm.*, II. iv. ch. 17.

*T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840), II. 94, 95.

**Roberts's pelvis**. See *pelvis*.

**Robertvallian** (rob'é-r-val'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to G. P. de Roberval (1602-75), a noted French mathematician.—**Robertvallian line**, a curve of infinite length but of finite area.

**Roberval's balance**. See *balance*.

**robertycht**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rubric*. *Halliwel*.

**robin**<sup>1</sup> (rob'in), *n.* [Short for *robin-redbreast*, early mod. E. *robym redbreast*, < ME. *\*robin redbreast*, *robinet redbreast*, in which the first element was orig. a quasi-proper name, *Robin*, < OF. *Robin*, *Robin* (a name also given to the sheep), a familiar dim. of *Robert*, *Robert* (a name early known in England, as that of the oldest son of William I.), = Sp. Pg. It. *Roberto*, also *Ruperto* (> E. *Rupert*). < OHG. *Ruodpert*, MHG. *G. Ruprecht*, lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame, < OHG. *ruod* (= AS. *\*hrōth*- (in proper name *Hrōthgar* = G. *Rudiger*, > ult. E. *Roger*: see *Roger*) = Icel. *hróthr*, praise, fame, = Goth. *\*hrōth*, in *hrōtheigs*, victorious, triumphant) + *perht*, *peraht*, MHG. *berht* = E. *bright*: see *bright*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Erythacus rubecula*, more fully called *robin-redbreast*, and also *redbreast*, *robinet*, and *ruddock*. It is more like a warbler than like a thrush, only about 5½ inches long and 9 in extent of wings; the upper parts are olive-green; the forehead, sides of the head, front of the neck, and fore part of the breast are yellowish-red (whence the name *redbreast*). It is an abundant and familiar British bird, widely distributed in other parts of the Palearctic region. The song is rich, mellow, and finely modulated. The nest is placed on the ground, in herbage or moss, generally under a hedge or bush. The eggs are usually five or six in number, pinkish-white speckled with purplish-red. This robin is a common figure in English nursery tales and folk-lore.



Robin-redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*).

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Art thou the bird whom Man loves best,  
The plous bird with the scarlet breast,  
Our little English Robin?  
*Wordsworth, Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly*.

A strange world where the robin was a little domestic bird that fed at the table, instead of a great fidgety, jerky, whooping thrush. O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 172.

2. The red-breasted or migratory thrush of North America. *Turdus migratorius* or *Merula migratoria*, one of the most abundant and fa-



American Robin (*Merula migratoria*).

miliar of North American birds; so called from the reddish-brown color of the under parts, which, however, is very different, both in hue and in extent, from that of the European red-breast. This robin is 10 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. The upper parts are slate color with an olive shade; most of the under parts are chestnut-red; the vent-feathers are white, with dusky markings; the head is black, with white marks about the eyes and white streaks on the throat; and the tail is blackish, usually marked with white at the ends of the outer feathers. The bill is mostly yellow. The robin inhabits the whole of North America; it is migratory, feeds on insects, worms, berries, and other fruits, and breeds at large throughout its range, building a large strong nest of hay and mud on a bough, and laying from four to six uniform greenish-blue eggs, 1½ inches long by ¾ inch broad. Also, familiarly, *robin-redbreast*.

3. With a qualifying term, one of numerous warbler-like or thrush-like birds, more or less nearly related to or resembling either of the foregoing: as, the blue-throated robin. (See *Cyanocitta*, and *cut* under *bluethroat*.) Some of these terms are book-names, others are casual transfers of the word *robin* by English residents in various parts of the world, especially India and Australia. In the latter region are various flycatchers (*Muscicapidae*) of the genus *Petroica* and its subfamily, some of which are called *robins*, as the scarlet-breasted *P. multicolor*, peculiar to Norfolk Island. Some of the Asiatic chats of the genus *Pratincola* are known as *Indian robins*; these are related to the British whinchat and stonechat; and do not particularly resemble the true robin of England. Others, recently separated generically under the name *Erythroninae*, inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and other islands of the same zoogeographical region, and resemble the true robin, as *E. dumetoria* and *E. mulleri*. The red-breasted flycatcher, *Muscicapa (Erythroninae) parva*, which ranges from central Europe into India, bears a striking resemblance to the true robin. Among other Indian robins, loosely so called, may be noted one sometimes specified as the *water-robin*. This is a flycatcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*, originally described by Vieillot in 1831 as *Phoenicurus fuliginosa*, and commonly catalogued as *Ruficilla fuliginosa* (after G. R. Gray); but it does not belong to the same family as the robin, nor to the same genus as the redstart. It inhabits the Himalayan region, and ranges widely in China and India. It has been placed in 5 different genera, two of which, *Rhinoceros* of Blanford and *Nymphicus* of A. O. Humé, were specially framed for its reception.

4. The robin-snipe or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*: a clipped name among gunners. Also *beach-robin*. See *knot*², 1.—5. The sea-robin or red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Massachusetts.]—6. In *ichth.*, a sea-robin or flying-robin; one of several kinds of *Triglidae*.—7. A local name of the pinfish. [U.S.]—8. A name variously applied (commonly as part of a compound) to the herb-robert, to species of *Lychnis*, and to some other plants. *Red-robin* denotes, besides the wheat-rust, the herb-robert, the *Lychnis diurna*, etc. See *ragged-robin* and *woke-robin*. [Prov. Eng.]—Golden robin, the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*.—Ground robin, the chickadee. See *marsh-robin*, and *cut* under *Pipilo*. [Local, U.S.]—Magpie robin, a dayal. See *cut* under *Copichus*.—Oregon robin, the varied thrush, *Turdus naevius* or *Heperocichla naevia*.—Red robin, the scarlet tanager. [Local, U.S.]—Robin red-breast. See *robin-redbreast*.—Robin's-egg blue, a greenish blue, like that of the American robin's egg.—Round robin. See *round-robin*, 5.—Sea robin. See *sea-robin*.—St. Lucas robin, *Turdus* or *Merula confinis*, much like but specifically distinct from the common American robin, inhabiting Lower California.—Water-robin. See *def.* 3.—Yellow robin, an Australian bird of the genus *Eopsaltria*.

*robin*² (rob'in), n. [Appar. ult. due to the F. name *Robin*: see *robin*¹.] A trimming on the front of a dress. *Davies*.

Several pieces of printed calico, remnants of silk, and such like, that . . . would serve for *robins* and facings. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. xlix.

*robin*³, n. Same as *robin*².

*robin-accentor* (rob'in-ak-sen'tor), n. A small sylvine bird of Asia, *Accentor rubeculoides*: an occasional book-name, translating the specific designation bestowed by Moore in 1854 from Hodgson's MSS. This bird belongs to the same genus as the common hedge-sparrow of Europe, *A. modularis*, but resembles the British robin in the color of the breast. It inhabits the Himalayas and southward, Cashmere, Sikhim, etc.

*robin-breast* (rob'in-bre'st), n. The robin-snipe, or red-breasted sandpiper.

*robin-dipper* (rob'in-dip'er), n. The buffle, or buffle-headed duck. [Now Eng.]

*robinet* (rob'in-et), n. [ME. *robinet*, a chaffinch, < OF. *Robinet*, 'little Robin,' dim. of *Robin*, Robin; as a common noun, OF. *robinet*, a pipkin, tap, cock, F. *robinet*, a tap, cock.] 1. A chaffinch. Also *roberd*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 310.—2. A little robin. See *robin*¹, 1. *Drayton*, *Muses' Elysium*, viii.—3. A tap or faucet.—4. A military engine for throwing darts and stones. *Grose*.

*robing* (rô'bing), n. [Verbal n. of *robe*¹, r.] 1. The act of putting on a robe or ceremonious apparel.—2. Material for women's gowns and the like: a term of the eighteenth century.—3. A kind of trimming like a flounce or ruffle, used on women's and children's garments. *Diet. of Needlework*.

*Robin Goodfellow*. 1. A domestic spirit or fairy, said to be the offspring of a mortal woman and Oberon, king of Fairyland. He is analogous to the brownie of Scotland. It was from the popular belief in this spirit that Shakspeare's Puck was derived.

2. As a general name, an elf; a fairy.

Kottel, or Kibaldt; such as wee  
Pugs and Hol-robins call. Their dwellings bee  
In corners of old houses least frequented,  
Or beneath stacks of wood. And these commented,  
Make fearful noise in Batties and in Dairies:  
*Robin good-fellows* some, some call them Fairies.  
*Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 574.

*robing-room* (rô'bing-röm), n. A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off; a vestry: as, the peers' *robing-room* in the House of Lords.

*Robinia* (rô-bin'i-ä), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after the royal gardeners at Paris, Jean Robin (1550–1629) and his son Vespasien Robin; the latter introduced this genus into Europe, under the name *Pseudacacia*, in 1635.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeae*, type of the subtribe *Robinieae*; the locusts. It is characterized by a legume with thin valves, winged on its upper margin, and by papilionaceous flowers with a broad reflexed standard, an awl-



Flowering Branch of Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*).  
a, 1901. b, flower

shaped reflexed style terminating a stalked and many-ovuled ovary, and surrounding these a long sheath of ten diadelphous stamens, one of them partly, or at length a wholly, free. The branchlets and catkins are nearly smooth, bristly, or viscid-hairy. The leaves are unequally pinnate with stipulate leaflets, and are furnished with a pair of bristle-shaped stipules, or of short stout spines in their place. The flowers are white or rose-purple, borne in conspicuous racemes. There are 5 or 6 species, 2 of them little-known Mexican trees, the others native in the southern and central United States. Of the latter the chief is *R. Pseudacacia*, the common locust or false acacia, widely planted and naturalized in the Northern States, also much planted in Europe, where it presents several varieties. For this and other species, see *locust*², 1, and *rose-acacia*; also *acacia*, 3.

*Robinieae* (rob-i-ni'ë), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Robinia* + -ae.] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeae*.

It is characterized by racemed flowers from the axils or fasciated at the older nodes, commonly free banner-stamen, blunt anthers, numerous ovules, somewhat rigid style, and usually flat and two-valved pod. It includes 16 genera, of which 11 are American, 1 African, 3 Australasian, and 1 (*Sesbania*) of general distribution. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees, rarely shrubby climbers. For important genera, see *Robinia* (the type), *Sesbania*, and *Olneya*.

*robin-redbreast* (rob'in-red'bre'st), n. [Early mod E. *robyn redbreast*: see *robin*¹.] 1. Same as *robin*¹, 1.

*Robyn redbreast*,  
He shall be the preest  
The requiem masse to syng.  
*Skelton*, *Phyllip Sparowe*, l. 300.  
No burial this pretty pair  
Of any man receives,  
Till *Robin-red-breast* piously  
Did cover them with leaves.  
*Children in the Wood* (Child's Ballads, III. 133).

2. Same as *robin*¹, 2.—3. The American bluebird, *Sialia sialis*: an occasional misnomer. See *bluebird*, and *cut* under *Sialia*.—4. The old-time Bow street runner: in allusion to the color of his waistcoat. [Slang, Eng.]—*Robin-redbreast's* pincushion. Same as *bedegar*.

*robin-ruddock* (rob'in-rud'ok), n. Same as *robin*¹, 1.

Dyd you ever see two such little *Robin ruddocks*  
So laden with breeches?  
*R. Edwards*, *Damon and Pythias*.

*robin-run-in-the-hedge* (rob'in-run'in-thê-hej), n. The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*; rarely the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; and the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. [Prov. Eng.]

*robin-sandpiper* (rob'in-sand'pi-për), n. Same as *robin-snipe*, 1.

*robin-snipe* (rob'in-snip), n. 1. The red-breasted or ash-colored sandpiper; the canute or knot, *Tringa canutus*. In plain gray plumage it is also called *white robin-snipe*. See *knot*², 1.—2. Same as *red-breasted snipe* (a) (which see, under *red-breasted*). [Now Eng.]

*robin's-plantain* (rob'inz-plan'tân), n. See *plantain*¹.

*robin's-rye* (rob'inz-ri), n. The haircap-moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum*: so called, perhaps, as suggesting a miniature grain-field. Also *robin-wheat*. See *haircap-moss*.

*robin-wheat* (rob'in-hwët), n. Same as *robin's-rye*.

The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as *robin-wheat*.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 363.

*roble* (rô'bl), n. [Sp. *roble*, oak-tree, < L. *robur*, oak, oak-tree: see *robust*.] 1. In California, one of the white oaks, *Quercus lobata*, also called *weeping oak*. It is a majestic tree with very widely spreading branches; its wood is of little value except for fuel.—2. In the West Indies, *Platymiscum platystachyum* and *Catalpa longisiliqua*, trees yielding ship-timber.—3. In Chili, a species of beech, *Fagus obliqua*, which affords a durable hard-wood building-material.

*rob-o-Davy*, n. [Prob. orig. *rob-of-Davy*, 'Davy's syrup' (see *rob*²); *Davy* being a familiar term for a Welshman, and *metheglin* a Welsh name for mead.] *Metheglin*.

Sherry, nor *Rob-o-Davy* here could flow,  
The French frontinacke, claret, red nor white,  
Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.  
*Taylor's Works* (1630). (Nares.)

*roborant* (rob'ô-rant), a. and n. [= F. *roborant* = Sp. Pg. It. *roborante*, < L. *roboran* (t)-s, ppr. of *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*.] I. a. Tonic; strengthening.

II. n. A medicine that strengthens; a tonic. *roborate* (rob'ô-rät), r. t. [L. *roboratus*, pp. of *roborare*, strengthen (> It. *roborare* = Sp. Pg. *roborar* = OF. *roberer*), < *robur* (*robor*-), strength: see *robust*. Cf. *corroborate*.] To give strength to; strengthen; confirm; establish.

This Bull also relateth to ancient privileges of popes and princes, bestowed upon her: which herein are *roborated* and confirmed.

*Fidler*, *Hist. of Cambridge Univ.*, II. 37.

*roboration* (rob'ô-rä'shon), n. [= OF. *roboration* = Sp. *roboration* = Pg. *roboração*, < ML. *roboration* (n-), a strengthening, < L. *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*. Cf. *corroboration*.] A strengthening. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

*roborean* (rô-bô-rë-an), a. [L. *roboreus*, of oak (see *roboreous*), + -an.] Same as *roboreous*. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

*roboreous* (rô-bô-rë-us), a. [L. *roboreus*, made of oak, < *robur*, an oak: see *robust*.] Made of oak; hence, strong. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

**Robulina** (rô-bû-lî'nî), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826, as a genus of supposed cephalopods), < L. *robur*, strength, + a dim. -*ina*, the reg. term. with this author for his genera of microscopic cephalopods.] A genus of foraminifers. Also called *Lampas*.

**Robur Caroli** (rô'bër kar'ô-lî). [NL., Charles's Oak (see def.): L. *robur*, oak; ML *Caroli*, gen. of *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*.] A now obsolete constellation, introduced by Halley in 1677, between Argo and Centaurus, to represent the royal oak in which Charles II. was hidden after the battle of Worcester.

**robust** (rô-bust'), *a.* [OF. (and F.) *robuste* = Sp. Pg. It. *robusto*, < L. *robustus*, strong, < *robur*, OL. *robur* (*robore*), hardness, strength, a hard wood, oak, an oak-tree; = Skt. *rabhas*, violence, force, < √ *rabh*, seize.] 1. Having or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; sound; vigorous: as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health.

A *robust* boisterous Rogue knocked him down.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest  
With thunder his *robust* distended chest?

Young, Paraphrase of Job.

I said, "How is Mr. Murdstone?" She replied, "My brother is *robust*, I am obliged to you."

Dickens, David Copperfield, xvi.

One can only respect a *robust* faith of this sort.

Saturday Rev., May, 1874, p. 674.

2. Violent; rough; rude.

Romp-losing miss

Is haul'd about, in gallantry *robust*

Thomson, Autumn, I. 529.

3. Requiring vigor or strength: as, *robust* employment. *Imp. Dict.*—4. In *zool.*, stout; thick: as, a *robust* joint; *robust* antennæ. = *Syn.* 1. *Strong*, *Robust*, *Lusty*, *Sturdy*, *Stalwart*, *Stout*, *hale*, *hearty*, *bravny*, *mighty*, *powerful*. *Strong* is the generic term among these, and is the most widely used in figurative applications. By derivation it means having the power of exerting great muscular force. *Robust* suggests an oaken strength, hence compactness, toughness, soundness of constitution, blooming health, and good size if not largeness of frame. *Lusty* characterizes the kind of strength that one enjoys possessing, abounding health, strength, vitality, and spirits. *Sturdy* suggests compactness and solidity even more than *robust* does, it expresses a well-knit strength that is hard to shake or resist, standing strongly upon its feet. *Stalwart* suggests tallness or largeness with great strength or sturdiness. *Stout* is little different from *strong*; it sometimes means strong to do or to support burdens as, a *stout* defender; a *stout* porter carrying a heavy trunk.

**robustious** (rô-bus'tyus), *a.* [Formerly also *robustuous*, *robustious*; < L. *robustus*, oaken (*robustus*, oaken, strong): see *robust*.] *Robustious*, rough; violent; rude. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Violent and *robustious* seas.

Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 258).

These redundant locks,

*Robustious* to no purpose, clustering down,  
Vain monument of strength. Milton, S. A., I. 569.

Poh! you are so *robustious*, you had like to put out my eye, I assure you, if you blind me, you must lead me.

Swift, Polite Conversation, I.

**robustiously** (rô-bus'tyus-li), *adv.* In a robustious manner. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The multitude commend writers as they do fenceers or wrestlers; who if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

**robustiousness** (rô-bus'tyus-nes), *n.* Vigor; muscular size and strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That *robustiousness* of body and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sig. S. 2.

**robustly** (rô-bust'li), *adv.* In a robust manner; with great strength; muscularly.

**robustness** (rô-bust'nes), *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; vigor; or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

**roc**<sup>1</sup> (rok), *n.* [Also *rock*, *rok*, *ruc*, *ruck*, *ruk*; = G. *roc* = Sw. *roc*, *rok* = Dan. *rok* = It. *ruch*, *rochi* (Florio), < Ar. Pers. *ruk*, a roc. Cf. *rook*<sup>2</sup>.] A fabulous bird of prey of monstrous size, famous in Arabian mythology, and corresponding to the Persian simurg. There is no certain basis of fact upon which the myth of the roc rests. The most colossal birds of which we have any knowledge are the dromithic moas of New Zealand and the Madagascar apornithic elephant-birds. The largest known rapacious bird (the roc figures as a bird of prey) is the *Harpagornis*, which may have been able to kill a moa, though certainly not to fly away with one. The most plausible speculation bases the roc on the *Epyornis*. See the quotation.

On the 27th of January, 1851, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire read before the Parisian Academy of Sciences a paper, in which he described two enormous eggs and part of the metatarsus of a bird which he called *Epyornis*

*maximus*. . . This brought again to mind the old story of the famous Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, who located the *roc* or *rook*, the giant bird of the Arabian tales, upon Madagascar, and related that the great Khan of the Tartars, having heard of the bird, sent messengers to Madagascar, who brought back a feather nine spans long, and two palms in circumference. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 47.

**Roc's egg**, something marvelous or prodigious, having no foundation in fact; a mare's nest.

**roc**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *rook*<sup>1</sup>.

**rocaille** (rô-kaly'), *n.* [F., rockwork, formerly also *rochaille*, < *roche*, a rock: see *roach*<sup>2</sup>.] The scroll ornament of the eighteenth century, and especially of the epoch of Louis XV., combining forms apparently based on those of water-worn rocks and those of shells or deduced from them. See *rococo*.

**rocambole** (rok'am-bôl), *n.* [Also *rokambole*, and formerly also *rocambol*; < F. *rocambole*, < G. *roekenbollen*, *roggenbollen* (so called because it grows among rye), < *roeken*, *roggen*, rye, + *bolle*, a bulb: see *rye* and *bol*.] A plant of the onion kind, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, native through the middle latitudes of Europe, and there somewhat cultivated. Its uses resemble those of garlic and the shallot, like which, also, it has a compound bulb composed of bulblets or cloves.

Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,  
Where *rocambol*, shallot, and the rank garlic grow.

W. King, Art of Cookery, I. 336.

**Rocella** (rok-sel'ii), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), an accom. form (based on ML. *rocca*, *roca*, a rock) of It. *orella*, F. *orselle*, etc., orehill: see *orchil*, *archil*.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens of the tribe *Usneæ*. The thallus is fruticose or finally pendulous, alike on both sides, and cartilaginous-coriaceous; the medullary layer is loosely cottony. The species are few and closely related, growing especially in the warmer maritime regions of the earth, and furnishing the famous archil or orchil of dyers. *R. tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*, the best-known species, are the chief sources of the dye. See cut under *archil*; see also *canary moss*, *cape-weed*, *dyer's-moss*, *flat-orchil*, *litmus*, *Mauritius-weed*.

**rocellic** (rok-sel'ik), *a.* [ < *Rocella* + -ic.] Related to or derived from *Rocella*. — **Rocecellic acid**, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>9</sub>, a crystalline acid which occurs uncombined in *Rocella tinctoria*.

**rocellin** (rok-sel'in), *n.* [ < *rocell*(ic) + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A coal-tar color: same as *orsellin*.

**rocelline** (rok-sel'in), *a.* [ < *Rocella* + -ine<sup>1</sup>.] In bot., of or pertaining to the genus *Rocella*.

**Roccus** (rok'us), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchell, 1814), < ML. *rocca*, E. *rock*: see *rock*<sup>1</sup>.] A genus of serranoid fishes. It contains *R. lineatus*, the common rockfish or striped-bass of the United States, and *R. chrysops*, the white-bass. Both are well-known game-fish, of some economic importance. See cut under *bass*.

**rochet**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *roach*<sup>1</sup>.

**roche**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *r.* See *roach*<sup>2</sup>.

**Rochea** (rô'kê-ii), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1799), named after François Laroche, who wrote on the genera *Ilex* and *Gladiolus*.] A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by a salver shaped corolla with its tube much longer than the small five cleft calyx, the five stamens united to the petals, and five free carpels, attenuated into elongated and exerted converging styles. The 4 species are natives of South Africa, and are fleshy undershrubs, bearing thick opposite leaves with united bases. The flowers are showy and rather large, white, yellow, scarlet, or rose-colored, and clustered in dense cymes. For these and the singular leaves the species are somewhat cultivated as house-plants. *R. coccinea*, with scarlet flowers, has the name of *coral*, and *R. falcata* is sometimes called *ice-plant*.

**Rochelle powder** (rô-shel' pou'dêr). [ < *La Rochelle*, a city in France, + *powder*.] Same as *Seidlitz powder*, or *compound effervescent powder* (which see, under *powder*).

**Rochelle salt**. See *salt*<sup>1</sup>.

**roches moutonnées** (rôsh mû-to-nâ'). [F.: *roche*, rock (see *roach*<sup>2</sup>, *rock*<sup>1</sup>); *moutonné*, fem. of *moutonner*, rounded like the back of a sheep: see *mutton*.] Scattered knobs of rock rounded and smoothed by glacial action: fancifully so called from their resemblance, as seen rising here and there or in groups above a surface, to a flock of sheep lying down: sometimes Englished as "sheep-backs."

The surface of rock, instead of being jagged, rugged, or worn into rugged dingles, is even and rounded, often dome-shaped or spheroidal. . . Such surfaces were called *Roches Moutonnées* by De Saussure.

J. D. Forbes, Travels in the Alps, p. 53.

**rochet**<sup>1</sup> (rôch'et), *n.* [Also dial. *rochet*; < ME. *rochet*, *rochette*, also *roket*, *rokkete*, < OF. *rochet*, *roquet*, a frock, a prelate's rochet, F. dial. *rochet*, a blouse, mantle, = Sp. Pg. *roquete* = It. *roccetto*, *roccetto* (ML. *rochetum*), a rochet, dim. of ML. *roccus*, *roccus*, < OHG. *roch*, MHG. *roc* (rock), G. *rock* = MLG. D. *rok* = OFries. *rokk* = AS. *roc*, *rocc* = Icel. *rokk*, a frock, coat; cf. Ir. *rocan*, a mantle, cloak, Gael. *rochall*, a coverlet.] 1. Originally, a short cloak worn by men of all degrees, also by women (in

this case frequently a white linen outer garment).

A *Rochet* full rent & Ragget above,  
Cast over his corse.

*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), I. 13525.

A womman wel more fetys is  
In *rochet* than in cote, ywis.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 1242.

Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice a *rochet*.

MS. Bibl. Reg., 12 B. i. f. 12. (Halliwell.)

2. *Eccles.*, a close-fitting vestment of linen or lawn, worn by bishops and some others. It reaches to the knees or lower, and has close sleeves extending to the wrists, or is sleeveless. The rochet is a variety of the alb or surplice, the latter differing from both alb and rochet by the fullness of its sleeves. In the Roman Catholic Church the rochet is worn by bishops and abbots, usually under a manteletta, and, as a choir vestment, by some canons. In the Anglican Church the rochet is worn under the chimere—these vestments constituting the distinctive episcopal habit as ordinarily worn in church and in Parliament and Convocation. The lawn sleeves are now made very full, and attached to the chimere, not to the rochet.

And an Arm men seyn is ther  
Of saint Thomas the holy Marter, . . .  
And a *Rochet* that is good,  
Al be-sprent with his blood.

Stations of Rome (ed. Furnivall), I. 501.

The Elected Bishop, vested with his *Rochet*, shall be presented . . . unto the Presiding Bishop.

Book of Common Prayer [American], Consecration of [Bishops].

3†. Hence, a bishop: also used attributively.

They would strain us out a certain figurative prelate, by wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*. Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

4. A mantelet worn by the peers of England during ceremonies.

**rochet**<sup>2</sup> (rôch'et), *n.* [ < F. *rouget*, a gurnard.]

A kind of fish, the roach or piper gurnard.

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,  
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.

Drayton.

Sit thy nose,

Like a raw *rochet*! B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

*Rochets*, whittings, or such common fish. W. Droune.

**roching-cask** (rôch'ing-kâsk), *n.* A tank lined with lead, used for crystallizing alum.

**rock**<sup>1</sup> (rok), *n.* [ < ME. *rocke*, *rokke*, < AS. \**rocc* (in *stân-rocc*, 'stone-rock') = OF. *roc*, m. (= It. *rocco*, m.), *roke*, usually assimilated *roche* (> ME. *roche*, E. obs. *roach*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.), F. *roche*, f., = Pr. *roca*, *rocha* = Sp. *roca* = Pg. *roca*, *rocha* = It. *rocca*, *roccia*, < ML. *roca*, *rocca*, a rock; prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *roc* = Bret. *roch*, a rock. According to Diez, prob. < LL. \**rupica*, or *rupca*, < L. *rupes*, a rock.] 1. The mass of mineral matter of which the earth, so far as accessible to observation, is made up; a mass, fragment, or piece of that crust, if too large to be designated as a *stone*, and if spoken of in a general way without special designation of its nature. When there is such special designation, the term *stone* is more generally adopted, as in *building-stone*, *paring-stone*, *limestone*, *freestone*; or the special designation of the material itself may be used without qualification, as *granite*, *slate*, *marble*, etc. The unconsolidated stony materials which form a considerable part of the superficial crust, or that which is at or near the surface, such as sand, gravel, and clay, are not commonly designated as *rock* or *rocks*; the geologist, however, includes under the term *rock*, for the purpose of general description, all the consolidated materials forming the crust, as well as the fragmental or detrital beds which have been derived from it. Rocks are ordinarily composed of two or more mineral species, but some rocks are made up almost entirely of one species: thus, granite is essentially an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and mica, while marble usually consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and sandstone and quartzite chiefly of quartz. The number of varieties of rock, according to the classification and description of lithologists, is very great. The number of names popularly in use for rocks is small: *granite*, *porphyry*, *lava*, *sandstone* or *freestone*, *limestone*, *marble*, and *slate* are terms under one or the other of which by far the largest part of the rocks are commonly classed. (See these words.) More than 600 distinct species of minerals have been described, but a very small number of them occur as essential constituents of rocks: of these, quartz, the feldspars, the micas, the minerals of the augite and hornblende group, talc, chlorite, olivin, and carbonate of lime, with which often more or less of carbonate of magnesia is associated, form the great bulk of the rocks. But there are several other minerals which are quite commonly found as accessory constituents, and sometimes in masses large enough to be worthy of the designation of *rock*: such are garnet, epidote, various oxides of iron, pyrites, apatite, andalusite, leucite, tourmalin, and a few others. Some mineral substances occur in masses of great extent and thickness, but do not play the part of rock-forming minerals: such are salt, gypsum, and the varieties of coal. Rocks are variously classed by geologists. The most general subdivision of them is into *igneous* and *aqueous*: the former are divided into *plutonic* and *volcanic*, according as they have been formed under conditions of depth and pressure, like granite, or have been poured out upon the surface in the manner of lava. The aqueous rocks are also designated as *sedimentary*, *fossiliferous*, or *stratified*. The sedimentary rocks in general are believed to be made up of material resulting from the decay and abrasion of igneous masses, since almost all geologists admit that the crust of the earth has cooled from a state of fusion. Part of the stratified deposits, however,

have been formed through the agency of life, as in the case of the limestones, most of which have been secreted from an aqueous solution by various organisms, and of coal, which is the result of a peculiar kind of decay of vegetable matter. Some rocks have been formed by the simple evaporation of a solution; for instance, rock-salt. The sedimentary rocks are classified for lithological description according to the nature and texture of the materials of which they are made up: they are arranged in the chronological order of their deposition according to the nature of the fossils which they contain. Sedimentary rocks have frequently been greatly changed in character by metamorphism, by which they have been rendered crystalline, and sometimes made so closely to resemble igneous rocks that their true character can only with the greatest difficulty be made out.

When ye han maid the coast so clene  
Of rocks that ther nys no stoon ysene.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 15772.

A *rock* may be defined as a mass of mineral matter, composed of one, more usually of several, kinds of minerals, having, as a rule, no definite external form, and liable to vary considerably in chemical composition.

J. G. Keith, Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

2. A stone of any size, even a pebble. [Vulgar, U. S.]

I put a hot rock to his feet, and made him a large bowl o' catmint tea.

Georgia Secus, p. 191.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent  
To say another is an ass—at least, to all intent;  
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant  
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.

Bret Harte, The Society upon the Stanislaus.

3. A mass of stone forming an eminence or a cliff.

And he [Samson] went down and dwelt in the top of the rock Etam.

When he sees afar

His country's weather-bleached and battered rocks  
From the green wave emerging. Corcoran, Task, v. 834.

4. Hence, in *Script.*, figuratively, foundation; strength; asylum; means of safety; defense.

The Lord is my rock. 2 Sam. xlii. 2.

5. A cause or source of peril or disaster: from the wrecking of vessels on rocks: as, this was the rock on which he split.

Lo, where comes that rock

That I advise your shunning

(Enter Cardinal Wolsey.)

Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 1. 113.

Either we must say every Church govern'd itself, or else we must fall upon that old foolish *rock* that St. Peter and his successors govern'd all.

Selden, Table Talk, p. 57.

6. A kind of hard sweetmeat, variously flavored.

Around a revolving dial were arranged various-sized pieces of peppermint rock, closely resembling putty, but prized by youthful gourmands.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 625.

7. Same as *rockfish*, 1 (a). [Southern U. S.]  
—8. The rock-dove, *Columba livia*, more fully called *blue-rock*.—9. A kind of soap. See the quotation.

The action of lime upon the constituents of tallow decomposes them, glycerin being set at liberty, while calcium stearate and oleate are formed. . . . These salts, . . . when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called *rock*.

W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 254.

10. A piece of money; commonly in the plural: as, a pocketful of *rocks*. [Slang, U. S.]

Here I am in town without a *rock* in my pocket  
New Orleans Picayune. (Hartlett.)

11. A very hard kind of cheese, made from skimmed milk, used in Hampshire, England.

**Hallivall.**—*Acidic* (or *acid*) *rock*. See *acidic*.—*Eolian*, aqueous, argillaceous rocks. See the adjectives.—*Aerial* rocks. Same as *evolian* rocks.—*Band of rock*. See *band* and *blackband*.—*Blue*, clay, colts-foot, conglomerate rock. See the qualifying words.—*Cock of the rock*. See *cock*.—*Country* rock. See *country*, 5, and *country-rock*.—*Denuded* rocks. See *denuded*.—*Detrital* rock. See *detrital*.—*Dressed* rocks, ice-worn boxes of rock, usually called *roches moutonnées* or *sheep-back* rocks.—*Dudley* rock. See *Dudley limestone*, under *limestone*.—*Farwell* rock. See *farwell*.—*Gibraltar* rock, rock-candy.—*Intrusive* rocks. See *intrusive*.—*Kellaways* rocks, in *geol.*, the lower of the two zones into which the Oxfordian is divided, the latter being a division of the Middle or Oxford *oolite*. The Oxfordian is the lowest division of the Upper Jura or White Jura of the Continental geologists. The name *Kellaways* is frequently spelled *Kellaway*. It is a locality in Wiltshire, England.—*Littoral* rocks. See *littoral*.—*Ludlow* rocks, in *geol.*, a portion of the Upper Silurian rocks, 2,000 feet in thickness. It is composed of three groups, the lower Ludlow rock or mudstone, the Aymestry limestone, and the upper Ludlow rock. They have their name from Ludlow in Shropshire, England, where they are characteristically developed.—*Metamorphic* rocks. See *metamorphism*.—*On the rocks*, quite out of funds: in great want of money. [Slang.]—*Rock-drilling* machine, a power-drill for boring rock or mineral substances. It operates either by percussion or by rotation. The usual motive power, in confined situations, is compressed air.—*Rock ice-cream*. Same as *granite*.—*Rock-onion*. Same as *ebol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—*Rocks of mechanical origin*. See *mechanical*.—*Syn.* It is an error to use *rock* for a stone so small that a man can handle it: only a fabulous person or a demi-god can lift a *rock*.

When Ajax strives some *rock's* vast weight to throw,  
The line too labours, and the words move slow.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 370.

The Douglas rent an earth-fast stone

From its deep bed, then heaved it high,

And sent the fragment through the sky.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 23.

**rock<sup>1</sup>** (rok), v. t. [*rock*], n. Cf. OF. *rocher*, stone, < *roche*, a stone, rock.] To throw stones at; stone. [U. S.]

It used to be said that if an unknown landsman showed himself in the streets [of Marblehead, Massachusetts] the boys would follow after him, crying, "Rock him! Rock him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!"

O. W. Holmes, Foot at the Breakfast Table, vii.

**rock<sup>2</sup>** (rok), v. [*ME. rokken*, also *roggen* (cf. OF. *roquer*), < AS. \**roccan* (in a gloss) = Dan. *rokke* = Sw. *roq. rockera*, shake, rock; cf. OHG. *ruchen*, MHG. *rucken*, *rücken*, G. *rücken*, pull, = Dan. *rykke* = Sw. *ryka*, pull, = Icel. *rykkja*, pull roughly and hastily; from the noun, OHG. *ruc* (gen. *rucht*), MHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruck*), G. *ruck*, a pull, jolt, jerk, = Sw. *ryk* = Dan. *ryk*, a pull.] I. *trans.* 1. To move backward and forward, as a body supported below (especially on a single point, a narrow line, or a curved base); cause to sway upon a support: as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; sometimes, to cause to reel or totter.

The cradle at his beddes feet is set,

To *rocken*, Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 237.

The god whose earthquakes *rock* the solid ground.

Pope, Illiad, xlii. 68.

2. To move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, etc.

High in his hall, *rocked* in a chair of state,

The king with his tempestuous council sate.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi.

3. To lull; quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.

Sleep rock thy brain.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 237.

Blow, ignorance. O thou, whose idle knee

Rock's earth into a lethargy.

Quarles, Emblems, l. 14.

4. In engraving, to abrade the surface of, as a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. See *cradle*, n., 4 (c).—54. To cleanse by rocking or shaking about in sand.

His other harness, that holdeth wate kepted,

Bothe his pounce, & his platez piked ful clene,

The rymer *rocked* wof the coast, of his idle brum,

And al watz frsch as ypon fyrst

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (L. E. T. S.), l. 2018.

6. To affect by rocking in a manner indicated by a connected word or words: as, to *rock* one into a headache; the earthquake *rocked* down the houses.

Tyl Resoun hadde reuthe on me and *rocked* me aslepe.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To move backward and forward; be moved backward and forward; reel.

How her hand in my hand being *rocked*,

Forced it to tremble with her loyal fear!

Which struck her sad, and then it faster *rock'd*

Shak., Lucerne, l. 262.

During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been *rocking* on his chair.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlv.

The blind wall *rocks*, and on the trees

The dead leaf trembles to the bells.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

**Rocking bob**. Same as *balancer-bob*.—**Rocking stone**, a large block of stone poised so nicely upon its point that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate. Such stones are most common in regions of granite, and especially where it has a marked cuboidal jointing. The quadrangular masses resulting from the weathering of this granite assume spherical forms, since the edges and angles waste away more rapidly than the sides, and a rocking stone is not infrequently the result. There are several rocking stones in the granite region of Devonshire and Cornwall, where they are known as *loggans*, *loggan-stones*, or *loggan-rocks*. The best-known of these is near Castle Treryn, St. Levan. It is about 17 feet long, and weighs about 65 tons. "There are seven loggan-rocks in the parish of Zennor." Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 696.

The same cause affects granitic cliffs, rounding the surfaces formed by the "joints," and often leaving detached blocks on the brow of the cliff; and they also give rise to the *Rocking Stones* common in granite districts.

Prestwich, Geol., I. 56.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Rock*. *Sinec.* *Sinec.* *Roll*. *Shake* expresses a quicker, more sudden, and less uniform motion than the others: as, to *shake* a tree or a carpet, his knees *shook*. *Rock* expresses the slow and regular motion to and fro of a body supported below—as a cradle upon *rockers*, or a rocking stone—or at the sides. *Sinec.* expresses the regular and generally slow motion to and fro, or around and around, of a body supported or held at one end, generally above: as, the *sinec.* of a pendulum, a censer, a sword. *Roll* is sometimes used of an irregular motion to and fro, suggesting the *rolling* over of a round log: as, a *rolling* walk; the *rolling* of a ship in the trough of the sea. The figurative uses of these words are akin to their literal meanings: a *ship rocks* when the wind is steady on the aft quarter; it *sinecs* about its anchor with the change of the tide; it *shakes* with each blow from a heavy wave.

**rock<sup>2</sup>** (rok), n. [*rock<sup>2</sup>*, v.] The act of rocking; specifically, a step in fancy dancing.

**rock<sup>3</sup>** (rok), n. [*ME. rokke, rocke, rok*, < AS. \**rocca* (not recorded) = MD. *rock*, D. *rok, roken* = OHG. *rocco, roccho, rocho*, MHG. *roke, G. rocken* = Icel. *rokk* = Sw. *rock* = Dan. *rok*, a distaff (cf. It. *rocca* = Sp. *rucca* = Pg. *roca*, a distaff; OF. *roquet, rochet*, F. *rochet*, a spinning-wheel; < Teut.); root unknown.] A distaff used in hand-spinning; the staff or frame about which the flax or wool is arranged from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

Sad Clotho held the *rocke*, the whiles the thrid

By griesly Lachesis was spun with paine.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 48.

Herself a snowy fleece doth wear,

And these her *rock* and spindle bear.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

**Rock Monday**, the Monday after Twelfth Day: so called because spinning, interrupted by the Christmas sports, was then resumed. Also called *Plow Monday*.

**rock<sup>4</sup>** (rok), n. [Perhaps a dial. var. of *rough*.] A young hedgehog. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**rock<sup>5</sup>**, n. See *rock<sup>1</sup>*.

**rockahomoniet**, n. [Amer. Ind.] Same as *homoniet*.

Sometimes also in their travels each man takes with him a pint or quart of *rockahomoniet*—that is, the finest Indian corn parched and beaten to powder.

Beverley, Virginia, iii. 7. 19.

**rock-alum** (rok'al'um), n. 1. Same as *alum-stone*.—2. The solid residue obtained from potash crystals on their liquefaction by heat and subsequent cooling. Spenser's Encyc. Manuf., p. 326.—3. A factitious article made by coloring small crystalline fragments of alum with Venetian red.

**rock-alyssum** (rok'a-lis'um), n. See *Alyssum*.

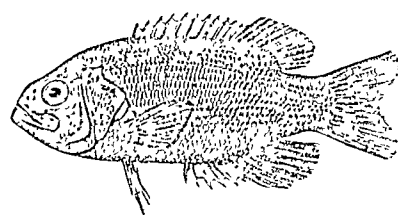
**rockaway** (rok'a-wa), n. A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two or three seats (each for two persons) and a standing top. It is a distinctly American type of vehicle.

**rock-badger** (rok'baɟ'er), n. 1. Parry's ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus parryi*, of northwestern North America.—2. See *Hyrax*, 1.

**rock-barnacle** (rok'bär'na-kl), n. A sessile cirriped which adheres to rocks, as any species of *Balanus* proper; not specific.

**rock-basin** (rok'ba'sn), n. In *phys. geog.*, a basin or hollow in a rock. Such cavities are common on the exposed surface of the rocks in various countries, and they are most frequently met with in granitic regions, especially in Cornwall and Devonshire, where they have been worn out by atmospheric erosion, assisted by the tendency to a concentric structure which granite frequently exhibits. These rock-basins have been, and still are by some, ascribed to the Druids. On the Scilly Islands such cavities are common; some are called *devils' kettles* and *devils' punch-bowls*, and one group is known as the *Kettle and Pans*. There are multitudes of them, of all dimensions, in the Sierra Nevada, but few have received names. See *kettle*, 4 (b).

**rock-bass** (rok'bas), n. 1. A centrarchoid fish, *Ambloplites rupestris*; the redeye or goggle-



Rock-bass or Redeye (*Ambloplites rupestris*).

eye. It is found from the Great Lake region to Louisiana, attains a length of a foot, and is of an olive-green color with brassy tints and much dark mottling.

2. The striped-bass. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*, 1.—3. A serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax clathratus*; the cabrilla: found off the coast of California, attaining a length of 18 inches.

**rock-beauty** (rok'bū'ti), n. A plant of the Pyrenees and Alps, *Draba (Petrocallis) Pyrenaica*, forming dense cushions 2 or 3 inches high, with pale-lilac sweet-scented flowers in early spring. With care it can be cultivated on rock-work.

**rock-bird** (rok'bērd), n. 1. A bird of the genus *Rupicola* or subfamily *Rupicolinae*; a cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola*.—2. The rock-snipec.

**rock-blackbird** (rok'blak'bērd), n. Same as *rock-ouzel*. [Local, Eng.]

**rock-borer** (rok'bōr'er), n. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Petricolidae*.

**rock-bound** (rok'bound), a. Hemmed in by rocks.

## rock-bound

The breaking waves dash'd high  
On a stern and rock-bound coast.  
Mrs. Hemans, Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

**rock-brake** (rok'brāk), *n.* Same as *parsley-fern*.

**rock-breaker** (rok'brāk'kēr), *n.* A machine for breaking rock and stones, in which the material to be broken passes between two jaws, one or both of which are movable. It is by machinery of this kind that stones are usually broken for road-metal.

**rock-butter** (rok'but'ēr), *n.* In mineral. See *butter*<sup>1</sup>.

**rock-candy** (rok'kan'di), *n.* Pure sugar in cohering crystals of considerable size and hardness. Also called *candy-sugar*, and sometimes *Gibraltar rock*.

**rock-cavy** (rok'kā'vi), *n.* A South American quadruped of the family *Caviidae*, *Kerodon moco* or *Cavia rupestris*; the moco.

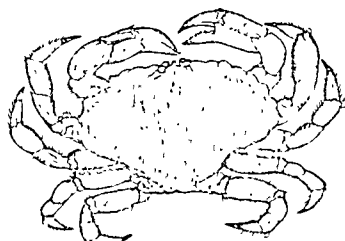
**rock-cist** (rok'sist), *n.* [Shortened from *rock-cistus* (the plants were once included in the genus *Cistus*).] A book-name for plants of the genus *Helianthemum*.

**rock-cod** (rok'kod), *n.* See *cod*<sup>2</sup> and *rock-fish*.

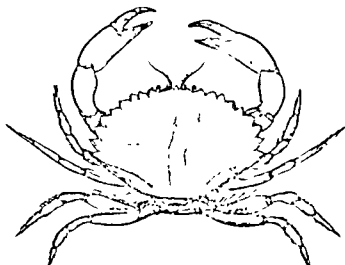
**rock-cook** (rok'kūk), *n.* The small-mouthed wrasse, *Centrolabrus exoletus*, about 4 inches long. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**rock-cork** (rok'kōrk), *n.* Mountain-cork, a white- or gray-colored variety of asbestos: so called from its lightness and fibrous structure. Also called *rock-leather*.

**rock-crab** (rok'krab), *n.* One of several different crabs found on rocky sea-bottoms, as the



Rock-crab (*Cancer irroratus*)



California Rock-crab (*Cancer antennarius*)

common *Carcinus maenas*, *Cancer irroratus*, *C. antennarius*, *Panopeus depressus*, and related species. [Eng. and U. S.]

**rock-cress** (rok'kres), *n.* See *Arabis*.

**rock-crowned** (rok'kround), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks: as, a *rock-crowned* height.

**rock-crusher** (rok'krush'ēr), *n.* A stone-breaker or stone-crusher.

**rock-crystal** (rok'kris'tal), *n.* See *crystal*, and *cut under pokal*.

**Rock-day** (rok'dā), *n.* [*rock*<sup>3</sup> + *day*<sup>1</sup>.] A popular name for St. Distaff's day, or the day after Twelfth Day.

**rock-demon** (rok'dē'mon), *n.* One of certain spirits or demons worshiped by the Huron Indians, and conceived of as dwelling in some famed, renowned, or dangerous rock.

An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being.  
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 189.

**rock-doe** (rok'dō), *n.* A species of Alpine deer.

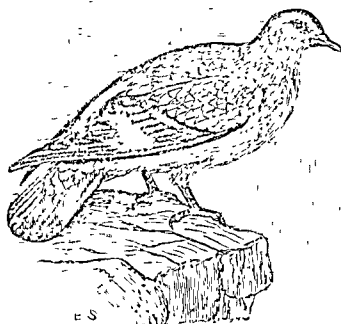
The *rock doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness.  
N. Greig, *Museum*.

**rock-dolphin** (rok'dol'fin), *n.* A local name at Brighton, England, of the sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*.

**rock-doo** (rok'dō), *n.* A Scotch form of *rock-dove*.

**rock-dove** (rok'duv), *n.* 1. The rock-pigeon or blue-rock, *Columba livia*: in distinction from the other two British pigeons of the same genus, the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*) and the stock-dove (*C. anas*). It is widely distributed through-

out the western part of the Palearctic region, and is the reputed wild stock or original of the domestic pigeon. The commonest varieties of the latter retain close resem-

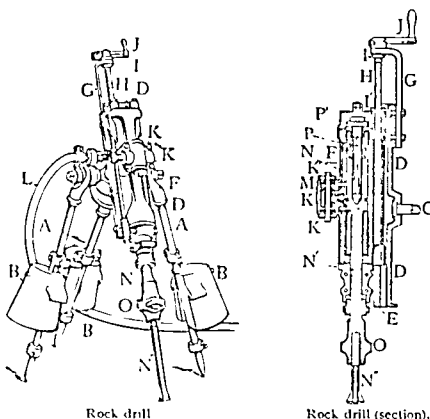


Rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

blance to the wild bird, as may be seen by comparing the figure here given with that under *pigeon*.

2. The sea-dove, sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle*: so called because it breeds in the rocks. [Ireland.]

**rock-drill** (rok'dril), *n.* A machine-drill; a drill worked by steam-, water-, or horse-power: distinguished from a drill worked by hand. In the accompanying figures A, A are the legs which support the working parts shown in the section. The legs form a tripod stand which is pivoted at C to the bed-plate D.



Rock drill

Rock drill (section).

The legs are weighted at B to hold the machine firmly when at work. The bed-plate has guideways E formed on its upper surface, one of which is shown in the section. To these ways are fitted guides on the cylinder F. A standard G is bolted to the back of the bed-plate, and at its upper end has a fixed bearing I for the feed-screw H. A which J is used to turn the feed-screw, which, as the latter cannot move vertically, operates in the nut I to raise or lower the cylinder F together with all its attachments; K is the steam-chest and valve-box with bonnets K'. Steam is supplied to K by a steam-hose L; M (in the section) is the steam-thrown induction-valve, which also controls exhaust after the manner of the common slide-valve, but is cylindrical in form and is moved by the action of the steam admitted to K; N is the piston; N', the piston-rod; N'', the drill, fitted to a socket O in the exterior end of N; P and P' are parts of the mechanism which turns the piston, piston-rod, and drill a short distance on their vertical axis at each stroke of the piston.

**rock-duck** (rok'duk), *n.* The harlequin duck. *J. H. Langille*. [Nova Scotia.]

**rock-eel** (rok'el), *n.* A fish, *Muraenoides gunnellus*, of the family *Niphiidontidae*, with an elongated smooth body, nearly eighty dorsal spines, and two spines and thirty-eight rays in dorsal. It inhabits the northern seas.

**rockelt**, *n.* [Cf. *roquelaure*.] A woman's cloak. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rockelay** (rok'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

**rock-elm** (rok'elm), *n.* An American elm, *Ulmus racemosa*, highly valued for its heavy, hard, and strong timber, which is used in making agricultural implements, for railroad-ties, etc. Also *cork-elm*, *hickory-elm*, etc.

**rockier** (rok'ēr), *n.* [*rock*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] The rock-dove, *Columba livia*. *Montagu*. Also *rockier*, *rock*.

**rockier** (rok'ēr), *n.* [*ME. rokier*; < *rock*<sup>2</sup>, *r.*, + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which rocks. Specifically—(a) One who rocks a cradle.

His majesty was graciously pleased that there should neither be nurse, *rockier*, nor any other officer belonging to the queen's nursery . . . save only Protestants.

*Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 63.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,  
Was weary, and without a *rockier* slept.

*Dryden*, *Cock and Fox*, I. 228.

## rocket

(b) The curved piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks. (c) A rocking-horse.

There were beasts of all sorts; horses, in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four legs . . . to the thoroughbred *rocket* on his highest mettles.  
*Dickens*, *Cricket on the Hearth*, II.

(d) A rocking-chair. (e) In engraving, same as *cradle*, 4 (e). (f) A rocker-shaft. (g) In mining, same as *cradle*, 4 (f) (1). (h) In an electric-lamp regulator, a lever, pivoted in the middle, carrying at its extremities the armatures of two electromagnets, by the alternate attraction of which the carbon rods are made to separate or to approach each other.

The armatures of the two electro-magnets were placed at the two extremities of a *rocket*, carrying a lever for the release of the mechanisms used for the approach or withdrawal of the carbons.  
*Hopkiss*, *Electricity* (trans.), p. 170.

(i) A boat or yacht having a rocker keel.

When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the *rockers* were beaten. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 251.

(j) A skate in which the bottom of the runner is not straight, but is convex from toe to heel. (k) A vessel for freezing chemical mixtures, essentially a freezer mounted on rockers. (l) In a railway gravel tip-car, a curved iron casting which supports the car-body, and on which the body rocks when the load is dumped. (m) One of two beams used in the body-frame of a carriage to support the floor-boards. See *cut* under *barouche*.—*Boston Rocket*, a rocking-chair with a plain wooden seat shaped slightly to the person, and back and arms supported on slender uprights, usually turned. This form has persisted nearly unchanged for two centuries. [U. S.]—*Rocker keel*, a keel curved upward both forward and aft of the midship line.

**rocket-cam** (rok'er-kam), *n.* A cam keyed to a rock-shaft. It does not make successive complete revolutions, but has a reciprocating rotary movement through an arc of generally less than 180°. Such cams are much used in the valve-gear of steam-engines on river-boats propelled by paddle-wheels, in the valve-gear of some stationary engines, and also in the construction of other machinery. Also called *tripper*.

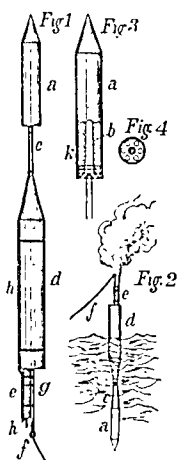
**rockered** (rok'erd), *a.* [*rock*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*<sup>1</sup>.] Shaped like a rocker; curved or bellied downward: as, a *rockered* keel.

**rocket-shaft** (rok'er-shaft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

**rocket-sleeve** (rok'er-slōv), *n.* A part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun.

**rockery** (rok'er-i), *n.*; pl. *rockeries* (-iz). [*rock*<sup>1</sup> + *-ery*.] An artificial mound formed of stones or fragments of rock, earth, etc., for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns.

**rocket**<sup>1</sup> (rok'et), *n.* [= D. *raket* = G. *rakete* = Dan. Sw. *raket* = F. *roquette*, *roquette*, *racquette* (> Sp. *raquete*), < Olt. *rochetto* (ML. *rochetus*, *rocheta*), a rocket, so named from its shape, lit. 'a bobbin'. It. *rochetto*, a bobbin (*rochetta*, a distaff) (= F. *rochet*, *roquet*, a bobbin), dim. of *rocca*, a distaff: see *rock*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of niter, sulphur, charcoal, etc., which, on being ignited at the base, propels the tube forward by the impact of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes. (a) In war, when the apparatus generally consists of a sheet-iron case filled with a composition such as is described above, and a head which may be solid, or hollow and filled with a bursting-charge. (b) Fire-rockets, used for carrying a line over a wreck, and thus establishing communication between the ship and the shore. The Russian rocket has a short stick attached to the base and armed with a hook which slides in a groove on the under side of the rocket-stand and engages the ring of the chain attached to the line as the rocket leaves the stand. The German system comprises five-centimeter and eight-centimeter rockets and eight-centimeter anchor-rockets, all of which have long chains attached to the rocket-stick at one end and to the line at the other. The English system consists of double bover rockets placed end to end in a single metallic case, having a stick fastened to one side of the case. The Hooper rocket is a modification of the Hale war-rocket, and was very unsatisfactory in its results. All these rockets have metallic cases, and are fired by means of fuses. The uncertainty of their flight and their liability to deterioration by transportation and storage have prevented their adoption for life-saving purposes in the United States. (c) Signal- or sky-rockets, pasteboard cylinders filled with nearly



Life-saving Rocket.

Fig. 1. Rocket before firing: a, rocket proper; c, metal rod connecting rocket with a float of carrying a torch e, which burns after the rocket strikes the water, showing at night position of line f; g, rod to which line f is attached; h, fuse. Fig. 2. Rocket after firing; lettering as above. Fig. 3. Rocket proper: a, metallic shell filled with a slow-burning composition b, around a wooden core c, and supplied with symmetrically arranged vents as shown in fig. 4.



the same composition, but with a conical head containing stars of various ingredients and colors, and a quantity of powder which, when the rocket has attained its greatest height, bursts the cylinder, when the ignited stars spread through the air and cast a brilliant or colored light producing a beautiful effect. These rockets are used in signaling or for mere pyrotechnic display. Rockets are kept in pint foremost in their flight by means of a stick projecting behind, which acts in the same way as the shaft of an arrow.

To the head of such rockets may be placed petards, balls of fire, granadoes, etc., and so may be applied to warlike affairs.

*Mathematical Recreations* (1674).

And the final event to himself [Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the stick.

T. Paine, Letters to the Addressers. (Bartlett.)

2. The lever by which a forge-bellows is inflated.—**Congreve rocket**, a large rocket having a shell of sheet-iron and carrying charges of canister-shot, bullets, and other missiles. Sir William Congreve, who first introduced this weapon into warfare, and from whom its name is derived, caused sizes to be constructed ranging from 12 to 32 pounds, with sticks for the larger sizes 20 feet in length. The first notable use of Congreve rockets was at Copenhagen in 1807, and among the then-existing means of attack it proved a very formidable weapon. The composition used in these rockets is saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal; and they sometimes have a metal head loaded with a bursting-charge very destructive in a fortress or town. Modern improvements in ordnance have supplied more efficient means of attack, and rockets are now used in warfare chiefly as a means for signaling.

**rocket<sup>1</sup>** (rok'et), v. i. [*rocket*<sup>1</sup>, n.] To fly straight up rapidly when flushed, as a pheasant.

The driven partridge and the rocketing pheasant are beyond the skill of many a man who considers himself a very fair shot.

Presently an old cock-pheasant came rocketing over me, looking as though the feathers were all being blown out of his tail.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 182.

**rocket<sup>2</sup>** (rok'et), n. [Early mod. E. *rokat*; < OF. *roquette*, F. *roquette* = Sp. *roqueta*, *ruqueta*, < It. *ruchetta*, the herb rocket, dim. of *ruca*, garden-rocket, < L. *eruca*, a species of colewort; see *Eruca*.] 1. In old usage, the salad-plant



The inflorescence of Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).

*Eruca sativa*. See *Eruca*.—2. In modern usage, a plant of the genus *Hesperis*, chiefly *H. matronalis*, also called *dame's-violet* or *-rocket*, *garden-rocket*, or *white rocket*. This is a somewhat coarse standard garden plant with racemes of rather large flowers, which are fragrant after dark. They are naturally pinkish and single, but in cultivation have double varieties both white and purple. *H. tristis* is the night-scented rocket or stock.

3. One of various other plants, chiefly *Cruciferae*. See phrases.—**Bastard rocket**, a European weed, *Brassica Erucastrum*.—**Crambling rocket**, the name in some old herbals of *Reseda lutea*, probably with the sense of 'scrambling rocket,' translating the old name *Eruca peregrina*. Britton and Holland, Eng. Plant-Names.—**Cress-rocket**, any of the three species of *Vella*, a Spanish cruciferous genus.—**Dame's-rocket**. See def. 2, above.—**Dyer's rocket**. Same as *dyer's-weed*.—**Night-scented rocket**. See def. 2, above.—**Wall-rocket**, *Diploxys tenuifolia*, a bushy mustard-plant on old walls, etc.—**White rocket**. See def. 2, above.—**Winter rocket**. See *yellow-rocket*. (See also *base-rocket*, *London-rocket*, *sea-rocket*, and *yellow-rocket*.)

**rocket<sup>3</sup>** (rok'et), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rocket<sup>1</sup>*.

**rocket<sup>4</sup>** (rok'et), n. [Origin not ascertained.] A portion. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rocket-bird** (rok'et-bêrd), n. [*rocket<sup>1</sup>* + *bird*.] The Indian paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone* (formerly *Tchitrea*) *paradisi*. See cut under *Terpsiphone*. [Anglo-Indian.]

In the mango topos were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*), generally yelet the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen.

*The Field* (London), April 4, 1885.

**rocket-case** (rok'et-kās), n. A stout case, made of cardboard or cartridge-paper, for holding the materials of a rocket.

**rocket-drift** (rok'et-drift), n. In pyrotechny, a copper-tipped wooden rammer which is driven by a mallet in packing the composition in the cases of rockets.

**rocketeer** (rok'et-êr), n. [*rocket<sup>1</sup>* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] A bird that rises rapidly and flies straight up when flushed, as a pheasant may do. [Eng.]

**rocket-harpoon** (rok'et-här-pö'n), n. In whaling, a harpoon propelled by a rocket. It carries at its point a shell, which is exploded by a time-fuse. The projectile is fired from a tube, or from the shoulder by means of a special form of gun.

**rocket-larkspur** (rok'et-lärk-spër), n. See *larkspur*.

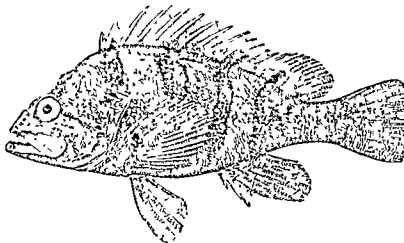
**rock-faced** (rok'fäst), a. In masonry, same as *quarry-faced*. See *ashler*, 3.

**rock-falcon** (rok'fä'kn), n. See *falcon*.

**rock-fever** (rok'fê'vèr), n. Intermittent fever.

**rock-fire** (rok'fir), n. In pyrotechny, a composition of resin (three parts), sulphur (four parts), niter (ten parts), and regulus of antimony and turpentine (each one part). It burns slowly and is extinguished with difficulty. It is used in military operations for setting fire to ships, buildings, magazines, etc., and can be charged in cases or shells to be thrown from artillery, or it may be used with rockets.

**rockfish** (rok'fish), n. 1. A name of several fishes which are found about rocks. (a) The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, a fine game-fish highly esteemed for the table. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass<sup>1</sup>*. [U. S.] (b) One of several different wrasses. [Eng.] (c) The black goby. [Eng.] (d) The killifish or May-fish, *Hyporhamphus majalis*. [Local, U. S.] (e) The log-perch or hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*. [Local, U. S.] (f) Any scorpenoid fish of the genus *Sebastes* or *Sebastes* and related genera; as a collective name, the *Scorpenidae* in general. These rockfish are especially numerous on the Pacific coast of North America, on rocky bottoms, and are economically important. Some specific names into which *rockfish* enters are *S. flavidus*, the yellow-tailed, also called *rock-cod*; *S. mystinus*, the black; *S. pinniger*, the orange; *S. ruber*, the red; *S. rastrelliger*, the grass-rockfish. See also *bocaccio*, *jack*, 9 (c), *priest-fish*, *viuva*, *garrupa*, *flaum*, *rasher*, *tambor*, *corsair*, *fly-fish*, *reua*, *tree-fish*, *Spanish-flag*. (g) One of various species of seranids. [Local, U. S.] 2. A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks.—**Banded rockfish**, *Sebastes fasciatus*.—**Black rockfish**, *Sebastes melanops*, the priest-fish. See cut under *priest-fish*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—**Grass-rockfish**, one of several species of *Sebastes* or *rock-*



Grass-rockfish (*Sebastes nigrocinctus*).

*cod*, as *S. nigrocinctus*. [Pacific coast.]—**Green rockfish**, the cultus-cod.—**Red rockfish**, a seranoid, *Tristropsis guttatus*. (Bermudas.)—**Rosy rockfish**, *Sebastes rosaceus*. [California.]

**rockfishing** (rok'fish'ing), n. [*rockfish* + *-ing<sup>1</sup>*.] The act or art of taking rockfish.

**rock-flint** (rok'flint), n. Same as *chert*.

**rock-flour** (rok'flour), n. Same as *rock-meal*.

**rock-gas** (rok'gas), n. See *gas*.

**rock-goat** (rok'göt), n. A goat which makes its home among rocks; an ibex. *Holland*.

**rock-goose** (rok'gös), n. Same as *kelp-goose*.

**rockhair** (rok'här), n. A rock-loving lichen, *Alectoria jubata*. See *Alectoria*.

**rock-harmonicon** (rok'här-mon'i-kon), n. A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of pieces of rock-crystal, which are sounded by blows from hammers. Compare *lapideon*.

**rock-hawk** (rok'häk), n. The merlin or stone-falcon, *Falco aesalon* or *F. lithofalco*. See cut under *merlin*.

**rock-head** (rok'hed), n. Bed-rock. [Rare, Eng.]

It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the rock-head in such a place.

*Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 467.

**rock-hearted** (rok'här'ted), a. Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

**rock-hopper** (rok'höp'er), n. A curl-crested penguin; a penguin of the genus *Eudyptes*, as *E. chrysosome* or *E. chrysolophus*; a macaroni: so called by seamen from the way they hop over the rocks in places where they congregate to breed. See cut under *Eudyptes*.

**rock-hopping** (rok'höp'ing), n. See the quotation.

The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers *rock hopping*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 437.

**rockie** (rok'i), n. The rock-lintie or twite. [Scotch.]

**rockier** (rok'i-êr), n. Same as *rockier<sup>1</sup>*.

**rockiness<sup>1</sup>** (rok'i-nes), n. [*rocky<sup>1</sup>* + *-ness*.] The state of being rocky, or abounding with rocks.

**rockiness<sup>2</sup>** (rok'i-nes), n. [*rocky<sup>2</sup>* + *-ness*.] The condition or sensations of one who is rocky, as from drinking. See *rocky<sup>2</sup>*. [Slang.]

**rocking<sup>1</sup>** (rok'ing), n. [*rock<sup>1</sup>* + *-ing<sup>1</sup>*.] The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the understratum of a road.

**rocking<sup>2</sup>** (rok'ing), n. [ME. \**rockynge*, *rog-gynge*; verbal n. of *rock<sup>2</sup>*, v.] 1. The act of one who or of that which rocks; the act of sway-

ing backward and forward.—2. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate with a rocker, preparatory to scraping a mezzotint.—3. The motion by which the design on a steel mill is transferred to a copper cylinder to be used in calico-printing. Compare *mill<sup>1</sup>*, 7.

**rocking<sup>3</sup>** (rok'ing), n. [*rock<sup>3</sup>* + *-ing<sup>1</sup>*.] An evening party in the country: so called from the practice once prevalent among the women of taking their rocks (distaffs) with them and spinning. [Scotch.]

On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin'*.

To ca' the crack and weave our stockin'.

Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

**rocking-bar** (rok'ing-bär), n. A bar supporting a grate in a furnace, so arranged that, when desired, the grate will rock or tip over.

**rocking-beam** (rok'ing-bêm), n. In Wheatstone's automatic transmitter, an oscillating beam by the motion of which momentary contacts between the battery and the line-wire are made.

**rocking-chair** (rok'ing-chär), n. A chair mounted upon rockers.

He has extracted a particularly important one and leaning back in his *rocking-chair*—that cradle for grown-up babies—is obeying my Lord Bacon and inwardly digesting the same.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 32.

**rocking-horse** (rok'ing-hörs), n. A wooden horse mounted on rockers for the recreation of children; a hobby-horse.

**rocking-pier** (rok'ing-pêr), n. In *metallic-bridge construction*, a pier which is fastened by a movable joint to the truss which it supports, and has its lower end supported by a hinged shoe, so that it may rock slightly from the vertical position as the superstructure expands or contracts when exposed to changes of temperature. The device obviates the necessity of supporting metal trusses on rollers or sliding plates resting on rigid piers.

**rocking-shaft** (rok'ing-shäfft), n. Same as *rock-shaft*.

A pair of those levers, to act on the two link motions at once, project from the *rocking-shaft*.

Rankine, Steam Engine, § 388.

**rocking-tree** (rok'ing-trê), n. In weaving, the axle from which the lay of a loom is suspended.

E. H. Knight.

**rockish** (rok'ish), a. [*rock<sup>1</sup>* + *-ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Rocky.

[Rare.]

His carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged.

Stanthurst, Æneid, ii. 714. (Davies.)

**rock-kangaroo** (rok'kang-gä-rö'), n. A general name for the wallabees, or small kangaroos of the genus *Halmaturus* and (especially) of the genus *Petrogale*. See cut under *Petrogale*.

**rock-kelp** (rok'kelp), n. Same as *rockweed*.

**rock-knotweed** (rok'not'wêd), n. See *Polygonum*.

**rock-lark** (rok'lärk), n. See *lark<sup>1</sup>* and *rock-pipit*.

**rocklay** (rok'lä), n. Same as *roquelaure*.

**rock-leather** (rok'leth'er), n. Same as *rock-cork*.

**rockless** (rok'les), a. [*rock<sup>1</sup>* + *-less*.] Destitute of rocks.

I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream.

Dryden and Lee, Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

**rocklet** (rok'let), n. [*rock<sup>1</sup>* + *-let<sup>1</sup>*.] A small rock. *Bulwer*. (Imp. Dict.)

**rock-lever** (rok'lev'er), n. An equalizing-bar with a knuckle-joint in the middle of the rear. *Car-Builders' Dict.* See cut under *ratchet-wheel*.

**rocklier** (rok'li-êr), n. Same as *roquelaure*.

**rock-lily** (rok'lil'i), n. 1. A tropical American cryptogamous plant, *Selaginella convoluta*: so called from its rosette of densely tufted stems.—2. In Australia, a showy white-flowered orchid, *Dendrobium speciosum*, growing on rocks. It has large pseudobulbs, said to be eaten by the natives.

**rock-limpet** (rok'lim'pet), n. A limpet which adheres to rocks; a patella, as *Patella vulgaris*, the common limpet. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*.

**rockling** (rok'ling), n. [*rock<sup>1</sup>* + *ling<sup>1</sup>*.] A gadoid fish of the genus *Onos* or *Motella*; a whistledfish; a sea-loach. Several species are distinguished by the number of their barbels, as three-bearded, four-bearded, five-bearded. Also called *gade*.

**rock-lintie** (rok'lin'ti), n. 1. The twite, *Linota flavirostris*. Also *rockie*.—2. The rock-lark or rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. [Scotch in both senses.]

**rock-lobster** (rok'lob'stér), n. See *lobster*, 2, and cut under *Palinurus*.

**rocklow** (rok'lö), n. Same as *roquelaure*.

**rock-lychnis** (rok'lik'nis), n. Any one of certain species of *Lychnis*, once considered to form a genus *Fiscaria*.

**rock-manikin** (rok'man'i-kin), *n.* A manikin of the genus *Rupicola*; a rock-bird or cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola*.

**rock-maple** (rok'mā'pl), *n.* See *maple*.

**rock-meal** (rok'mēl), *n.* In *mineral*, a white, cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence, as at the quarries of Nanterre, near Paris.

**rock-milk** (rok'milk), *n.* [Tr. G. *bergmilch*.] A name given to a cryptocrystalline mixture of argonite, with calcite in a condition resembling chalk, and some organic matter.

**rock-moss** (rok'môs), *n.* The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields archil; perhaps also one of some other lichens. It is much used in the Highlands of Scotland as a dyestuff, and is so called from abounding on rocks in alpine districts. See cut under *cudbear*.

**rock-mouse** (rok'mous), *n.* A South African rodent, *Petromys typicus*. See cut under *Petromys*.

**rock-nosing** (rok'nô'zing), *n.* See the quotation.

Whilst the good ship lies secure in these unsurveyed and unauthorized harbors (each master mariner according to his predilection), the boats go outside to watch for whales. If they succeed in capturing one, frequently, if possible, the vessel goes out and assists in securing it. Though they are supposed to return to the ship every night, yet at this time the men are often subjected to great hardship and danger. This is known as the "autumn" or "fall fishing," and this method of pursuing it as *rock-nosing*.  
Fishes of U. S., V. II. 203.

**rock-oil** (rok'oil), *n.* Petroleum.

**rock-ouzel** (rok'ô'zēl), *n.* The ring-ouzel. See cut under *ouzel*. Also called *rock-blackbird*. [Local, Eng.]

**rock-oyster** (rok'ois'tēr), *n.* 1. An oyster growing upon a rock, as distinguished from oysters found in beds. [Delaware.]—2. An oyster-like bivalve, *Placunanomia macrochisma*, inhabiting the Pacific coast of North America from Alaska to California.

**rock-parrakeet** (rok'par'n-kēt), *n.* One of the Australian grass-parrakeets, *Euphema petrophila*, so called from nesting in rocks.

**rock-pigeon** (rok'pī'on), *n.* 1. The common pigeon, rock-dove, or rock, *Columba livia*, the wild original of the domestic pigeon or dove. See cut under *rock-dove*.—2. The sand-pigeon or sand-grouse. See *Pteroclidia*.

**rock-pipit** (rok'pī'it), *n.* The British titlark, water-pipit, or sea-lark, whose two most frequent technical names are *Anthus aquaticus* and *A. obscurus*. It has several others, as *A. petrosus*, *A. rupestris*, *A. campestris* (at Bewick), *A. littoralis* (Brehm), and *A. immutabilis* (Dagland). This bird is the titlark of Pennant (1766), and its earliest recognized scientific designation is *Alauda obscura* of Latham (1790).

The resident *rock-pipit* of the British Islands is certainly distinct from the Scandinavian bird, but whether it is confined to Great Britain or inhabits also some part of continental Europe, I have not been able to determine with certainty.

R. B. Sharpe, Cat. Birds British Museum (1885), X. 601.

**rock-plant** (rok'plant), *n.* A plant habitually growing on or among rocks.—*Rock-plant* of St. Helena. See *Petrolium*.

**rock-plover** (rok'pluv'ēr), *n.* 1. See *plover*.—2. The rock-snipe.

**rock-ptarmigan** (rok'tār'mi-gan), *n.* The ptarmigan *Lagopus rupestris*, of circumpolar and subarctic distribution, in winter white with a black tail and a black stripe from bill to eye. See cut under *ptarmigan*.

**rock-pulverizer** (rok'pul've-ri-zēr), *n.* A mill or machine for breaking stone or ore. See *stone-mill*, *stone-crusher*.

**rock-punch** (rok'punch), *n.* Same as *granite*, 2.

**rock-rabbit** (rok'rab'it), *n.* A hyrax, as the Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis*, called by the Dutch colonists *Klipdas*.

**rock-rat** (rok'rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Petromys*, *P. typicus*. See cut under *Petromys*.

**rock-ribbed** (rok'ribd), *a.* Having ribs of rock.

The hills.  
Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun.  
Bryant, *Thanatopsis*.

**rock-rose** (rok'rōz), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. These genera are closely allied, and were both (with others) included in the Linnean genus *Cistus*. The species of *Helianthemum* are now often distinguished as *semi-rose*. See cut in next column, and cut under *Cistus*.—*Australian rock-rose*. See *Hibbertia*.

**rock-ruby** (rok'rū'bi), *n.* A ruby-red garnet.

**rock-salmon** (rok'sam'on), *n.* 1. The coalfish. [Eng.]—2. A carangoid fish of the genus *Scorpaenidae*, such as *S. riivoli*, found from Brazil to Florida, and *S. falcata* of the Gulf of Mexico; an amber-fish.

**rock-salt** (rok'sält), *n.* Salt existing in nature in the solid form, as distinguished from salt in solution, either in seawater or in salt springs or lakes. Rock-salt made into prisms and lenses is invaluable in the study of the distribution of heat in the spectrum of the sun or other spectra, and in similar investigations, since it is very highly diathermanous even to the rays of long wave-length, which are largely absorbed by glass. See *salt*.

**rock-samphire** (rok'sam'fir), *n.* A plant, *Crithmum maritimum*. See *samphire*.

**rock-scorpion** (rok'skôr'pi-on), *n.* A name given to natives of Gibraltar. [Slang.]

**rock-seal** (rok'sēl), *n.* The common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*, as commonly seen basking on tide-rocks. See cut under *Phoca*.

**rock-serpent** (rok'sēr'pēnt), *n.* 1. A rock-snake.—2. A venomous serpent of the genus *Bungarus*, family *Elapidae* (or *Najidae*), native of India, and closely allied to the cobra, though the rock is not so dilatant. See *Bungarus*.

**rock-shaft** (rok'shāft), *n.* In steam-engines, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving; specifically, a vibrating shaft with levers which works the slide-valves of some engines. This mode was generally adopted before the introduction of the direct-action mode of working them. Also *rocking-shaft*, *rocking-shaft*.

**rock-shell** (rok'shel), *n.* A species of *Purpura*. The common rock-shell is *P. lapillus*. Some writers loosely extend the name to various related shells. See cut under *Purpura*.

**rock-shrike** (rok'shrik), *n.* Same as *rock-thrush*. Latham, 1781.

**rock-slater** (rok'slā'tēr), *n.* A slater or wood-louse of the genus *Ligia*, found on rocky coasts.

**rock-snake** (rok'snāk), *n.* A snake that frequents rocks or rocky places; a rock-serpent; specifically, a very large snake of the family *Pythonidae*; a python or anaconda, as *Python molurus*, or an Australian member of the genus *Morcha*. The true pythons are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World; but the term *rock-snake* has often been extended, as *anaconda* had been transferred, to the great boas of America, belonging to the family *Boidae*. See *Morcha*, and cuts under *Python* and *Pythonidae*.

**rock-snipe** (rok'snīp), *n.* The purple sandpiper, *Tringa (Arquatella) maritima*, which haunts rocky shores; the rock-bird or rock-plover: a gunners' name in New England.

**rock-soap** (rok'sōp), *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black color, having a somewhat greasy feel and adhering strongly to the tongue, used for erayons and for washing cloth. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminum containing some iron, and is properly a variety of halloysite.

**rock-sparrow** (rok'spar'ō), *n.* A finch of the genus *Petronia*. There are 6 species, ranging through the greater part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The best-known is *P. stulta* (originally *Tringilla petronia* of Linnaeus), known to the early English ornithologists also as the *ring-sparrow*, *speckled*, *white-tailed*, and *foolish sparrow*, the last designation giving rise to the technical term *stulta*, bestowed by Gmelin in 1788. This sparrow occurs from central Europe to China and cis-Saharan Africa.

**rock-staff** (rok'stāf), *n.* The lever of a forge-bellows, or other vibrating bar in a machine.

**rock-starling** (rok'stār'ling), *n.* The rock-ouzel. [Local, Scotland.]

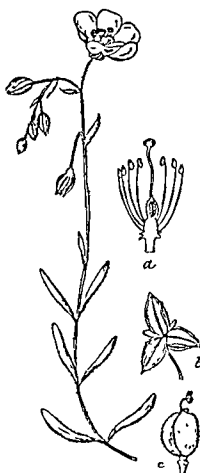
**rock-sturgeon** (rok'stēr'jōn), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon*. [Local, U. S.]

**rock-sucker** (rok'suk'tēr), *n.* A lamprey. See *Petromyzon*.

**rock-swallow** (rok'swol'ō), *n.* A swallow which affixes its nest to rocks: not specific.

Lark and chat and rock-swallow leaped to wing.  
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 7.

**rock-swift** (rok'swift), *n.* A bird of the family *Cypselidae* and genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* (or *melanoleuca*), the white-throated rock-swift of western North America. It abounds in some places in the Rocky and other mountains, frequenting the most inaccessible cliffs and precipices, where it nests, and usually flies at a great height and with amazing celerity. It is blackish, mostly white underneath, with white tips of the secondaries, and is from 6 to 7 inches long and 14 inches in extent of wings. See cut under *Panyptila*.



Rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*).  
a, longitudinal section of the flower, petals and sepals removed; b, calyx; c, fruit.

**rock-tar** (rok'tār), *n.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

**rock-temple** (rok'tēm'pl), *n.* A temple hewn



Rock-temple.—An interior at Ellora, India, with figure of Oudra.

out of the solid rock, as at Ellora in Hindustan, and elsewhere.

**rock-thrush** (rok'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus variously called *Monticola*, *Petrocincla*, *Petrocossyphus*, or *Petrophila*. The species are 10 or 12 in number, and range from southern Europe through Africa and to China and Japan. The sexes are quite unlike; the males of nearly all have blue throats and chestnut breasts, with black bills and feet. The best-known, and the one to which the English name *rock-shrike* was given by Latham in 1781, is *M. or P. saxatilis* of southern Europe and many parts of Asia and Africa, prettily variegated with cobalt-blue, bluish-black, white, and chestnut. The blue rock-thrush, also of southern Europe, and with an extensive Asiatic and African range, is *M. or P. cyanea*, the blue or solitary thrush of Latham (1781), with about thirty other names, and mostly of a dark slaty-blue color. Its oriental congener is the solitaire, or pensive thrush, *M. or P. solitaria*, ranging from Japan and China through the Malay archipelago. All these birds are saxicoline, nest in holes, lay blue eggs, and are fair songsters. They appear to be the nearest Old World representatives or allies of the American bluebirds of the genus *Sialia*.

**rock-tools** (rok'tūlz), *n. pl.* Tools used in drilling rock. See *drill-tools*.

**rock-tripe** (rok'trip), *n.* [Tr. F. *tripe de roche*.] Lichens of the genus *Umbilicaria*. They grow upon rocks in high northern latitudes, and have been the means of preserving for weeks or months the lives of arctic travelers. The name is suggested by the expanded and seemingly blistered thallus.

**rock-trout** (rok'trout), *n.* 1. The common American brook-trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, as occurring in Lake Superior.—2. A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus*; especially, the boregat or bodicion, *H. decagrammus*, abundant on the North Pacific coast of North America, about 18 inches long. Also called *sea-trout* and *starling*. See cut under *Hexagrammus*.

**rock-turquoise** (rok'tēr-kōlz'), *n.* See *turquoise*.

**rock-violet** (rok'vī'ō-let), *n.* An alga, *Chroocolepus lolithus*, growing on moist rocks in the Alps, the White Mountains, etc. Stones overgrown with it emit, especially when moistened, a strong fragrance of violets.

**rock-warbler** (rok'wār'blēr), *n.* A small Australian bird, so named by Lewin in 1822, respecting the affinities of which there is much difference of opinion. It was described as the ruddy warbler by Latham in 1801, and a genus was framed for its reception by Gould in 1837. It is now technically known as *Oriana rubricata*, and placed by the latest authority in the ornithological waste-basket (*Tinellidae*). It is 5½ inches long and of a sooty-brown color varied with ruddy lines, and chiefly inhabits New South Wales. It is said to haunt rocky watercourses, and is sometimes called *catanact-bird*.

**rock-water** (rok'wā'tēr), *n.* Water issuing from a rock.

It [the Rhone] was extremely muddy at its entrance, when I saw it, though as clear as *rock-water* at its going out. Addison, *Remarks on Italy*, Geneva, and the Lake.

The river Where . . . runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as *rock-water*. DeFor, *Tour through Great Britain*, III. 121. (Davies.)

**rockweed** (rok'wēd), *n.* A seaweed of the genera *Fucus*, *Sargassum*, etc., common on the rocks exposed at low tide. *Fucus vesiculosus* and *F. nodosus* are especially abundant on the New England coast. See *Fucus* (for description and cut) and *kelp*, 1 (a). Also called *rock-kelp*.

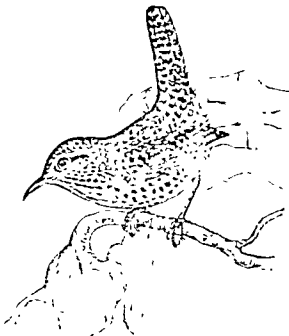
**rock-winkle** (rok'wing'kl), *n.* A periwinkle, *Littorina subtenebrosa*, frequenting rocks.

**rock-wood** (rok'wūd), *n.* Ligniform asbestos. It is of a brown color, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

**rockwork** (rok'wērk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the irregular surface of natural rocks, and arranged to form a mound, or constructed as a wall.—2. A rockery; a design formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure-grounds: often forming a kind of grotto.—3. A natural wall or mass of

rock.—4. Rock-faced or quarry-faced masonry. See *quarry-faced* (with cut).

**rock-wren** (rok'wren), *n.* 1. A wren of the genus *Salpinctes*, as *S. obsoletus*: so called from its habit of frequenting rocks. The species named is common in the western parts of the United States; it is of active, restless habits, and has a loud song. The eggs



Rock-wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*)

are from five to eight in number, crystal white sparsely dotted with reddish-brown. The bird is 5½ inches long, and of varied blended brownish colors, the most conspicuous markings being black and white dots on the brownish-gray of the upper parts. It is a near relative of the canyon-wren and cactus-wren.

2. The barking-bird of South America, *Hylactes tarmi*. The name is also given to other members of the family *Pteroptochidae*. See cut under *Scytalops*.

**rocky**<sup>1</sup> (rok'i), *a.* [*< rock* + *-y*]. 1. Full of rocks; abounding in rocks: as, a *rocky* mountain.

Listening to the doubling roar,  
Surging on the rocky shore.

Burns, How can my poor heart be glad?

2. Consisting of rock or rocks.

Between these rocky pillars Gabriel sat.

Milton, P. L., iv. 549.

3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; hard as a rock: as, a *rocky* bosom.

A rocky heart, killing with cruelty.

Massinger, Virgin Martyr, ii. 3.

**rocky**<sup>2</sup> (rok'i), *a.* [*< rock* + *-y*]. Disposed to rock or reel; hence, giddy; tipsy; dizzy. [Slang, prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**Rocky Mountain bluebird**, locust. See *bluebird*, locust<sup>1</sup>.

**Rocky Mountain garrot**, *Clangula* or *Bucphala islandica*, otherwise called *Barrow's goldeneye*. See *garrot*<sup>1</sup>.

**Rocky Mountain goat**. See *goat*, and cut under *Haploceros*.

**Rocky Mountain pika**, *Lagomys princeps*, the little chief hare.

**Rocky Mountain rat**. The pack-rat. See *Neotoma* and *rat*<sup>1</sup>.

**Rocky Mountain sheep**. See *sheep*, and cut under *bighorn*.

**rococo** (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [*< F. rococo*, appar. a made word, based perhaps, as usually explained, on *rocaille*, rockwork (on account of the



Rococo.—An interior in Schloss Bruchsal, Baden, Germany. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

rockwork which figures in the style), *< rocche* (ML. *roca*), a rock: see *rock*<sup>1</sup>.] A variety of ornament originating in the Louis-Quatorze style and continuing with constantly increasing inorganic exaggeration and extravagance throughout the artistic degeneracy of the Louis-Quinze. It is generally a meaningless, though often a very rich, assemblage of fantastic scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into irregular and indescribable forms, without individually and without expression apart from its usually costly material and surroundings. The style has a certain interest from its use in a great number of sumptuous European residences, and from its intimate association with a social life of great outward refinement and splendor. Much of the painting, engraving, porcelain-work, etc., of the time has, too, a real decorative charm, though not of a very high order in art. Hence *rococo* is used attributively in contempt to note anything feebly pretentious and tasteless in art or literature. Compare *baroque*.

The jumble called *rococo* is, in general, detestable. A parrot seems to have invented the word; and the thing is worthy of his tawdriness and his incoherence.

Leigh Hunt, Old Court Suburbs, iv.

**Rococo embroidery**, ornamental needlework and other fancy work of different sorts, the application of the term varying at different times. Especially—(a) A kind of China-ribbon embroidery. (b) A kind of Roman work.

**rocou** (rō'kō), *n.* [*F. rocou, roucou, arnotto*; of Braz. origin.] Same as *arnotto*, 2.

**rocta** (rok'ti), *n.* [ML.: see *roct*.] A medieval musical instrument, much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the thirteenth century. It was somewhat like the modern violin.

Q. Shapley.

**rod**<sup>1</sup> (rod), *n.* [*< ME. rod, rodde* (with short vowel; orig. with long vowel, *rōd, rōde*, *> E. rood*), *< AS. rōd*, a rod, pole, also a measure of land, a cross, the (holy) rood, a crucifix, = OS. *rōda, ruoda*, a cross, = OFries. *rōde*, a galows, = D. *rode*, a rod, measuring-pole, perch, = MLG. *rōde, rude*, LG. *rode, roode* = OHG. *ruota, MHG. ruote*, G. *ruthe, rute*, a rod, pole, a rod of land, = Icel. *rōtha*, a rood, crucifix (ML. *roda*); perhaps akin to L. *rudis*, a rod, staff, *radius*, staff, spoke, ray (see *radius*, *ray*<sup>1</sup>), Skt. *√ rudh*, Zend *√ rud*, grow. Doublet of *rood*.] 1. A short or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight slender stick; a cane; also, anything of similar form: as, a brass *rod*.

Ye rely quet 't Titus carved to Rome—that is to say, the x. commandments, Aaron's *rodde*, Moses' *rod*, a vessel of gold full of manna

Sir R. Guylford, Pilgrimage, p. 45

W' wallin' rod intill his hand,  
He walked the castle round.

Heir of Lorne (Child's Ballads, VIII 74).

There shall come forth a *rod* out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots. Isa. xi. 1.

Specifically—(a) An instrument of punishment or correction; a single switch or stick, or a bundle of switches; hence, chastisement

M. Peter, as one somewhat severe of nature, said plainly that the *Rodde* onelwe was the sword that must keepe the Scholre in obedience. *Asclan*, the Scholemaster, p. 18.

Thrice was I beaten with *rods*.

2 Cor. xi. 25.

A light to guide, a *rod*

To check the erring, and reprove.

Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

(b) The badge of office of certain officials who are in a sense guardians or controllers of others, or ushers, marshals, and the like. The use of rods of certain colors gives names to their bearers: as, in England, *black-rod*, *green-rod*, etc. See *black-rod*.

About this Time John Duke of Lancaster was created Duke of Aquitain, recceiving at the King's Hands the *rod* and the Cap, as Investitures of that Duchy.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 146

(c) A scepter; hence, figuratively, authority; sway.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;

As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown.

The *rod*, and bird of peace, and all such emblems

Laid nobly on her. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 59.

Hands that the *rod* of empire might have sway'd.

Gray, Elegy.

(d) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

Ye should have snatch'd his wand,

And bound him fast; without his *rod* reversed,

And backw'd mutters of dissembling power,

We cannot free the Lady. *Milton*, Comus, l. 810.

(e) A long, light, tapering, elastic pole used in angling, to which the line is attached, now usually made in adjustable sections or joints, and fitted with guides and a reel. There are eight woods commonly used for rods, of which four are solid (greenheart, hickory, ash, and willow) and four are hollow (East Indian bamboo, Carolina and West Indian cane, white cane, and jungle-cane). Rods have also been made of hard rubber and of steel. Jointed rods are made in three or four pieces, of which the largest and heaviest is the butt, and the slenderest is the tip. The joints are fitted with metal rings or ferrules, and with small rings called *guides* to receive the line. The reel is stepped into the butt, near its end, or otherwise suitably attached, as by a reel-plate. The special makes of rods are very numerous, and their names almost equally so. Besides being named and classed according to the material

of which they are composed, as *bamboo rod*, etc., they are commonly identified with the name of the fish for which they are especially designed: as, *salmon-rod*, *trout-rod*, *bass-rod*, etc. All rods are, however, divisible into three classes, according to their make and purpose. These are (1) the *fly-rod*, which is long, slender, tapering, tough, and highly elastic; (2) the *trotting-rod*, which is comparatively short, stout, and stiff; and (3) the *bait-rod*, which is a mean between the other two. Fly-rods are most used, with artificial flies. Split-bamboo rods are now manufactured for all kinds of angling. See *fly-rod*, and cut under *reel*. (f) An instrument for measuring.

2. In *mech.*, any bar slender in proportion to its length, particularly such a bar used as a brace or a tie between parts for connecting them, or for strengthening a connection between them. The term is used in a very indefinite manner, depending entirely upon individual judgment or caprice. What some would call a rod would by others be called a bar.

The *rod* in the shaft, known as the main *rod* or spear *rod*, is usually made of strong balks of timber butted together and connected by strapping plates fastened by bolts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 468.

3. Specifically, in a steam-engine, the pitman which connects the cross-head with the crank: also and more generally called *connecting-rod*. The connection is made at the cross-head to the cross-head pin, and at the crank to the crank-wrist. See cut under *steam-engine*.—4. A measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. (Also called *pole* and *perch*.) A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272½ square feet.—5. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe or race.

Remember thy congregation, which thou hast purchased of old; the *rod* of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed. *Ps.* lxxiv. 2.

6. In *anat.*, one of numerous slender rod-like or bacillary structures which collectively form, together with similar but conical bodies called *cones*, one of the layers of which the retina of the eye is composed, called the *layer of rods* and *cones*, essential to the function of vision. See cut under *retina*.—7. In *entom.*, specifically, any differentiation of the anterior end of a retinal cell of the eye, which may unite to form a rhabdum. See *rhabdome*.—Bait-rod, a fishing-rod used with natural bait.—Binding-rod, a tie-rod.—Boning-rod. See *boning*.—Cortian rods. Same as *rods of Corti*.—Crystalline rods. See *crystalline*.—Divining rod. See *divining-rod*.—Lengthening rod, an extension-rod fitted with screws at the ends and used as a long shank for an auger or a drill in deep boring, as for a tube-well.—Meckellian rod, in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous basis of the mandibular or first postoral visceral arch of the embryo of most vertebrates, about the greater distal section of which the ossification of the lower jawbone takes place, the proximal end being converted into the malleus of a mammal, the quadrate bone of a bird or reptile, or the corresponding bones of lower vertebrates. See cut under *palatogquadrate*. Also called *Meckel's cartilage*.—Napier's rods (or bones), a contrivance, commonly attributed to John Napier (1550-1617), but in fact described in the *Arithmetice* of Oronce Fine (1532), for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division for those who do not perfectly know the multiplication table. It consists of a number of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or other convenient material, the face of

each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compartment, subdivided by a dexter diagonal line into two triangles. These nine little squares contain the successive multiples of the number in the first, the figures in the tens' place being separated by the diagonal line from that in the units' place. A sufficient number of rods must be provided for each of the headings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that by placing the proper rods side by side any number may be seen at the top, while the several multiples occupy, in order, the eight lower compartments; when the multiple consists of two figures these are placed one on each side of the diagonal line. There is also a rod called the *index rod*, the squares on which are not subdivided into triangles. To multiply, for example, the number 6789 by 56: Place four of the rods together, so that the top numbers form the multiplicand; then look on the index-rod for 6, the first number of the multiplier, and on the corresponding compartments of the four rods the following disposition of figures will be found ranged in the two lines formed by the triangles of each square

Napier's Bones or Rods.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	2	4	6	8	1	3	5	7
2	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2
3	0	6	1	5	9	3	7	1	5
4	0	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6
5	0	1	5	9	3	7	1	5	9
6	0	2	6	0	4	8	2	6	0
7	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2
8	0	6	1	5	9	3	7	1	5
9	0	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

These added together make ..... 40734  
Against 6, on the index-rod, the figures are. 0505  
3344

The products when added give the sum ..... 33945  
required. .... 380184

Division is performed in an analogous manner. Napier's rods are still made, though they are of little use.—Parallel rod, in locomotives having more than one pair

of driving-wheels, a rod connecting the crank-pins of all the driving-wheels on one side of the engine, so that when one is moved by the piston-rod all will be moved equally. Also called *coupling-rod*. — *Pedal rod*. See *pedal*. — *Perforating rods of Sharpey*. Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*). — *Rod-and-cone layer of the retina*. See *retina*. — *Rod license*. See *license*. — *Rods of Corti*, the pillars of the arches of the organ of Corti. The external rods which form the outer pillars are shorter and less numerous than the inner rods. They consist of a cylindrical striated body with an expanded base; the upper extremity is curved, and has somewhat the shape of the head of a bird; the back part fits into a cavity between the heads of two or more inner rods; while the bill-like process projects toward the reticular membrane. The inner rods have a striated body and an expanded base; the heads have a concavity which receives the outer rods, and a process entering into the composition of the membrana reticularis. The arches thus formed support the outer and inner hair-cells. Also called *pillars of Corti*. — *Setting-out rod*, a guide or gage used in making window-frames, doors, etc. — *Split rod*. (a) One of the rods into which plates of wrought-iron are cut by means of slitting rollers, to be afterward made into nails. (b) A fishing rod made in sections of split bamboo strips. — *To have a rod in pickle for one*. See *pickle*. — *To kiss the rod*. See *kiss*.

**rod**<sup>1</sup> (rod), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *rodde*, ppr. *rod-ding*. [*< rod<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To furnish with a rod or rods; specifically, in recent use, to furnish or equip with lightning-rods.

Several other houses in the town were *rodde* in the same way. See *Amer.*, N. S., LVIII, 358.

2. To operate upon with a rod, in any way.

In most of the systems the cable is inserted by a process technically called *rod-ding*—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one manhole to the next.

*Elect. Eng.* (Amer.), XVI, 144.

**rod**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *road*<sup>1</sup>.

**rod**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *rod*<sup>1</sup>, preterit of *ride*.

**rod-bacterium** (rod'bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* A bacillus.

**rod-bayonet** (rod'ba-o-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

**rod-chisel** (rod'chiz'el), *n.* A smith's chisel fixed to the end of a rod, used for cutting hot metal. *E. H. Knight*

**rod-coupling** (rod'kup-ling), *n.* A coupling, clasp, or other device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring artesian wells, oil-wells, etc.

**roddin** (rod'in), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan*.

**roddin-tree** (rod'in-tree), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan-tree*.

**roddy** (rod'i), *a.* [*< rod<sup>1</sup> + -y*] Full of rods or twigs. [Rare.]

**rode**<sup>1</sup> (rod) Preterit of *ride*.

**rode**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *road*<sup>1</sup>.

**rode**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *road*

**rode**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *rod*<sup>1</sup>.

**rode**<sup>5</sup> (rod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley*. [Bay of Fundy.]

**rod-end** (rod'end), *n.* One of the ends of a connecting-rod of an engine. Rod-ends are variously fitted. A common method is to fit them each with a strap and braces, and a key for tightening the braces when the latter wear loose. Sometimes called *pin-ends* or *pin-joints*.

**rodent** (ro'den-t), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. rodentis*], ppr. of *rodere* (*< It. rodere* = Sp. *roer* = *OF. roder*, gnaw); akin to *rodere*, so ratch; see *ratch*, *razel*. From the *L. rodere* are also ult. *corrode*, *crude*, *rostrum*, etc. Cf. *Skt. rāda*, a tooth.] 1. *a.* Gnawing, as certain mammals; habitually feeding upon vegetable substances, which are gnawed or bitten first with the front teeth; pertaining to the *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Gnathes*, or having their characters; gliriform. **Rodent dentition**. See *dentition*. 2. *n.* A member of the order *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Gnathes*, a rodent mammal; a gnawer.

In temperate climates a prolonged sleep is not unknown among *rodents*. *Science*, VI, 403.

**Rodentes** (ro-den'tez), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Rodentia*.

**Rodentia** (ro-den'ti-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. rodentia* (see *animalia*), neut. pl. of *rodentis*], ppr. of *rodere*, gnaw; see *rodent*.] An order of meducabian placental diphyodont *Mammalia*—the gnawers. The brain has a relatively small cerebrum leaving much of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes exposed, and the corpus alium has no well defined rostrum in front. The placenta is discoidal deciduate. The limbs are ambulatorial, variously modified for running, leaping, climbing, or swimming. The condyle of the lower jaw has its long axis longitudinal, and is not confined in a special socket, but glides back and forth, so that the lower jaw can be put forward and backward as well as moved up and down. The molar teeth are typically ridged on their crowns in various patterns, they are nearly always 3 in number above and below on each side. The premolars are small or few, often none. There are no canines. The incisors are large, strong, heavily enameled on their front surface, scaliform or beveled to a sharp edge, and grow continually from persistently open pulps. Their roots traverse much or nearly all of the bones of either jaw, in the arc of a circle. The typical number of incisors is 2 above and below, or one

pair of upper and under front teeth; exceptionally, as in the rabbit tribe, there are small supplementary upper incisors, crowded together and concealed behind the functional pair. In some groups, as *Arvicoline*, the molar teeth are perennial, like the incisors. There being no canines, and the premolars being few and small, if any, there is a great gap between the front and the back teeth. The typical number of teeth is 16, which obtains with few exceptions throughout the murine series of rodents; in one genus there are only 12. In the hystricine series there are normally 20 teeth, in one genus 16. In the sciurine series there are 26 or 28. This order is by far the largest one among mammals, and of world-wide distribution; its numerous members are adapted to every kind of life. They are mostly of small size, a rabbit being far above the average; the beaver, porcupine, or coypou is a very large rodent, and the capibara is a giant. The order is divisible into 3 suborders: (1) *Hebidentata*, enormous or blunt-toothed rodents, exceptional in having 1 lower incisor, and extinct; (2) *Duplicidentata*, subnormal or double-toothed rodents, with 1 upper incisor; these are the hares, rabbits, and pikas; and (3) *Simplicidentata*, normal or simple-toothed rodents, with only 2 incisors above and below. The last fall in 3 series: (1) *Hystricomorpha*, the hystricine series, including the porcupines and very numerous related forms, chiefly South American, as the capibara, coypou, cavies, Meschias, chinchillas, octodonts, etc. (see cuts under *capibara*, *coypou*, *rabbit*, *squirrel*, *porcupine*, and *Flagellodon*); (2) *Myomorpha*, the murine series, including rats and mice of all kinds (see cuts under *mouse*, *Muridae*, and *rice-field*); and (3) *Sciuromorpha*, the sciurine series, or the squirrels, spermophiles, marmots, beaver, etc. (see cuts under *Arctomys*, *beaver*, and *prairie-dog*). In addition, the duplicident rodents are (4) *Lagomorpha*, the leporine series, the same as the suborder *Duplicidentata*. (See cut under *Lagomys*). Many fossils of all these groups are known. There are 20 or 21 families of living rodents, and 100 genera. The order corresponds to the Linnaean *Gnathes*, and is still often called by that name. Also called *Rosores*. See cuts under *castor*, *Leporidae*, and *Sciuriform*.

**rodential** (ro-den'shal), *a.* [*OF* or pertaining to the *Rodentia*. *Nature*, XLII, 193. [Rare.]

**rodeo** (ro-deo'), *n.* [Sp. *rodeo*, a place for cattle at a market or fair, also a going round, a round-about road, *< rodar*, go round, *< L. rotare*, go round, wheel; see *rotate*.] A gathering of cattle to be branded or marked; a round-up. [California.]

The ranch owner who gives the *rodeo* takes his own cattle, and drives them in with the ones to be branded, leaving in the background the cattle bearing the brands of all other ranches.

*K. D. Wyman*, A Summer in a Canon, p. 255.

**rod-fish** (rod'fish), *n.* A fish that may be taken with a rod; any game-fish.

**rod-fisher** (rod'fish'eri), *n.* One who fishes with a rod; a rodster.

**rod-fishing** (rod'fish'ing), *n.* The art or practice of fishing with a rod; fly-fishing; angling.

**rod-fructification** (rod'fruk-ti-fi-ka'shon), *n.* In bot., a special simple gonidiophore in *Basidiomycetes*, consisting of a short branch of the mycelium from which small gonidia-like rods are abscised—fertile, however, only in the *Tricollaria* *Garbel*.

**rodge** (roj), *n.* [Formerly also *radge*; origin obscure.] The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chauliastur streperus*. See cut under *Chauliastur*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *rodge* is next unto the Te de in goodness, but yet there is great difference in the nourishment which they make. *Fennel*, Via Recta and Vitam Longam, p. 84.

**rod-granule** (rod'gran'ul), *n.* One of the granules in the outer nuclear layer of the retina which are connected with the rods.

**rod-holder** (rod'hoh-der), *n.* One who holds or uses a fishing rod.

They thus decrease the rod of water either from net or to the bottom.

*See H. Technical Educator*, VII, 36. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**rod-iron** (rod'i'ern), *n.* Rolled round iron for nails, fences, etc.

**rod-knight**, *n.* One of a class of servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. *Masson*.

**rodlet** (rod'let), *n.* [*< rod<sup>1</sup> + -let*.] A bacillus or rod-bacterium.

Balloons and kites are so that microscopically grow into rodlets or bacilli. *Zieler*, *Pathol. Anat.* (trans.), I, 184.

**rod-line** (rod'lin), *n.* A fishing-line not wound on a reel; used by anglers in distinction from *rod-line*.

**rod-machine** (rod'ma-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for cutting out cylindrical sticks, such as pins, dowels, chair-rounds, and broom-handles. It has a cutter on the principle of a hollow auger, and operates on squared stuff.

**rodman** (rod'man), *n.*; pl. *rodmen* (-men). A man whose duty it is to carry the rod used in surveying.

**Rodman gun**. See *gun*<sup>1</sup>.

**rodomet** (rod'o-met), *n.* [= Sp. *rodomet*, *< Gr. rodos*, a rose, + *met* = *L. met*, honey; see *rose* and *met*.] The juice of roses mixed with honey.

XL dayes to beholde on heven

In juce of rose a sester [sextarius] that weel smelle  
A pounce hony, and name it *rodometle*.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

**rodomont** (rod'ō-mont), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. rodomont*, *< It. rodomonte*, a bully, *< Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," xiv., earlier (in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato") *Rodamonte*, lit. 'one who rolls away mountains,' *< rodare* (*< L. rotare*), wheel, roll, + *monte* (*< L. mons*), a mountain: see *rotate* and *mount*.] 1. *n.* A vain boaster; a braggart; a bombastic fellow; a bully.

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont*.

*Sir T. Herbert*, *Memorials of King Charles I.* (Todd.)

II. *a.* Braggling; vainly boasting.

He had thought to have ben the leader  
Had the match gone on,  
And triumph o'er whole nation  
In his *rodomont* fashion.

*R. Jonson*, *Masque of Owls*.

**rodomontade** (rod'ō-mon-tād'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rhodomontade*, *rodomontado*; = *G. rhodomontade*, *< OF. rhodemontade*, *rodomontade*, *rotomontade*, *F. rhodomontade*, *< It. rodomontata*, a boast, brag, *< rodomonte*, a boaster: see *rodomont*.] 1. *n.* Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could shew that the *rhodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution.

*Dryden*, *Of Heroic Plays*.

Poor Phil used to bore me after dinner with endless *rhodomontades* about his passion and his charmer.

*Thackeray*, *Phillip*, viii.

II. *a.* Braggling.

I don't know what's the matter with the boy all this day; he has got into such a *rhodomontade* manner all this morning.

*Goldsmith*, *Good-natured Man*, II.

**rodomontade** (rod'ō-mon-tād'), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *rodomontaded*, ppr. *rodomontading*. [*< rodomontade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; bluster; rant.

Abuse which Pitt in his free-lance days heaped upon the "desperate *rhodomontading* minister."

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV, 235.

**rodomontadist** (rod'ō-mon-tā'dist), *n.* [*< rodomontade* + *-ist*.] A blustering boaster; one who brags or vaunts.

When this *Rhodomontadist* had ended his perilous story, it was dinner time.

*E. Terry*, *Voyage to East India*, p. 157.

**rodomontado** (rod'ō-mon-tā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [See *rodomontade*.] 1. *n.* 1. *Rodomontado*; also, a piece of *rodomontade*; a brag.

I have heard a Biscayan make a *Rodomontado* that he was as good a gentleman as Don Philippo himself.

*Howell*, *Letters*, I, iii, 32.

"So," says he, "if a *rhodomontado* will do any good, why do you not say 100 ships?"

*Pejre*, *Diary*, III, 376.

2. *a.* Blustering; a braggart.

Most terribly he comes off; like your *rodomontado*.

*R. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v, 2.

II. *a.* Braggling; blustering.

A huge *rodomontado* picture of the Duke of Lerma, where in he is painted like a Giant, bearing up the Monarchy of Spain, that of France, and the Popedom upon his Shoulders.

*Howell*, *Letters*, I, iii, 11.

**rodomontador** (rod'ō-mon-tā'dor), *n.* [*< rodomontado* + *-or*.] Same as *rodomontadist*.

**rod-planer** (rod'plā'nēr), *n.* A machine-tool especially designed for planing the connecting-rods of locomotives, guide-bars, etc., and for similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

**Rodrigues's aneurism**. A varicose aneurism in which the sac is formed in the tissue immediately contiguous to the artery.

**Rodrigues's coördinates**. See *coördinate*.

**rod-ring** (rod'ring), *n.* One of the small rings or guides through which the line passes along an angler's rod. The caliber is generally about six times that of the line.

**rods-gold** (rodz'gōld), *n.* An old name of the marigold. *Grarde*.

**rodsman** (rodz'man), *n.*; pl. *rodsmen* (-men). Same as *rodman*.

**rodster** (rod'stēr), *n.* [*< rod<sup>1</sup> + -ster*.] One who uses a fishing-rod; a rod-fisher; an angler.

It is the intention of a number of our local *rodsters* to leave the city for different streams.

*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

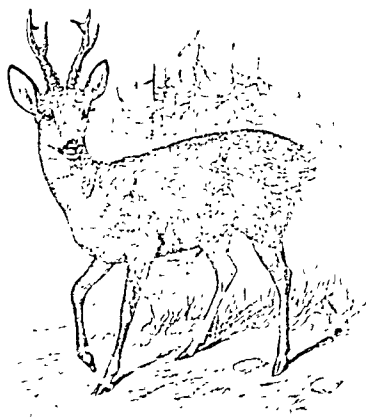
**rodwood** (rod'wūd), *n.* One of several West Indian shrubs or trees: *Lavina Thammia* of the *Burinae*, several species of *Eugenia* (as *E. pal-tens*, the black rodwood, and *E. axillaris*, the red rodwood), and *Calyptanthus Chytraculia* of the *Myrtaceae*, the white rodwood.



**rodyt**, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruddy*.  
**roe**<sup>1</sup> (rō), *n.* [*<* ME. *ro*, *roo*, *ra*, *<* AS. *rā*, *rāh*, *rāha*, *raa*, *m.* (also, in comp., *rāh-deor*), a *roe*, *rāge*, *rāge*, *f.*, a wild she-goat, a *roe*, = D. *ree*, *roe*, *roe*, *roe*, = OLG. *rēho*, MLG. *rē* = OHG. *rēh* (*rēh*-), *n.*, *rēho*, *m.*, *reia*, *f.*, MHG. *rēch* (*rēh*-), *G. reh*, *n.*, OHG. *reia*, *f.*, also *\*riccha*, MHG. *\*ricke*, *G. ricke*, *f.*, = Icel. *rā*, *f.*, = Sw. *rā* = Dan. *raa*, *roe*, *roe*, *roe*.] 1. The *roe*-deer.  
I is ful wight [swift], God wnat, as is a *raa*.  
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 166.  
Now than am I light as a *roo*. York Plays, p. 281.  
Asahel was as light of foot as a wild *roe*. 2 Sam. ii. 18.  
2. Improperly, the adult female of the hart; the doe of the stag or red deer.

**roe**<sup>2</sup> (rō), *n.* [Often in pl. *roes*; early mod. E. also *roughes*, pl.; prop. *roan* or *rone*, as still in E. dial. use (the terminal *-n* being mistaken for the pl. suffix *-n*, *-en*, as in *cyne*, *kine*, *shoon*); E. dial. *roan*, *roue*, *roun*, *rown*, *rown*, *rown*, and with ex-crescent *-d*, *round*, early mod. E. also *roughne*; *<* ME. *roune*, *roune*, *<* AS. *\*hrogn* (not recorded) = MLG. *rogen*, *rogel*, LG. *rōgen* = OHG. *\*hro-gan*, *rogan*, *rogo*, MHG. *rogen*, *roge*, *G. rogen* = Icel. *hrogn* = Sw. *rom* = Dan. *rogn* and *ravn*, *roe*. Root unknown; some compare Gr. *ρρόν*, *ρρόν*, a rounded pebble, L. *calr*, lime, a stone, dim. *calculus*, a pebble, Skt. *carakara*, gravel, W. *careg*, a stone, etc.: see *calr*.] 1. The spawn of a fish. That of the male is sperm, called *mill* or *soft roe*; that of the female is the mass of eggs, distinguished as *hard roe*. Roe is much eaten, either in its natural state or variously prepared. See *botargo*, *caviar*.  
From fountains small Nilus flude doith flow,  
Even so of *raevnis* do mighty fishes breih.  
K. James VI. Chron. S. P., iii. 489. (Jamieson.)  
The hie fische [he-fish] spawnis his meltis. And the  
echo fische [she-fish] hir *rounis*.  
Bullenden, Descr. Alb., xi. (Jamieson.)  
2. The spawn of various crustaceans, used for food, as the berry, coral, or mass of eggs of the female lobster.—3. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

**roe** (rō), *n.* [*<* ME. *roebucke*, *raa-bucke*, *rabucke* = D. *reebok* = G. *rehbock* = Icel. *rābukk* = Sw. *rābock* = Dan. *raabuk*; as *roel* + *buck*. Cf. *roe*-deer.] The male of the *roe*-deer; less properly, the *roe*-deer.  
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Roe deer (*Capreolus caprea*).

+ *buck*. Cf. *roe*-deer.] The male of the *roe*-deer; less properly, the *roe*-deer.  
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**roe** (rō), *n.* [*<* ME. *roebucke*, *raa-bucke*, *rabucke* = D. *reebok*



other. . . . I once rebuking a *wild* *roge* because he went idly about, he shewed me that he was a beggar by enheritance — his Grandfather was a beggar, his father was one, and he must needs be one by good reason.  
*Warning for Common Cursetors* (1567), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 597.

=Syn. 2. Cheat, sharper, scamp, swindler.  
**rogue** (rōg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rogued*, ppr. *roguing*. [Early mod. E. also *roge*; < *rogue*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To play the rogue; play knavish tricks. [Rare.]

And *roguing* virtue brings a man defame,  
A packstaff epithet, and scorned name.  
*Marston, Scourge of Villanie*, v. 101.

2t. To wander; tramp; play the vagabond.  
Yf he be but once taken see idly *roguing*, he may punnish him more lightlye, as with stockes or such like.  
*Spenser, State of Ireland*.

**II. trans.** 1t. To call (one) a rogue; denounce as a rogue; stigmatize as a cheat or impostor.  
It may be thou wast put in office lately,  
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and taylor so stately.  
*John Taylor, Works* (1630).

2. To cheat; injure by roguery.  
That envious Scotchman, Sandy Maceraw (a scurvy limb of the coast-guards, who lived by poaching on my born rights), had set himself up with a boat, forsooth, on purpose to *rogue* me and rob me the better.  
*R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker*, v.

3. To uproot or destroy, as plants which do not conform to a desired standard.  
The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the *roguing* of plants by nurserymen.  
*Darwin, Origin of Species*, p. 13.

**rogue-house** (rōg'hous), *n.* A prison; a lock-up. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]  
**roguery** (rō'ger-i), *n.*; pl. *rogueries* (-iz). [*< rogue + -ery*.] 1t. The life of a vagrant; vagabondism.—2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

You rogue here's lime in this sack too — there is nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV. ii. 4. 138.  
Peter had lately done some *rogueries* that forced him to abscond.  
*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, vi.

3. Waggonery; arch tricks; mischievousness.  
**rogue's-gilliflower** (rōg'z'jil-i-flou-ēr), *n.* An old name of the rocket *Hesperis matronalis*. *Lyle*.

**rogueship** (rōg'ship), *n.* [*< rogue + -ship*.] The character or state of a rogue; also, a roguish person. [Rare.]

*Ramb*, Rank and rotten — is she not?  
*Shak.*, Your spittie *romeships*  
Shall not make me so.

**roguish** (rō'gish), *a.* [*< rogue + -ish*.] 1t. Vagrant; vagabond.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the Bedlam  
To lead him where he would — his *romish* madness  
Allows itself to any thing. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 101

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest.  
The law of evidence, a law very excellently calculated for the preservation of the lives of His Majesty's *romish* subjects.  
*Poole, Amelia*, vi. 3.

3. Mischievous; playful.  
An' she has two sparkling *romish* een  
*Burns, On Cessnock Banks*

**roguishly** (rō'gish-li), *adv.* In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly; mischievously.

**roguishness** (rō'gish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being roguish. (a) Knavery. (b) Mischievousness; archness; sly cunning; as, the *roguishness* of a look.

**roguy** (rō'gi), *a.* [*< rogue + -y*.] Knavish; dishonest. [Rare.]

*Car*, Gipsies, and yet pick no pockets?  
*Alt*, Infamous and *roguy*?  
*Middleton, Spanish Gypsy*, ii. 1

**rohan** (rō'han), *n.* [Also *rohun*, *rohuna*; *E. Ind.*] A large East Indian tree, *Soymida febrifuga*, also called *red* or *bastard cedar*, *red-wood*, and *East Indian mahogany*. Its bark is tonic and astringent; its wood is heavy, dark, and durable, and is used for purposes of construction.

**roi** (rō'i), *n.* [Maori.] The rootstock of the brake, *Pteris aquilina*, var. *esculenta*, which when roasted was formerly a staple article of food with the aborigines of New Zealand.

**roicond**, *a.* [ME., < OF. \**roicond*, < *L. rubicundus*, red, ruddy; see *rubicund*.] Ruddy; rubeund.

Wele colourret by course, clene of his face  
Rede *roicond* in white, as the Roose fresshe  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3771

**roid**, *a.* [ME. *roid*, *ruyd*, < OF. *roide*, *F. roide*, *raide*, < *L. rigidus*, stiff; see *rigid*. Cf. *redour*.] Stiff; stout; violent.

That bemoth in Ebrew ys openly to say—  
"A *roid* beste vnreasonable, that no Rule holdes."  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4428.

**roidly**, *adv.* [ME., < *roid* + *-ly*.] Violently.  
Hit the hathill o the hede in his hote angur,  
And rent hym down *roidly* ryght to the sadill.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6988.

**roignet**, *n.* See *roin*.  
**roil** (rōil), *v. i.* [*< ME. roilen, royle*, prob. a var. of *roulen*, roll, used in the same sense: see *roll* (I., 12), and cf. *roil*.] To run; wander; roll; rove.

Rigt so, quod Gregorie, religioun *roileth*,  
Sterueth and stynketh and steleth lordes almesses,  
That oute of couent and cloystre coueyten to libbe.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 297.

The fletynge strem that *royleth* down diuersly fro hy mountaynes is arested and resisted ofte tyme by the encounterynge of a stoon. *Chaucer, Boethius*, l. meter 7.

**roil** (rōil), *v. t.* [Formerly also *royle*; also dial. *rile* (sometimes spelled *ryle*), the common colloq. form in the U. S. (cf. *oil*, dial. *ile*, *point*, dial. *pint*, etc.). (a) According to Stratmann, < OF. *rocler, rocler, roller, vex*, disturb, beat, particular uses of the orig. sense 'roll': see *roil*, *roll*. (b) In another view, prop. *rile*, and orig. as a noun, ME. *ryal, riall*, foam, fermentation; perhaps < OF. *roille, rouille*, *F. rouille* = *Pr. roill*, rust, mildew, fungous growth, ult. < *L. robigo*, rust; see *roin*.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment: as, to *roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks or bottles.

The lamb down stream *roiled* the wolf's water above.  
*Roger North, Examen*, p. 359. (*Darvies*.)

I had dug out the spring and made a well of clear gray water, where I could dip up a pufful without *roiling* it.  
*Thoreau, Walden*, p. 245.

I thist for one cool cup of water clear,  
But drink the *roiled* steam of lying breath.  
*Jones Very, Poems*, p. 78.

2. To excite to some degree of anger; annoy; vex: now more commonly, in colloquial use, *rile*.  
His spirits were very much *roiled*.  
*Roger North, Lord Guilford*, II. 69. (*Darvies*.)

You have always been one of the best fellows in the world, . . . and the most generous, and the most cordial — that you have, only you do *rile* me when you sing that confounded Mayfair twang. *Thackeray, Philip*, vii.

3. To perplex. [Local.] — 4. To salt (fish) by means of a roiler.

**roil** (rōil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *royle*; < ME. *roile*, *royle*, origin uncertain.] A Flemish horse.

Poldarnas the prise horse prest into,  
Eight to the Reigne, and the *Roile* toke  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 8337.

By the good swimminge of horses many men haue ben gaud, and contrary wise by a timorous *royle*, where the water hath uneth come to his belly, his legges hath foldred, wherly many a good and proper man hath perished.  
*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, i. 17.

**roiler** (rōi'ler), *n.* [*< roil* + *-er*.] A machine for salting small fish, as a revolving box turned by means of a crank. [North Carolina.]

**roily** (rōi'li), *a.* [Also dial. *riby*, *riley*; < *roil* + *-y*.] Muddy; turbid; as, *roily* water.

Then flow away, my sweetie sap,  
And I will make you bolly;  
Nor catch a woodman's lusty nap,  
For fear you should get *roily*.  
*J. P. Cooper, Pioneer*, xx.

The streams full and *roily* — *The Century*, XXVII. 107.

**roint** (roint), *n.* [Also *roque*; < ME. *roune, roigne*, < OF. *rougnat, rogne, rougn*, scurf, mange, scabbiness, itch, *F. rogne*, itch, = *Pr. ronha, runha* = *Cat. ronyà* = *Sp. roña* = *Pg. ronha* = *It. rognà*, itch; perhaps < *L. robigo, rubigo* (-gm-), rust, mildew, also sore, ulcer, scab; see *roin*.] A scab or scurf.

Hir nekke was of good fasoun  
In lengthe and getnesse by reason,  
Withoute bleyne, scabbie, or *roigne*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, i. 653.

**roinist** (rōi'nish), *a.* [Also *roynish*; < *roin* + *-ish*. Cf. *roinous*.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; scurvy.

My lord the *roynish* clown, at whom so oft  
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.  
*Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 2. 8.

**roinoust** (rōi'nus), *a.* [Also *roynous*; < ME. *rounos, roignous*, < OF. *roigneux, roingneux, roingneur* (= *Pr. rognos, ronhos, runhos* = *Cat. ronyos* = *Sp. roñoso* = *Pg. ronoso* = *It. rognoso*), mangy, scabby; perhaps < *L. robiginosus*, rusty, mangy, etc., < *robigo* (*robigin-*), rust; see *roin*.] Scabby; rough; crooked; worthless.

The foule croked howe hidous,  
That knotty was and al *roynous*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, i. 988.

This argument is al *roignous*;  
It is not worth a croked brece,  
*Rom. of the Rose*, i. 6100.

**roint** (roint), *v.* See *roint*.

**roist** (roist), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *royst*; cf. *roister*.] Same as *roister*. *Cotgrave*.

The wayne glorious, . . .  
Whose humour the *roisting* sort continually doth feede.  
*Udall, Roister Doister*, Prol.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst  
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 208.

**roister** (rois'tēr), *n.* [Also *royster*; < OF. *rustre*, a ruffian, roister, a particular use (with unoriginal *r*) of OF. *ruste, ruiste*, a rustic, *F. rustique*; see *rustic*.] 1. A rioter; a blusterer; a roisterer. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They must not part till they have drunk a barrell,  
Or straight this *royster* will begin to quarrel.  
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The natives were an honest, social race of jolly *roysters*, who had no objection to a drinking bout, and were very merry in their cups.  
*Irring, Knickerbocker*, p. 92.

2. [*< roister*, *v.*] A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

**roister** (rois'tēr), *v. i.* [Also *royster*; < *roister*, *n.*] To bluster; swagger; bully; be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

A gang of merry *roistering* devils, frisking and curveting on a flat rock.  
*Irring, Knickerbocker*, p. 348.

Her brother fingers late  
With a *roistering* company.

*Tennyson, Maud*, xiv. 2.

The wind is *roistering* out of doors.

**roister-doister** (rois'tēr-dois'tēr), *n.* [First recorded in the title of the first English comedy, Udall's "Ralph Roister-Doister" (1553); a varied redupl. of *roister*.] A roisterer.

I have . . . seen the mad-brainest *roister-doister* in a country dashed out of countenance.  
*G. Harvey, Four Letters*.

**roisterer** (rois'tēr-ēr), *n.* [Also *roysterer*; < *roister* + *-er*.] One who roisters; a bold, blustering, or turbulent fellow.

Midmost of a rout of *roisterers*,  
Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.  
*Tennyson, Geraint*.

**roistering** (rois'tēr-ing), *p. a.* Swaggering; rude.

She again encounters "Dick" Talbot, now grown more *roistering* and bleated than ever, and marries the lover of her youth.  
*The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 148.

**roisterly** (rois'tēr-li), *a.* [*< roister* + *-ly*.] Like a roisterer; blustering; violent.

A mad world, where such shameful stuff is bought and sold; and where such *roisterly* varlets may be suffered to play upon whom they lust, and how they lust.  
*G. Harvey, Four Letters*.

**roisterly** (rois'tēr-li), *adv.* [*< roisterly*, *a.*] In a bullying, violent manner.

**roisterous** (rois'tēr-us), *a.* [*< roister* + *-ous*.] Violent; blustery; uproarious. [Rare.]

Was the like ever heard of? The *roisterous* young dogs; carolling, howling, breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep!  
*Carlyle, Past and Present*, ii. 15.

**roitelet** (rōi'te-let), *n.* [Also *roytelet*; < *F. roitelet*, a petty king, a wren (*Cotgrave*), dim. of *roi*, a king; see *roy*.] 1t. A little or petty king; a royalet.

Causing the American *roitelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England.  
*Hedlin*.

2. In *ornith.*, a kinglet or goldcrest; a small bird of the genus *Regulus*.

**rok**, *n.* See *roc*.

**roka** (rō'kä), *n.* A large East African tree, *Trichilia emetica*, whose fruit is considered emetic, and whose seeds yield a fatty oil.

**rokambole**, *n.* See *rocambole*.

**roke** (rōk), *n.* [*< ME. roke*, a var. of *reke* (= *OD. roke*, etc.); see *reck*.] Mist; smoke; damp.

*Roke*, mystic. *Nebula*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

**rokeage, rokee** (rō'kāj, rō'kē), *n.* [Also *roucheage, yokeage, yokeage*; Amer. Ind.: orig. form uncertain. Cf. *noeake*.] Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar; commonly called *pinole*. [Local, U. S.]

**rokelay** (rōk'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roqueclaire*.  
**roker** (rō'kēr), *n.* [Prob. connected with *roach*, and thus ult. with *ray*.] A species of *Raia*; especially, the thornback ray.

The English word *roker* in most cases signifies thornback, but is occasionally employed to denote any species of the ray family, with the exception of the skate.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 146.

Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh laddock or *roker*.  
*Lancet*, No. 3455, p. 1025.

**rocket, rockette**, *n.* Middle English forms of *rochet*. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13525.

**rokke**. A Middle English form of *rock*<sup>1</sup>, *rock*<sup>2</sup>, etc.

**roky** (rō'ki), *a.* [Also *roaky*, *rooky*; < ME. *roky*, misty, < *roke*, mist; see *roke* and *reck*<sup>1</sup>.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray*.

*Roly*, or *mysty*. *Nebulosus*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

He . . . in a *roky* hollow, belling, heard

The hounds of Mark.

*Tennyson*, *Last Tournament*.

**Rolandic** (rō-lan'dik), *a.* [ < *Rolando* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Rolando, an Italian anatomist and physiologist (died 1831). Compare *postrolandic* (*prerolandic* is also used).—**Rolandic fissure**. Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Rolandic funiculus**. See *funiculus of Rolando*, under *funiculus*.—**Rolandic line**, a line on the surface of the skull (or head) marking the position of the fissure of Rolando beneath.—**Rolandic point**, the intersection of the Rolandic lines with the median plane and with each other on the surface of the skull. It is about half an inch behind the middle of the line passing over the skull from the glabella to theinion.

**rolet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

**rolet**, *n.* [A var. of *roll*.] A unit of quantity formerly in use in England, defined by a statute of Charles II. as seventy-two sheets of parchment.

**rôle** (rōl), *n.* [ < F. *rôle*: see *roll* and *rotary*.] A part or character represented by an actor; any conspicuous part or function assumed by any one, as a leading public character.—**Title rôle**, the part in a play which gives its name to the play, as Hamlet in the play of "Hamlet," or Macbeth in that of "Macbeth."

**roll** (rōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rollen*, *rolen* (= D. *rollen* = MHG. *rolen*, G. *rollen* = Icel. *rolla* = Dan. *rulle* = Sw. *rulla*), < OF. *roler*, *roller*, *rucler*, *roucler*, *rouler*, F. *rouler*, F. dial. *roler*, *roller*, *rouler*, roll up, roll along, go on wheels, = Pr. *rolar*, *rotlar* = Cat. *rotolar* = Sp. *rollar*, *ruilar* = Pg. *rolar* = It. *rotolare*, *rullare*, < ML. *rotulare*, roll, revolve, < L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *roll*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To move like a carriage-wheel; move along a surface without slipping by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact as an instantaneous axis: as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.

The fayre hede from the halce hit [fell] to the erthe,  
That fele hit foynd [spurned] wyth her fete, there hit  
forth *roled*.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 428.

The *rolling* stone never gathereth mosse.

*Heywood*, *Proverbs* (ed. Sharman).

That goddess [Fortune] blind,

That stands upon the *rolling* restless stone.

*Shak.*, II. v., iii. 6. 31.

2. To run or travel on wheels.

The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress  
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,  
May *roll* in chariots. *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, II.

3. To revolve; perform a periodical revolution.

The *rolling* Year  
Is full of Thee. *Thomson*, *Hymn*, l. 2.

Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,  
While the stars burn, the moons increase,  
And the great ages onward *roll*.

*Tennyson*, *To J. S.*

4. To turn; have a rotatory motion, generally reciprocating and irregular, especially in lateral directions: as, the ship *rolls* (that is, turns back and forth about a longitudinal axis).

His eyen steepe, and *rollyng* in his heede.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to C. T., l. 261.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*,  
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.

*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. i. 12.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*, resigned  
To roaring billows and the warring wind.

*Pope*, *Odyssey*, vi. 205.

The ship *rolled* and dashed, . . . now showing us the  
whole sweep of her deck, . . . now nothing but her keel.

*Dickens*, *David Copperfield*, IV.

5. To move like waves or billows; also, to move like a considerable body of water, as a river. Each particle of water in a wave revolves in a circle, and though this cannot be seen, there is a vague appearance of a wheel-like movement.

Wave *rolling* after wave, where way they found,

If steep, with torrent rapture. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 293.

The *rolling* smoke involves the sacrifice.

*Pope*, *Dunciad*, l. 248.

6. To fluctuate; move tumultuously.

What diff'rent Sorrows did within thee *roll*?

*Prior*, *Solomon*, II.

7. To tumble or fall over and over.

Down they fell

By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*.

*Milton*, P. L., vi. 594.

8. To emit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum.

Near and more near the thunders *roll*.

*Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

A *rolling* organ-harmony

Swells up, and shakes and falls.

*Tennyson*, *Sir Galahad*.

9. To enroll one's self; be enrolled.

He lends at legal value considerable sums, which he  
might highly increase by *rolling* in the public stocks.

*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 49.

*Papillion*. Right honourable sharpers; and Frenchmen  
from the county of York.

*Wilding*. In the last list, I presume, you *roll*.

*Foot*, *The Liar*, i. 1.

10. To trill: said of certain singing birds.

The continuous roll is possessed almost exclusively by  
the canary, and the nightingale is one of the very few  
birds that share to some degree the faculty of *rolling* at  
any pitch of the voice uninterrupted.

*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 87.

11. To lend itself to being coiled up in a cylindrical form: as, cloth that *rolls* well.—12. To ramble; wander abroad; gad about. Compare *roll*<sup>1</sup>.

That ilke proverbe of Ecclesiaste,

Where he comandeth and forbedeth faste

Man shal nat suffice his wyf go *roule* aboute.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 653.

These unruly rascals in their *rolling* disperse them-  
selves into several companies, as occasion serveth, some-  
time more and sometime less.

*Harnan*, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 20.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rotate; whirl or wheel.

When thou shalt speake to any man, *role* not to fast thyne  
eye.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

*Rolling* his greedy eyeballs in his head,

*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 368.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and *roll'd*

Her motions *Milton*, P. L., vii. 499.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,  
*roll'd* to starboard, *roll'd* to larboard, when the surge was  
seething free. *Tennyson*, *Lotos-Eaters*, Choric Song.

2. To cause to move like a carriage-wheel; cause to move over a surface without sliding, by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact: as, to *roll* a cask or a ball.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the  
sepulchre? *Mark* xvi. 3.

3. To turn over in one's thoughts; revolve; consider again and again.

The yongest, which that wente unto the toun,

Ful ofte in herte he *rolleth* up and down

The beautee of these floris newe and bryghte.

*Chaucer*, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 376.

I came home *rolling* resentments in my mind, and fram-  
ing schemes of vengeance.

*Swift*, *Letter*, Sept. 9, 1710. (*Seager*.)

4. To wrap round and round an axis, so as to bring into a compact cylindrical form: as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.

As the snake, *roll'd* in a flowering bank,

With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 228.

He lies like a hedgehog *roll'd* up the wrong way,

Tormenting himself with his prickles.

*Hood*, *Miss Kilmansegg*, Her Dream.

The bed, in the day time, is *rolled* up, and placed on one  
side *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 20.

5. To bind or infold in a bandage or wrapper; inwrap.

Their Kings, whose bodies are . . . lapped in white  
skinnies, and *rouled* in mats. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 705.

What time the foeman's line is broke,

And all the war is *roll'd* in smoke.

*Tennyson*, *Two Voices*.

6. To press or level with a roller; spread out with a roller or rolling-pin: as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* pie-crust.

It is passed between cylinders often, and *rolled*.

*Couper*, *Flattening Mill*, l. 3.

7. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, easy motion, as of rolling.

And chalky Wey, that *rolls* a milky wave.

*Pope*, *Windsor Forest*, l. 344.

Where Afric's sunny fountains

*Roll* down their golden sand.

*Sp. Heber*, *Missionary Hymn*.

8. To give expression to or emit in a prolonged deep sound.

They care for no understanding: it is enough if thou  
canst *roll* up a pair of matins, or an even-song, and mumble  
a few ceremonies. *Tyndale*, *Doctrinal Treatises*, p. 243.

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,

Such splendid purpose in his eyes,

Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies,

Who built him fane of fruitless prayer.

*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, lvi.

9. To utter with vibration of the tongue; trill.

Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star,  
Try over hard to *roll* the British R.

*O. W. Holmes*, *A Rhymed Lesson*.

10. In printing, to make (paper) smooth by passing it under calendering rollers. [Eng.]—11. To turn over by degrees, as a whale when cutting in. At first the whale is rolled carefully and gently, then more quickly, as the blubber is hove up, and the head is cut off at last.

12. In drum-playing, to beat with rapid blows so as to produce a continuous sound.—**Rolled chop**. See *chop*<sup>1</sup>, 2.—**Rolled cod**, boneless cod, prepared by rolling several slices into parcels which are packed in boxes. [Trade-name.]—**Rolled glass**. See *glass*.—**Rolled plating**. See *plate*, v. t.—**Rolled rail**. See *rail*.—**Roll** (rōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rolle* = MD. *rol*, D. *rol* = MLG. *rol* = MHG. *rolle*, *rulle*, G. *rolle* = Sw. *rulla* = Dan. *rulle*, < OF. *rolle*, *roele*, *roule*, F. *rôle* (see *rôle*) = Pr. *rolle*, *rotlle*, *rutle* = Cat. *rotllo* = Sp. *rol*, a list, roll, *rollo*, a roll, record, = Pg. *rolo*, *rol* = It. *ruolo*, *ruolo*, *ruotolo*, *rotolo*, a roll, list, < ML. *rotulus*, a roll, list, catalogue, schedule, record, prop. a paper or parchment rolled up (cf. *volume*, ult. < L. *volvere*, roll); cf. *rotulare*, roll up: see *roll*, v. The ML. *rotulus*, a roll, is partly from the verb, and not wholly identical with L. *rotulus*, also *rotula*, a little wheel, from which the verb is derived. In the later senses directly from the mod. verb.] 1. A cylinder formed by winding something round and round; that which is rolled up: as, a *roll* of wool; a *roll* of paper.

The gentlemen . . . having theyr heades bounde aboute  
with listes and *roules* of sundry coloures after the maner  
of the Turkes.

*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America,  
[ed. Arber, p. 14].

Take thee a *roll* of a book, and write therein.

*Jer.* xxxvi. 2.

Specifically—(a) A document of paper, parchment, or the like which is or may be rolled up; hence, an official document; a list; a register; a catalogue; a record: as, a muster-roll; a class-roll; a court-roll.

Nis nou so lutel thing of theos that the deouel naueth  
enbrened on his *rolle*.

*Ancient Rude*, p. 344.

I am not in the *roll* of common men.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 43.

Then thundered forth a *roll* of names!

The first was thine, unhappy James!

*Scott*, *Marmion*, v. 26.

(b) A long piece of cloth, paper, or the like, usually of uniform width throughout, and rolled upon either a round stick or a thin board, or upon itself merely, as the most convenient form of making a package. See *roller*, 2. (c) In cookery, something rolled up: as, a veal *roll*; a jelly *roll*. Specifically—(1) A small cake of bread rolled or doubled on itself before baking: as, a French *roll*. (2) Same as *roly-poly*, 2. (d) A cylindrical twist of tobacco. (e) In carding, a slender, slightly compacted cylinder or sliver of carded wool, delivered from hand-cards or from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. Such rolls were formerly much used in the hand-spinning of wool. For machine-spinning the sliver is extended into a continuous roving. (f) Part of the head-dress of a woman, a rounded cushion or mass of hair usually laid above the forehead, especially in the sixteenth century.

Antie, the heare of a woman that is layed over hir  
forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately call them *rolles*.

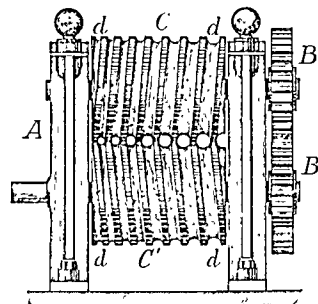
*Elyot*, ed. 1559. (*Hallivell*.)

2. A revolving cylinder employed in any manner to operate upon a material, as in forming metals into bars, plates, or sheets, smoothing the surfaces of textures, as in paper-making, laundering, etc., or in comminuting substances, as in grinding grain, crushing ores, etc.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that  
soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots.

*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

(a) One of a pair of cylinders in a rolling mill, between which metals are passed to form them into bars, plates,

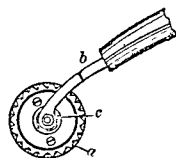


Spiral-groove Rolls.

A, frame; B, B, intermeshed gears; C, C', spirally grooved rolls having the grooves A gradually diminishing in size from right to left, and driven by the gears.

or sheets. See *rolling-mill*. (b) In engraving, the cylindrical die of a transferring-press. (c) In metal., one of a pair of hard and strong metallic cylinders between which

ores are crushed. (d) In *paper-making*, one of the cylinders of a calender; also, the cylinder of a pulping-engine. See *calender*, 1, and *pulp-engine*. (e) In *high-milling*, one of a pair of metal cylinders through a series of which pairs grain is passed for successively crushing it to the requisite fineness. See *high-milling*, under *milling*. (f) In *calico-printing*, a cylinder of a calico-printing machine. (g) The impression-cylinder of a printing-machine. (h) In a great variety of machines, one of the cylinders over which an endless apron extends, and upon which it is moved, as in the feed-aprons of carding-machines, pickers for opening cotton as taken from the bale, machines for manufacturing shoddy from rags, etc. (i) Either of a pair of plain or fluted cylinders between which material is passed to feed it into a machine, as in feeding rags to a shoddy-machine, paper to printing-presses, calico to calico-printing machines, etc. Such rolls are also called *feed-rolls*. (j) A hand-tool used by bookbinders for embossing book-covers, or forming thereon embossed gilded lines. It consists of either a plain or an embossed cylinder with a handle adapted to rest (when in use) against the shoulder of the workman. The roller is heated for use in embossing. (k) In the manufacture of plate-glass, a heavy metallic cylinder which spreads the "metal" on the table, and which, being supported on ways on opposite sides of the



Bookbinders' Roll.  
a, roll, pivoted to frame;  
b, handle; c, c.

table, produces a sheet or plate of uniform thickness. [The distinction between *roll* and *roller* is exceedingly indefinite. The term *roll* is, however, more generally applied to a revolving cylinder working in movable bearings, as in an agricultural roller for smoothing the surface of land, or the roller of a lawn mower; while *roll* is more commonly used for a cylinder working in fixed bearings, as in a rolling-mill for working metals, or in a calender, or in a grinding-mill.]

3. In *building*: (a) A rounded strip fastened upon and extending along the ridge of a roof. (b) In a leaden roof, one of a number of rounded strips placed under the lead at intervals, whereby crawling of the metal through alternate expansion and contraction is prevented. —4. The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled; a rotatory movement: as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a ship.

These larger hearts must feel the rolls  
Of stormier-waved temptation.

Lovell, At the Burns Centennial.

5. A deep, prolonged, or sustained sound: as, the *roll* of thunder. Also *rolling*.

A roll of periods, sweeter than her [the Muse's] song.  
Thomson, Autumn, l. 17.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise  
And long roll of the Hexameter.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically—(a) The prolonged sound produced by a drum when rapidly beaten, or the act of producing such a sound.

Now, to the roll of muffled drums,  
To thee the greatest soldier comes.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

The *roll* [on the side-drum]. . . is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous tremolo. Grove, Dict. Music, I. 466.

(b) A trill: applied to the notes of certain birds, as the canary and nightingale.

The *roll* is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. . . This even and continuous *roll* is as perfect as the trill of any instrument, and can be produced at any pitch within the range of the voice.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., XI. 87.

6. In *organ-playing*, the act or result of taking the tones of a chord in quick succession, as in an arpeggio.—7t. Round of duty; particular office; function; duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

In human society every man has his *roll* and station assigned him.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

8. A swell or undulation of surface: as, the *roll* of the prairie.—9. A rotatory or sidelong movement of the head or body; a swagger; a rolling gait.

That grave, but confident, kind of *roll*, peculiar to old boys in general.

Dickens, Sketches, Characters, vii.

10. In *mining*, an inequality in the roof or floor of a mine. Gresley.—Baginont's Roll, the rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1375 by Benemund or Balamund de Vicei, vulgarly called *Baginont*, who was sent from Rome by the Pope, in the reign of Alexander III., to collect the tithes of all the church livings in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation, according to which the benefices were taxed, till the Reformation. A copy of it as it existed in the reign of James V. is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Also spelled *Baginont's Roll*.—Burgess roll. See *burgess*.—Close rolls. See *close*.—Great roll. Same as *pipe-roll*.—Judgment roll. See *judgment*.—Liberate roll. See *liberate*.—Long roll (*millit.*). a prolonged roll of the drums: a signal of an attack by the enemy, or for the troops to assemble rapidly in line.—Master of the Rolls. See *master*.—Merchant rolls. See *merchant*.—Oblate roll. See *oblate*.—Poor's roll. (a) In England, a roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to parochial relief or those who have received such aid. (b) In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend in forma pauperis, their cause being con-

ducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor.—Ragman's roll. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.—Resistant roll. See *resistant*.—Ridge-roll. See *ridge*.—Roll-and-fillet molding, a round molding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the Early Decorated style of English Pointed architecture.—Roll latten. See *latten*.—Roll-molding, in arch., a molding resembling a segment of a scroll with its end overlapping. It occurs often in the Early Pointed style, in which it is used for dripstones, string-courses, etc.—Roll of arms, a document containing written lists of persons entitled to bear arms, with descriptions of their armorial bearings: usually a parchment of mediæval origin. The earliest of these important documents dates from about 1245. They are of great value historically and for questions of genealogy.—Rolls of court, of parliament, or of any public body, the parchments, kept in rolls, on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the body in question, and which constitute the official records of that body.—Roughing-down rolls. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—Scavenger roll. See *scavenger*.—To call the roll. See *call*.—Syn. 1. (a) Catalogue, etc. See *list*. 2. (b) *rollable* (rō'l'ā-bl), a. [*roll* + *-able*.] Capable of being rolled.

roll-about (rō'l'ā-bout), a. Thick or pudgy, so as to roll when walking. [Colloq.] A little fat roll-about girl of six.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxi.

roll-boiling (rō'l'boi'ling), n. In *woolen-manuf.*, a process for giving a luster to cloth by scalding it, while tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel filled with hot water or steam. E. H. Knight.

roll-box (rō'l'boks), n. In *spinning*, the rotary can or cylinder of a jack-frame, in which revolve the bobbin and the carrier-cylinder for the rovings. E. H. Knight.

roll-call (rō'l'kāl), n. 1. The act of calling over a list of names, as of a school or society, or of men who compose a military or legislative body. In the United States military service there are at least three roll-calls daily by the first sergeants under a commissioned officer of the company—namely, at reveille, at retreat, and at tattoo. 2. The military signal given by the drum, trumpet, or other musical instrument for soldiers to attend the calling of the roll.

roll-cumulus (rō'l'kū'mū-lus), n. A form of strato-cumulus cloud in which the component masses of cloud at a distance from the zenith present the appearance of long bars, while overhead there is seen only the irregular flat base of scattered clouds. The linear arrangement increases toward the horizon, and is simply the effect of perspective. [Eng.]

roller (rō'l'ēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *rowler*; < *roll* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which rolls, especially a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, and spreading out. (a) A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now more usually) metal set in a frame, used in agriculture, gardening, road-making, etc., to break lumps of earth, press the ground compactly about newly sown seeds, compress and smooth the surface of grass-fields, level the surface of walks or roads, etc. Land-rollers are also constructed of a series of disks or a series of rings with serrated edges placed side by side. Such rollers are used for breaking up clods and cutting up rough grass-land, and are known as *disk-rollers* and *clod-crushers*. Heavy road-rollers are often combined with steam traction-engines. Agricultural rollers are also combined with other tools, as with a seeder or a harrow. See *roll*, n., 2. (b) A rolling-pin. (c) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron covered with a thick composition of glue and molasses, or glue, sugar, and glycerin, which takes ink on its surface by rolling on a table or against other rollers, and which deposits this ink on types when it is rolled over them. (d) In *etching*, a cylinder, about three inches in diameter, covered with soft leather, and used for revarnishing an imperfectly bitten plate. The ground is applied to the roller with a palette-knife on which a little has been taken up. When the ground has, by repeated passing, been evenly spread over all parts of the roller, this is carefully passed with slight pressure over the etched plate so as to cover its surface with varnish, without allowing it to enter the furrows. (e) In *organ-building*, a wooden bar with pins in the ends upon which it may be rolled or rocked, and two projecting arms, usually at some distance from each other, one of which is pulled by a tracker from the keyboards, while the other pulls a tracker attached to a valve. Rollers are primarily designed to transfer motion from side to side, but they also often change it from a horizontal to a vertical plane, or vice versa. The rollers belonging to a single keyboard are usually placed together on a common roller-board, and the entire mechanism is called a *roller-board action* or *movement*. See *cut* under *organ*. (f) Any cylindrical tool or part of a machine serving to press, flatten, guide, etc., as the cylinders of a paper-making machine, the impression-cylinders in calico-printing, the roller-die by means of which patterns are transferred to such cylinders, etc. (g) The barrel of a musical box or of a chime-ringing machine.

Pope's [page] is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller.

Johnson, Pope.

(b) A rolling-pin. (c) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron covered with a thick composition of glue and molasses, or glue, sugar, and glycerin, which takes ink on its surface by rolling on a table or against other rollers, and which deposits this ink on types when it is rolled over them. (d) In *etching*, a cylinder, about three inches in diameter, covered with soft leather, and used for revarnishing an imperfectly bitten plate. The ground is applied to the roller with a palette-knife on which a little has been taken up. When the ground has, by repeated passing, been evenly spread over all parts of the roller, this is carefully passed with slight pressure over the etched plate so as to cover its surface with varnish, without allowing it to enter the furrows. (e) In *organ-building*, a wooden bar with pins in the ends upon which it may be rolled or rocked, and two projecting arms, usually at some distance from each other, one of which is pulled by a tracker from the keyboards, while the other pulls a tracker attached to a valve. Rollers are primarily designed to transfer motion from side to side, but they also often change it from a horizontal to a vertical plane, or vice versa. The rollers belonging to a single keyboard are usually placed together on a common roller-board, and the entire mechanism is called a *roller-board action* or *movement*. See *cut* under *organ*. (f) Any cylindrical tool or part of a machine serving to press, flatten, guide, etc., as the cylinders of a paper-making machine, the impression-cylinders in calico-printing, the roller-die by means of which patterns are transferred to such cylinders, etc. (g) The barrel of a musical box or of a chime-ringing machine.

## roller-flag

2. That upon which something may be rolled up, as a wooden cylinder, or pasteboard rolled up, usually with a circular section.—3. A cylindrical or spherical body upon which a heavy body can be rolled or moved along: used to lessen friction.

What mighty *rollers*, and what massie Cars,  
Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Magnificence.

Specifically—(a) A cylindrical piece of wood put under a heavy stone to facilitate moving it. (b) A wheel in a roller-skate. (c) The wheel of a caster. (d) Same as *roller-towel*. [Colloq.] (e) A stout heavy sheave which revolves and saves a rope that passes over it from wear by friction.

4. A go-cart for a child.

He could run about without a *rouler* or leading-strings.

Smith, Lives of Highwaymen, II. 50. (Encyc. Dict.)

5. That in which something may be rolled; a bandage; specifically, a long rolled bandage used in surgery. It is unrolled as it is used.

I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and, lo, it shall not be bound up to be healed, to put a *roller* to bind it.

Izek. xxx. 21.

6. In *saddlery*, a broad padded surcingle, serving as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in place. E. H. Knight.—7. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as sets in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm.

From their feet stretched away to the westward the sap-  
phire *rollers* of the vast Atlantic, crowned with a thousand  
crests of flying foam. Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxxii.

The league-long *roller* thundering on the reef.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. In *ornith.*: (a) Any bird of the family *Cora-  
ciidae*: so called from the way they roll or  
tumble about in flight. The common roller of Europe,  
Asia, and Africa is *Coracias garrula*. There are many  
other species, of several different genera. The Madagas-  
car ground-rollers are birds of the genera *Brachyptera-  
cias* and *Atelornis*. See *cut* under *Coracias*. (b) A kind  
of domestic pigeon; one of the varieties of  
tumblers.—9. In *herpet.*, a snake of the family  
*Tortricidae*; a shorttail.—10. The rockfish or  
striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. [Maryland.]—  
Breaking-down rollers, in *metal-working*, rollers used  
to roll the metal while it is hot, for the purpose of con-  
solidating it.—Damping-roller. See *damping*.—Deliv-  
ery-roller. See *delivery*.—Diluting roller, in a paper-  
making machine, a roller which carries water into the  
pulp-cistern to reduce the density of the pulp.—Dis-  
tributing-roller, a roller in the inking-apparatus of a  
printing-press between the duetor and the inking-rolls;  
a waver.—Drawing-rollers, in a drawing-machine, the  
fluted rollers by which the sliver is elongated.—Dutch  
roller, a kind of domestic pigeon, a variety of the tum-  
bler. *Darwin*.—Fancy roller. See *fancy*.—Lithograph-  
ic roller. See *lithographic*.—Printers' roller. See *ink-  
ing-roller*.—Roller bandage. Same as *roller*, 5.—Roller  
bolt. See *bolt*.—Roller handspike. See *handspike*.—  
Side roller, in *sugar-manuf.*, one of the side cylinders  
of the press. See *king-roller* and *maceasse*.—The rollers,  
the local name of a heavy surf peculiar to St. Helena and  
the Island of Ascension. Rollers prevail on the leeward  
side of the island after a period of strong trades, and are  
due to the confluence of the swell passing around the  
island by the right with that passing around by the left,  
the swell being also heightened by the surrounding shoals.  
The resulting surf is so dangerous to shipping that single  
and double roller-flags are displayed to warn small craft  
against making for land while the rollers prevail.

roller-bar (rō'l'ēr-bār), n. The sharp-edged bar  
or knife in the bed of a rag-cutting machine.

E. H. Knight.

roller-barrow (rō'l'ēr-bār'ō), n. A barrow trav-  
eling on a roller of some width, instead of on the  
ordinary small front wheel, so that it can pass  
over smooth turf without cutting into it.

roller-bearing (rō'l'ēr-bār'ing), n. A journal-  
socket which has antifriction rollers on its in-  
terior perimeter; a ring-bush.

roller-bird (rō'l'ēr-bērd), n. Same as *roller*, 8.

roller-board (rō'l'ēr-bōrd), n. In *organ-build-  
ing*. See *roller*, 1 (c).

roller-bowl (rō'l'ēr-bōl), n. In *woolen-manuf.*,  
a device used with a carding-machine to roll  
the detached slivers into cardings or rolls ready  
for the slubbing-machine.

roller-box (rō'l'ēr-boks), n. In *printing*, a chest  
or closet of wood in which inking-rollers are  
kept. Also *roller-closet*.

roller-composition (rō'l'ēr-kom-pō-zish'ōn), n.  
In *printing*, the composition of which inking-  
rollers are made. See *composition*, 5.

roller-die (rō'l'ēr-dī), n. A cylindrical die for  
transferring steel-plate engravings, as for print-  
ing bank-notes, and also for the transfer of pat-  
terns to calico-printing rolls. The design is en-  
graved on a plate of soft steel, which is afterward har-  
dened, and subjected to strong pressure upon the soft steel  
die, to which the incised lines of the plate are thus trans-  
ferred in relief. The die is then hardened, and is used  
in turn to transfer the design to a plate, a roller, or an-  
other die.

roller-flag (rō'l'ēr-flag), n. A signal displayed,  
as at St. Helena and the Island of Ascension,

to warn boats against attempting to land during the prevalence of the rollers.

**roller-forks** (rō'ler-forks), *n. pl.* In a printing-press, slotted or forked supports, of the nature of uncapped journal-boxes, in which the journals of the composition rollers are fitted, and in which they turn.

**roller-gin** (rō'ler-jin), *n.* A machine for separating cotton-seeds from cotton-fiber, in the best form of which the separation is effected by leather rollers acting in conjunction with a knife or knives. The rollers are set at a distance from each other too narrow for the passage of the seeds, while the fiber is forced in and carried through between the rollers. The knife is blunt-edged, and sometimes has a longitudinal motion, its action assisting the separation of the seeds, which drop down behind the rollers while the detached fiber passes through. Such gins are slower in action than saw-gins, but they injure the fiber less. Compare *mill*, 6.

**roller-grip** (rō'ler-grip), *n.* A device for clutching a traveling-rope, used as a means of traction for railroad-cars. It consists of a set of binding-rollers or -wheels controlled by special mechanism so as to grasp or let loose the traveling-rope or -cable at will.

**roller-lift** (rō'ler-lift), *n.* In some printing-machines, a small cam which raises the ink-distributing roller from the surface of the ink-plate.

**roller-mill** (rō'ler-mil), *n.* 1. Any form of mill for the coarse grinding of grain for feed. Specifically—2. A mill in which wheat is made into flour by a cracking process, passing between sets of rollers arranged consecutively at fixed distances apart.—3. A machine for bruising flaxseed before grinding under edge-stones and pressing. *E. H. Knight.*

**roller-mold** (rō'ler-mōld), *n.* In printing, a metallic mold into which, in the casting of composition rollers, the melted composition is poured.

**roller-skate** (rō'ler-skāt), *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, instead of the usual iron or steel runner, and used for skating upon asphalt or some other smooth surface. Also called *parlor-skate*.

**roller-stock** (rō'ler-stok), *n.* The cylindrical rod of iron, sometimes covered with wood, which serves as the axis of a printer's roller, and gives it its needed stiffness.

**roller-stop** (rō'ler-stop), *n.* An apparatus for arresting or limiting the motion of the duetor inking-roller on a printing-machine.

**roller-towel** (rō'ler-tou'el), *n.* An endless towel arranged to roll over a cylinder of wood bracketed to the wall, so that all parts of it may be conveniently used. Also called *jack-towel* and *roller*.

**Rolle's plane.** In *anat.*, the plane passing through the alveolar and the two auricular points.

**rolley** (rō'li), *n.* [Prob. < *roll* + dim. *-ey*.] A kind of truck drawn by a horse, used in coal-mines for carrying tubs or corfs along underground ways. [North. Eng.]

**rolley-polley**, *n.* See *rolly-poly*.

**rolleyway** (rō'li-wā), *n.* Any underground road along which rolleys are conveyed. [Prov. Eng.]

**rollichie** (rol'i-ehi), *n.* [Also *rullichie*; < *D. rolletje*, "a truckle" (Sewel), sheave of a pulley, lit. 'little roll,' dim. of *MD. rolle*, *D. rol*, a roll: see *roll*, *n.*] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried: an old and favorite dish among the Dutch in New York. *Bartlett.*

They [the burghers of New Amsterdam] ate their suppers and *rolliches* of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerche. *E. L. Dwyer, Begum's Daughter*, i.

**rollick** (rol'ik), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *roll* + dim. *-ick*, equiv. to *-ock*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; swagger; be jovial in behavior.

He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set. *T. Hook, Jack Brag*. (*Latham*.)

There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to pay the cabman, or provide for a repast. He *rollicked* in his present poverty. *G. Meredith, Rhoda Fleming*, xxix.

**rolling** (rō'ling), *n.* [*ME. rollynge*; verbal *n.* of *roll*, *v.*] 1. A reciprocating rotary motion about a fore-and-aft axis, more or less irregular, as of a ship at sea.—2. (a) Ornamenting, by means of a bookbinders' roll, the edges or inner covers of a full-bound book. (b) Smoothing or polishing paper by means of calendering rollers.—3. A method of taking trout. When

the streams are at their lowest stage in summer, a dam of logs, stones, and brush is roughly built at the lower end of some pool in which the fish have congregated. This rolling-dam being constructed, the stream for some distance above the pool is beaten with poles, and the fish are driven down to the deepest water, out of which they are swept with a net. [New Brunswick.]

4. Same as *roll*, 5.—5. A twist or partial knot by which the thread is secured to the bobbin in lace-making. *Dict. of Needlework*.—Friction of rolling. See *friction*.—Instantaneous center of rolling. See *center*.

**rolling** (rō'ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

He next essays to walk, but, downward pressed, On four feet imitates his brother beast: By slow degrees he gathers from the ground His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, xv, 240.

2. Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of musketry.—3. Wavy; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes.

The country was what was termed *rolling*, from some fancied resemblance to the surface of the ocean when it is just undulating with a long "ground-swell." *Copper, Oak Openings*, i.

4. Turned over or down with the effect of a roll, or that may be so turned down.

Solemn old Thoresby records how he and his cousin "bought each a pair of black silk *rolling* stockings in Westminster Hall." Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I, 153.]

A black and red velvet turtan (waistcoat) with white stripes and a *rolling* collar. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, lix.

**Rolling bridge**, a drawbridge or a ferry bridge which rolls upon wheels; or a swing bridge supported upon balls moving in a circular path.—**Rolling-cam press**. See *press*.—**Rolling circle** of a paddle-wheel, the circle described by a point in the paddle-wheel which moves with the speed with which the vessel passes through the water. If the vessel were traveling upon land upon wheels of the size of this circle and with the same speed of engine, her velocity would remain unaffected.—**Rolling colter**. See *colter*.—**Rolling curve**, a roulette.—**Rolling fire**. See *fire*, 13.—**Rolling friction**. See *friction*.—**Rolling globe**, a large ball on which acrobats stand and ascend inclined planes.—**Rolling hitch**, a hitch made with the end of one rope round another rope under tension, or round a spar, in such a way that when drawn on in the direction of the length of the rope or spar the hitch will jam.—**Rolling pendulum**, a pendulum carrying cylindrical bearings which roll upon a plane or other surface. A special case of a rolling pendulum is a cylinder loaded at one side; another and extreme case is a pendulum turning on knife-edges.—**Rolling-pressure press**. See *press*.—**Rolling purchase**, an arrangement of pulleys with one or more movable blocks—a phrase having application especially to the mechanical appliance used for landing the great abalists of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was an apparatus which could be applied to the stock when required, and then detached and carried in the belt. See cut under *mountant*.—**Rolling reef**, a method of shortening sail by rolling the canvas about a roller underneath the yard, thereby doing away with the use of reef-points.—**Rolling resistance**, that resistance to the rolling of a body over a surface which is caused by cohesion.—**Rolling topsail**, **rolling topgallantsail**, sails reduced in area by being rolled up on a roller underneath the yard.

**rolling-barrel** (rō'ling-bar'el), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.* See *barrel*.

**rolling-chock** (rō'ling-chok), *n.* Naut., a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its center so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron or rope parrel inclosing the other half of the mast. Its purpose is to steady the yard.

**rolling-cleat** (rō'ling-clēt), *n.* Same as *rolling-chock*.

**rolling-dam** (rō'ling-dam), *n.* The rough dam used in rolling for trout. See *rolling*, 3.

**rolling-frame** (rō'ling-frām), *n.* In *dyeing*, an arrangement of rollers for drawing cloth through the dye-beck. Also called *galloper*. *E. H. Knight.*

**rolling-machine** (rō'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* Any machine which performs its functions essentially by means of rollers. Specifically—(a) A machine for making brass fender-moldings and brasswork for grates. (b) A machine for smoothing out a cotton-bat and working it into fiber like flax ready for carding. (c) A rolling-mill.

**rolling-mill** (rō'ling-mil), *n.* 1. A metal-working establishment using, in connection with heating-furnaces, systems of steel rollers for forming metal into sheets, bars, rods, or wires. Such rolling-mills sometimes bear special names, as a rail-mill, wire-rolling mill, etc. The essential feature of a rolling-mill is a set or train of steel rollers placed either in pairs one over the other, as in a two-high train, or in a group of three, as in a three-high train. The heated metal direct from the furnaces is presented to these rollers and is drawn through between the trains. It is at once caught on the other side and repassed between the rollers, each passage between them being called a *pass*. In a two-high train the rollers are stopped and reversed at each pass. In a three-high train the rollers turn constantly in one direction, the return pass being between a different pair of rollers from the pair first passed through, the mid-

dle roller, however, always being one of either pair. The distance between the rollers is regulated by screws at the ends. The section given to the metal in passing through the rollers is determined by the shape of the rollers, whether flat or grooved, it being possible to produce in this way bars having a great variety of sections, adapted for independent or structural uses. The rolling mill serves also to some extent to clear the metal passed through it from impurities. Small rolling-mills with tapering rollers are used to roll short flat metal bars into rings, the passage between the rollers expanding the outside more than the inside edge, and thus causing the strip to assume a curved form. See cut under *roll*, 2 (a).

2. One of the trains of rolls with its frame-work and driving-mechanism used in rolling metal bars, plates, or sheets in a rolling-mill. They are also called *rolls*, and *two-high* and *three-high rolls* according to the number of superimposed rolls in the machine.

3. A rolling-machine for making sheet-glass by rolling the hot metal.—4. A form of leather-rolling machine.

**rolling-pin** (rō'ling-pin), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, marble, or copper, having a projecting handle at each end, with which dough, paste, confectioners' sugar, etc., are molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

**rolling-plant** (rō'ling-plant), *n.* Same as *rolling-stock*.

**rolling-press** (rō'ling-pres), *n.* 1. A copper-plate-printers' press in which impression is made by passing the plate under a rolling cylinder.—2. A calendering-machine, which consists of two or more closely geared cylinders of smooth surface, used for smoothing and polishing the surface of paper.—3. A machine with two or more steam-heated iron rollers, which removes indentations from printed sheets.

**rolling-rope** (rō'ling-rōp), *n.* Same as *rolling-tackle*.

**rolling-stock** (rō'ling-stok), *n.* In *railways*, the cars, locomotive engines, etc. Also called *rolling-plant*.

**rolling-tackle** (rō'ling-tak'l), *n.* A tackle used to steady a yard when the ship rolls heavily. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard and to a strap round the mast, and hauled taut. Also called *rolling-rope*.

**Rollinia** (ro-lin'i-i), *n.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1825), named after Charles *Rollin* (1661–1741), a French historian, who aided the botanist Tournefort in his work the "Institutiones."] A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Anonaceae*, the custard-apple family, and of the tribe *Xyloperae*. It is characterized by its globose corolla with six lobes in two series, the three outer concave at the base and produced into a thick, laterally flattened dorsal wing, the three inner small, sometimes minute or obsolete. It is readily distinguished from the next related genus, *Annona*, the custard-apple, by its appendaged petals. There are about 20 species, all natives of warmer parts of America. They bear either thin or rigid leaves, and flowers in small clusters which are either terminal or opposite the leaves. The fruit is composed of many sessile berries borne on a broad convex receptacle, either separate or more often united into one roundish and many-celled fruit. *R. multiflora* and *R. longifolia* furnish a light tough wood, a kind of lancewood. *R. Sieberi* is called *eugar-apple* in the West Indies.

**roll-joint** (rōl'joint), *n.* 1. A method of joining metal sheets by rolling one edge over the other and pressing the joining flat.—2. A joint made by this method.

**roll-lathe** (rōl'lāth), *n.* In *mach.*, a lathe for turning off massive rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, etc. The centers are relieved from strain in such lathes by rests which support the journals of the rolls during the process.

**roll-molding** (rōl'mōl'ding), *n.* See *roll*.

**rollock** (rol'ok), *n.* Same as *rowlock*.

**roll-top** (rōl'top), *a.* Having a rolling top.—*Roll-top desk*. Same as *cylinder-desk*.

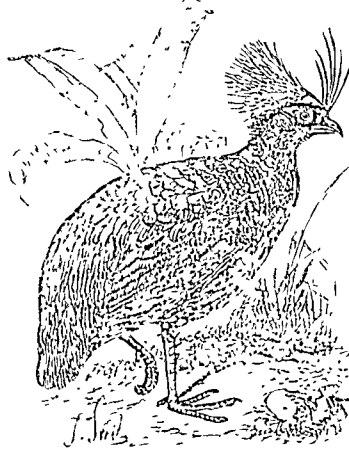
**roll-train** (rōl'trān), *n.* A rolling-mill train. See *rolling-mill* and *train*.

**Rollulidæ** (ro-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-idæ*.] The *Rollulinae* raised to family rank.

**Rollulinae** (rol-ū'li-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Perdixidæ* or *Tetraoniidæ*, represented by the genus *Rollulus*. *Bonaparte*, 1850. Also called *Cryptonychiinæ*.

**rolluline** (rol'ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rollulinae*.

**Rollulus** (rol'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonnaterre, 1790), < *roulroul*, native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, type of the subfamily *Rollulinae*, having the hind claw rudimentary; the roulds or wood-quail. The species inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and Tenasserim. The red-crested wood-quail is *R. cristatus* or *roulroul*, of a rich green color, with a long red crest; it lives in the woods in small flocks from the sea-level to a height of 4,000 feet. The female is lighter-colored, and lacks the red crest. Another *roulroul* is *R. niger*, sometimes generically separated as *Melanoperdix* (Jerdon, 1864). The genus is also called *Cryptonyx* and *Liponyx*. See cut on following page.

Rollulus (*Rollulus crassatus*).

**roll-up** (rōl'up), *n.* 1. Same as *roly-poly*, 2.

I know what the pudden's to be—apricot roll-up—O my buttons! *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 6*

2. A clogging of machinery in cotton-carding or the like. *F. Wilson, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 90.*

**rollway** (rōl'wā), *n.* 1. A natural incline (as the bank of a stream), or an inclined structure, down which heavy bodies, especially logs, are propelled by their own weight; a shoot.

This appliance for swinging logs from stump to *rollway*, car, or boat is to be the chief means for placing this North Carolina cypress where it will do the most good. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII, 152.*

2. In *lumbering*, a mass of logs piled up for rolling down to or into a stream, or placed upon the ice to await spring freshets.

The logs are drawn to the nearest river, where they are piled in great *roll ways*, either on the ice or on a high bank, there to remain until the spring floods launch them. *Scribner's Mag., IV, 155.*

**roloway** (rōl'ō-wā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus diana*. See *cut* under *Diana*.

**roly-poly** (rō'li-pō'li), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *rolly-polly*, *rolly-polley*, *rolly-poly*, etc.; a rhyming compound, with dim. effect, appar. < *roll* + *hool* (the game having formerly been called *half-hool*).] 1. *n.* 1. An old game, somewhat resembling bowls, played with pins and a half-sphere of wood on a floor or smooth plot of ground.—2. A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled up, to form a pudding.

As for the *roly-poly*, it was too good.

*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, l.*

3. A low, vulgar person. *Hallucell, [Prov. Eng.]*

I'll have thee in league first with these two *rolypollies*. *Decker, Sathirastix.*

4. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a roly-poly; shaped like a roly-poly; round; pudgy.

You said I make the best *roly poly* puddings in the world. *Thackeray, Great Hogarty Diamond, xli.*

It (plum-duff) is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the *roly-poly* style. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 207.*

Cottages, in the doors of which a few *rolupoly*, open-eyed children stood. *Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xli.*

**Rom** (rōm), *n.* [Gypsy *rom*, a man, husband; prob. < Hind. *dom*, also *domrā* (with initial cerebral *d*, which confuses with *r*), a man of a low caste who, in eastern India, make ropes, mats, baskets, fans, etc., and are also employed in removing dead bodies and carcases, and are generally thieves, but who, in western India, are musicians or singers; < Skt. *domba* (with cerebral *d*), a man of a low caste who make their living by singing and dancing. Cf. *Romany, ram*.] A Gipsy; a Romany.

She [the Gipsy queen] had known the chiefs of her people in the days . . . when the *Rom* was a leader in the prize ring, or noted as a highwayman. *C. G. Leland, The Century, XXV, 609.*

**Rom.** An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *Roman*; (*b*) of *Romance* (languages).

**Romæan** (rō-mō'an), *n.* [*< Gr. 'Ρωμαϊός, Roman*; after Constantinople became the capital of the empire also applied to the Greeks.] An inhabitant of one of the countries included in the eastern Roman (Byzantine) empire; a

subject of the Greek emperor. *Robertson, Hist. Christ. Church, viii, 95.*

**romaget**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *roomage*, *rummage*.

**Romaic** (rō-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. romaïque* = *Sp. Pg. It. romaico*, < *ML. Romaicus*, < *Gr. 'Ρωμαϊκός*, belonging to Rome, Roman, Latin (later applied to the Greeks when the Roman capital was transferred to Constantinople) (*NGr. 'Ρωμαϊκός*, Roman, Latin, 'Ρωμαϊκός, Romaic, modern Greek), < *Gr. 'Ρώμη, L. Roma*, Rome: see *Roman*.] 1. *a.* Relating to the vernacular language of modern Greece, or to those who use it.

II. *n.* The vernacular language of modern Greece, the popular modern form of ancient Greek, written in the ancient character. The literary language of modern Greece is Romaic more or less conformed to classical Greek; it is styled *Hellenic*.

**romaika** (rō-mā'i-ki), *n.* [*NGr. ρωμαϊκή*, fem. of 'Ρωμαϊκός, Roman: see *Romaic*.] A modern Greek dance, characterized by serpentine figures and a throwing of handkerchiefs among the dancers.

**romal**<sup>1</sup> (rō-māl'), *n.* See *rumal*.

**romal**<sup>2</sup> (rō-māl'), *n.* [*Prop. \*ramal*, < *Sp. ramal*, a halter, rope's end, pendant, branch, < *L. ramale*, a branch, < *ramus*, branch: see *ramus*, *rammel*.] A round braided thong of leather, rawhide, or horsehair looped to the ends of the reins, and serving as a horseman's whip. [*Western U. S.*]

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony, twirling his *romal*, a long leathern strap attached to the saddle, the end divided like a double whip-lash.

*Mary Halleck Foote, St. Nicholas, XIV, 33.*

**Romalen** (rō-māl'e-n), *n.* [*NL. (Serville, 1831), prop. Rhomalea*, < *Gr. ρωμαλέος*, strong of body, < *ρῶμη*, bodily strength.] A notable genus of

Lubber grasshopper (*Romalea microptera*).

large-bodied short-winged locusts, or short-horned grasshoppers. *R. microptera* is the lubber-grasshopper of the southern United States sharing the English name with a similar but quite distinct species, *Brachystola magna* of the western States.

**Roman** (rō'man), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *Romayne*; < *ME. Romayne*; < *OF. romain*, *F. romain* = *Sp. Pg. It. romano*, < *L. Romanus*, Roman, < *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *Romish*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient or modern Rome, or the people, institutions, or characteristics of Rome.

To every *Roman* citizen he gives,

To every servile man, seventy-five drachmas.

*Shak., J. C., III, 2, 216.*

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,

Reduced a province under *Roman* yoke,

Obeys *Tiberius*. *Milton, P. R., III, 154.*

Hence—2. Having some attribute deemed especially characteristic of the ancient Romans; noble; distinguished; brave; hardy; patriotic; stern.

What's brave, what's noble,

Let's do it after the high *Roman* fashion,

And make death proud to take us.

*Shak., A. and C., iv, 15, 57.*

There is something fine, something *Roman* in the best sense, in the calm way in which the British Government of India looks upon itself as virtually eternal.

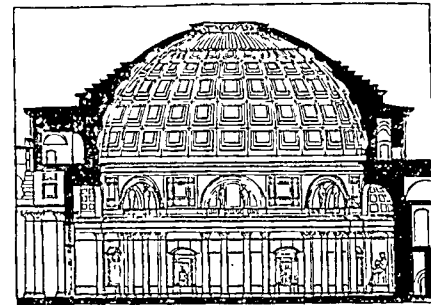
*Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII, 7.*

3. Pertaining to Rome ecclesiastically; of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; papal.

The chief grounds upon which we separate from the *Roman* communion. *Burnet.*

4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Noting a form of letter or type of which the text of this book is an example. It is the form preferred for books and newspapers by the Latin races and by English-speaking peoples. Three series are used conjointly in printing: (1) capitals, which are copies of Old Latin lapidary letters; (2) small capitals, a medieval Italian fashion, first made in type by Aldus Manutius in 1501; and (3) minuscule or lower-case letters, first made in type by Sweinhelm and Pannartz at Subincio in 1465, and afterward, of better form, by Jenson at Venice in 1471.—*Holy Roman Empire*. See *empire*.—*Roman alum*. See *alum*.—*Roman architecture*. The architecture of the ancient Romans, characterized by admirable development and application of the round arch and vault, and of stone and particularly brick masonry of all varieties, especially in small materials and with proper use of excellent cements and mortar, and by adoption of the Greek orders in general as mere exterior ornaments in lavishness of redundant and artificial decoration, and without under-

standing of their delicately studied proportions and logical arrangement. The true Roman architecture, considered apart from its Hellenistic decoration, was not artistic, though the boldness and great span of its arches and vaults very frequently produce a grand and majestic effect; it was, however, a thoroughly practical architecture, flexible to all requirements, and admitting of the quick and solid construction, by great numbers of soldiers or other unskilled workmen, of even the greatest struc-



Roman Architecture.—Section of the Pantheon, illustrating the use of vaulting, arches, and columns.

tures, as aqueducts, bridges, amphitheatres, basilicas, thermae, and fortresses, under the direction of a small number of trained engineers. From the Roman arch and vaulted construction medieval architecture was developed, and back to it can be traced most that is best in modern masonry. The interior decoration of Roman architecture under the empire was evolved from Greek models, without the Greek moderation and refinement; mosaic and molded stucco were profusely used, and wall-painting on a surface of mortar was universal. The artisans of this decoration were in large measure of Greek birth. See *cuts* under *amphitheater*, *Colosseum*, *octastyle*, *Pantheon*.—*Roman art*, the art of ancient Rome. Under the republic there was practically no Roman art. During the last two centuries of the republic the spoils of Greece, the masterpieces of the Greek sculptor and painter, accumulated in Rome. Greek art became fashionable, and Greek artists began to flock to Rome. The Greek taste became modified to accord with the love of the Romans for lavish richness and display. Under the empire there was developed from this Greek source a sculpture of truly Roman style, characteristic especially in its portrait-statues, in which the person represented is often



Roman Art.—Bust of the Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius.

idealized as a god, and which are often highly naturalistic and skilful in treatment, and many of them excellent art as portraiture. Another chief development of Roman sculpture is the historical relief, illustrating all phases of Roman Imperial life and triumphs. Though these reliefs are seldom artistic, the episodes which they present are precise in detail, and strikingly true to life. *Roman painting* in its origin, and with Fabius Pictor and Pacuvius, was Etruscan; in its development under the empire, when it was profuse in quantity, covering in general the interior walls of all buildings of any pretension, it was Greek, of the degenerated but clever and light style of Alexandria. At its best, as seen in many of the wall-paintings of Pompeii and of Rome, it is highly decorative; and it is especially valuable as preserving the chief material that survives for the study of the great Greek painters of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. See *Pastellean*.—*Roman balance*. See *steelyard*.—*Roman camomile*, a cultivated form of the common camomile.—*Roman candle*, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube, which discharges a succession of white or colored stars or balls.—*Roman Catholic*, of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; hence, as a noun, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Abbreviated *R. C.*—*Roman Catholic Church*, the popular designation of the church of which the Pope or Bishop of Rome is the head, and which holds him, as the successor of St. Peter and heir of his spiritual authority,



privileges, and gifts, as the supreme ruler, pastor, and teacher of the whole Catholic Church. Ecclesiastically, it is a hierarchy consisting of priests, bishops, and archbishops, presided over by the Pope, who is the supreme head of the church, and who is elected for life by the College of Cardinals from their own number. Every priest receives his consecration from a bishop or archbishop, and every bishop and archbishop holds his appointment from the Pope, by whose permission he must be consecrated. Celibacy is strictly enforced on the clergy. The doctrines of the church are contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent, and in a briefer form in the creed of Pius IV. (1564). This creed contains twelve articles, including an acceptance of the traditions and constitutions of the church and of the Scriptures as interpreted by the church; seven sacraments, necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all for every individual—namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony; the doctrines concerning original sin and justification defined by the decrees of the Council of Trent; the mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice; the real presence and transubstantiation; purgatory; the invocation of the saints; the veneration of images; indulgences; and the supremacy of the Pope. The last article, as since defined by the Vatican Council, involves the infallibility of the Pope. The worship of the Roman Catholic Church is an elaborate ritual, the central feature of it being the sacrifice of the mass, in which the real body and blood of Christ are believed to be corporeally present, each repetition of the mass being regarded as a real sacrifice for sin and as exercising a real efficacy in securing the salvation of those who in faith assist at and partake of it. These doctrines and usages are, with some differences, largely also those of the Greek and some other churches. The most distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are the papal supremacy and infallibility, the immaculate conception, and the purgatorial fire. Communion is given in one kind only.—**Roman Catholicism**, the principles, doctrines, rules, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church collectively.—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts**, a series of English statutes of 1829, 1833, 1834, 1843, 1844, and 1846, removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics.

—**Roman cement**. See **cement**.—**Roman collar** (*cecles*), a straight collar of lawn or linen, bound and stitched. It is worn by priests and clerics over a black collar, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet one. It is modern and secular in its origin.—**Roman empire**, the ancient empire of Rome, the beginning of which is generally placed at 31 B. C. Its division into Eastern and Western empires began in the fourth century. See **Eastern Empire**, **Holy Roman Empire**, and **Western Empire**, under **empire**.—**Roman fever**. See **fever**.—**Roman hyacinth**. See **Hyacinthus**.—**Roman indiction**. See **indiction**.—**Roman laurel**, the true laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—**Roman law**, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman empire. The principles of the Roman law have exerted an extraordinary influence over most systems of jurisprudence in continental Europe, and are incorporated in a remarkable degree with the law of Scotland. See **civil law**, under **civil**.—**Roman lock**, mosaic, nettle, nose, ocher. See the nouns.—**Roman order**, in arch., same as **composite order**. See **composite**.—**Roman pearl**. See **pearl**.—**Roman pitch**. See **pitch**.—**Roman pottery**. See **pottery**.—**Roman pronunciation**. See **pronunciation**.—**Roman punch**, a water-ice, flavored usually with lemon, and mixed with rum or other spirit.—**Roman red ware**. Same as **Samaritan ware** (which see, under **Samaritan**).—**Roman school**, in art, the style of painting which prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was developed from the art of Raphael (1483–1520), who in his later manner was the founder of the school. It was in no way a native school, being based on the art of Florence, and counting foreigners, for the most part, among its painters. Among the most prominent names of this school are Giallo Romano, Caravaggio, and the later Sassoferrato and Maratta.—**Roman string**, a peculiarly fine variety of catgut string for violins and similar instruments, made in Italy.—**Roman surface**, a surface invented by the geometer Steiner in Rome. See **Steiner's surface**, under **surface**.—**Roman vitriol**, white, etc. See the nouns.—**Roman wormwood**, one of the ragweeds, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. See **ragweed**.—**Syn. 1. Roman. Latin**. *Roman* naturally applies to that which is especially associated or connected with the city, Rome; *Latin* to that which similarly belongs to the district, Latium. Hence, we speak of *Roman* power, fortitude, administration; the *Roman* church; the *Latin* language. Nearly all the use of *Latin* has grown out of its application to the language; as, *Latin grammar*; a *Latin* idiom, the *Latin* Church. The words are not interchangeable.

**II. n. 1.** A native or an inhabitant of Rome, the capital of Italy, and chief city of the ancient Roman empire.

Their assemble and somowne on alle partees, and now be moved the *romaynes* with an huge peple, and theire lordie and gouernoure is Pounce, Antony, twayne of the counsellours of Rome. *Martin* (L. E. T. S.), ii. 303.

The last of all the *Romans*, fare thee well!

It is impossible that ever Rome Should breed thy fellow. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 99.

2. A person enjoying the freedom or citizenship of ancient Rome. [An old use.]

Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a *Roman*? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born. *Acts* xxii. 28.

3. A member or an adherent of the Church of Rome; a Romanist. [Now mostly colloq.]—4. [*f. c.*] A roman letter or type, in distinction from an *italic*.—Epistle to the Romans, an epistle written by the apostle Paul to a Christian community at Rome consisting partly of Jews and partly of Gentile converts. It was composed before the apostle had visited Rome, and is generally supposed to have been written from Corinth about A. D. 63. Its main subject is the doctrine of justification by faith, with special reference to

the relative position of the Jews and Gentiles to the law of God (natural and revealed), the rejection of the Jews, and the admission of the Gentiles. Abbreviated *Rom.*

**romance** (rō-mans'), *n.* and *a.* [*f. n.* Early mod. E. also *romance*; < ME. *romance*, *romance*, *romans* (also *romant*, *romaunt*, *q. v.*), = D. G. *Dan.* Sw. *roman*, < OF. *romans*, *romanz*, *romans*, also *roman*, *romant*, *romant*, a story, history, romance, also the Romance language, = Pr. *romans*, a romance, the Romance or (vulgar) Roman language, = Sp. *romance*, a romance, tale, ballad, the common Spanish language, = Pg. *romance*, the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzo*, a romance, fable, = Romansh *romansch* (ML. reflex *Romancium*, the Romance language; also *romagium*, a romance); < L. *Romanicus*, Roman (through the adverb, ML. *Romanice*, in Roman or Latin fashion; *Romanice loqui*, F. *parler romans*, speak in Romance, or the vulgar Latin tongue), < *Romanus*, Roman; see *Romantic*, *Roman*. Cf. *romant*, *II. a.* (and *I. n.*, 7). In form after the noun, < ML. *Romanicus*, *Romanic*, *Romance*; see above. (Cf. *Romansh*.) **I. n. 1.** Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe, or any fictitious story of heroic, marvelous, or supernatural incidents derived from history or legend, and told in prose or verse and at considerable length: as, the *romance* of Charlemagne; the Arthurian *romances*.

He honoured that hit hadde, ever-more after, As hit is laced in the best booke of *romance*. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2521.

Upon my bedde I sat upright,  
And bad oon recite me a booke,  
A *romance*, and hit me took  
To rede and dryve the night away;  
For me thoughte it better play  
Than playe either at chesse or tables.  
And in this booke were writen fables  
That clerkes hadde, in olde tyme,  
And other poets, put in ryme.

*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 48.

And yf any man demaunde hou certain,  
What me shall call this *romans* souerain,  
Hit name the *Romans* as of Partenay,  
And so som it call certes at this day.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6417.

Upon these three columns—chivalry, gallantry, and religion—repose the fictions of the middle ages, especially those usually designated as *romances*. These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by natives of the north of France.

*Hallam* Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 59.

History commenced among the modern nations of Europe, as it had commenced among the Greeks, in *romance*. *Macaulay*, History.

2. In Spain and other Romance countries—either (a) a short epic narrative poem (historic ballad), or, later, (b) a short lyric poem.

The *romance* . . . is a composition in long verses of fourteen syllables ending with one rhyme, or assonance, which have been generally, but wrongly, divided into two short lines, the first of which, naturally, is rhymeless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 354.

3. A tale or novel dealing not so much with real or familiar life as with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, as Cervantes's "Don Quixote," with rapid and violent changes of scene and fortune, as Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," with mysterious and supernatural events, as R. L. Stevenson's "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," or with morbid idiosyncrasies of temperament, as Godwin's "Caleb Williams," or picturing imaginary conditions of society influenced by imaginary characters, as Fouqué's "Undine." Special forms of the romance, suggested by the subject and the manner of treatment, are the historical, the pastoral, the philosophical, the psychological, the allegorical, etc. See *novel*, *n.*, 4.

The narrative manner of Defoe has a naturalness about it beyond that of any other novel or *romance* writer. His fictions have all the air of true stories. *Lamb*, Estimate of Defoe.

Others were much scandalized. It ("The Pilgrim's Progress") was a vain story, a mere *romance*, about giants, and lions, and goblins, and warriors. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Sir Philip Sidney's *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, which appeared in 1590, after the author's death, is the most brilliant prose fiction in English of the century, and a genuine pastoral and heroic *romance*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 660.

4. An invention; fiction; falsehood: used euphemistically.

This knight was indeed a valiant gentleman, but not a little given to *romance* when he spake of himselfe.  *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 6, 1651.

A Staple of *Romance* and Lies,  
False Tears and real Perjuries.  
*Prior*, An English Padlock.

5. A blending of the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, and the imaginative in actions, manners, ideas, language, or literature; tendency of mind to dwell upon or give expression to the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, or the imaginative.

The splendid phantoms of chivalrous *romance*, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The hardships of the journey and of the first encampment are certainly related by their contemporary with some air of *romance*, yet they can hardly be exaggerated. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

The age of *Romance* has not ceased; it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, I.

6. In music: (a) A setting of a romantic story or tale; a ballad. (b) Any short, simple melody of tender character, whether vocal or instrumental; a song, or song without words. Also *romanza*.—7. [*cap.*] A Romance language, or the Romance languages. See **II**.

Did not the Norman Conquest . . . bring with it a settlement of strangers, of *Romance* speaking strangers, enough to destroy all pretence on the part of the English nation to pure Teutonic descent? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 155.

=**Syn. 3.** *Tale*, etc. See **novel**.

**II. a.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to or denoting the languages which arose, in the south and west of Europe, out of the Roman or Latin language as spoken in the provinces at one time subject to Rome. The principal Romance languages are the Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Wallachian, and Rheto-Romanic. Also *Romance*. Abbreviated *Rom.*

**romance** (rō-mans'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *romanced*, ppr. *romancing*. [= OF. *romancier*, *romanceur* = Pr. *romansar* = Sp. Pg. *romancear*, translate into the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzeggiare*, write romances; from the noun: see *romance*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To invent and relate fictitious stories; deal in extravagant, fanciful, or false recitals; lie.

I hear others *romancing* about Things they never heard nor saw; nay, and that they do with that Assurance that, when they are telling the most ridiculous and impossible Things in Nature, they persuade themselves they are speaking Truth all the While.

*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 53.

2. To be romantic; behave romantically or with fanciful or extravagant enthusiasm; build castles in the air.

That I am a "*romancing* chit of a girl" is a mere conjecture on your part; I never *romanced* to you. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiii.

**II. trans.** To treat, present, or discuss in a romantic manner. [Recent, and a Gallicism.]

At the end Mr. B. does not *romance* us. His last words, where he treats of our social and economic future, embody the thoughts of every enlightened American. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 663.

**romancer** (rō-man'sér), *n.* [*f. romancier*, a romancer, novelist, = Sp. *romancero*, one who sings or recites romances or ballads (cf. *romancero* = Pg. *romanceiro*, a collection of romantic ballads), = It. *romanziero*, a romancer, novelist; as *romance* + *-er*.] 1. A writer of romance.

In the civil warres (he was) colonel of horse. . . Good sword-man; admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and *romanceer*. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir J. Long.

Illustrious *romancer* (Cervantes!) were the "fine frenzies" which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote a fit subject . . . to be exposed to the jeers of duennas! *Lamb*, Barrenness of the Imaginative Faculty.

2. One who romances; one who invents fictitious or extravagant stories.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *Sir R. D'Estrange*.

**romancical** (rō-man'si-kəl), *a.* [*f. romance* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to or dealing in romance, particularly the romances of chivalry. [Rare.]

The poets and *romancical* writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

**romancist** (rō-man'sist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *romancista*, one who writes in the vernacular tongue, Pg. also a romancer; as *romance* + *-ist*.] A writer of romance; a romancer.

A story! what story? Père Silis is no *romancist*. *Charlotte Drott*, Villette, xxxv.

Slow, determined, sure, artistic work . . . made the successful careers of the earlier generation of American poets, *romancists*, and essayists. *The Century*, XL. 313.

**romancy** (rō-man'si), *a.* [*f. romance* + *-y*.] Romantic. [Rare.]

An old house, situated in a *romancy* place. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 118.

**Romanée Conti**. A wine of Burgundy, grown on the Côte d'Or, in a very small district in the

commune of Vosne. It is considered by many the chief of all the red wines of Burgundy.

**Romanée St. Vivant.** A wine of Burgundy of the highest class, grown on the Côte d'Or, a very small amount being produced.

**romanesca** (rō-mā-nēs'kā), *n.* [It., fem. of *Romanesco*, *Romanesque*: see *Romanesque*.] A dance: same as *galliard*, 2.

**Romanese** (rō-mān-ēs' or -ēz'), *n.* [*L. Romanensis*, *Roman*, < *Romanus*, *Roman*: see *Roman*.] Same as *Wallachian*.

**Romaneskt** (rō-mā-nesk'), *a. and n.* Same as *Romanesque*. *Imp. Dict.*

**Romanesque** (rō-mā-nesk'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Romanesk*, < *F. romanesque*, < *Sp. romanesco* = *Pg. romanesco* = *It. romanesco*, *Roman*, *Romanish*, < *ML. Romanus*, *Roman*, < *L. Romanus*, *Roman*: see *Roman* and *-esque*.] **I. a. 1.** *Roman or Romance.* Specifically, in art: (a) Belonging to or designating the early medieval style of art and ornament developed in western Europe from those of the later Roman empire.

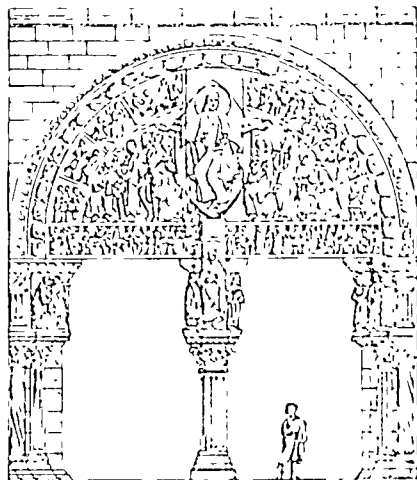
The name *Romanesque*, which has been given to this style, very nearly corresponds with the term *Romance* as applied to a group of languages. It signifies the derivation of the main elements, both of plan and of construction, from the works of the later Roman Empire. But *Romanesque* architecture was not, as it has been called, "a corrupted imitation of the Roman architecture," any more than the Provençal or the Italian language was a corrupted imitation of the Latin. It was a new thing, the slowly matured product of a long period and of many influences.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 22.

Hence — (b) Same as *romantic*, 5.

2. Noting the dialect of Languedoc. See II., 2. —

3. [*l. c.*] Pertaining to romance; romantic. [*A. Gallicism*.] — **Romanesque architecture**, a general and rather vague phrase including the styles of round-arched and vaulted architecture which prevailed in the West from the fifth to the middle of the twelfth century.



Romanesque — Great doorway of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, 12th century. From *V. G. Le Duc's* *Art in France*, 1891.

The Romanesque can be separated into two distinct divisions: (a) that but little removed from debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh century, and (b) the late fully developed Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which comprises the advanced and differentiated Lombard, Rhinish, Saxon, Norman, and Burgundian styles. The latter division, while retaining the semicircular arch and other characteristic features of Roman architecture, is in every sense an original style of great richness and dignity, always inferior, however, to the succeeding pointed style in the less perfect stability of its round arch and vault, the greater heaviness and less organic quality of its structure (the Romanesque architect like the old Roman still trusting for stability rather to the massiveness of his walls than, like his successor in the thirteenth century, to the scientific combination of a skeleton framework of masonry), the inferior flexibility of its design, and the archaic character of its figure sculpture, of which much, however, is admirable in the best examples, particularly in France. See *medieval architecture* (under *medieval*), and compare cuts under *Norman*, *Rhinish*, and *medieval*.

**II. n. 1.** The early medieval style of architecture and ornament founded in the West upon those of the later Roman empire, and the varieties into which it is subdivided, known as *Lombard*, *Norman*, *Rhinish*, etc. See I.

There existed a transitional style, properly called the *Romanesque*, which may be described as that modification of the classical Roman form which was introduced between the reigns of Constantine and Justinian, and was avowedly an attempt to adapt classical forms to Christian purposes. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I, 393.

2. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France. [*Rare*.]

**romaneyt**, *n.* See *runney*. *Redding*, *Wines*, i.

**Romanic** (rō-mān'ik), *a.* [*L. Romanicus*, *Roman*, < *Romanus*, *Roman*: see *Roman*. Cf. *Romance*, *Romanish*.] 1. Pertaining to the Romance languages or dialects, or to the races or nations speaking any of the Romance tongues; Romance.

They [the Provençaux] are interesting as showing the tendency of the *Romanic* races to a scientific treatment of what, if it be not spontaneous, becomes a fashion and erelong an impertinence. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 241.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

**Romaniform** (rō-mān'fōrm), *a.* [*L. Romanus*, *Roman*, < *forma*, form.] Formed on the model of the Romance languages, as a phrase or term. Compare *Latiniform*. [*Rare*.]

The relative positions of the substantive and adjective are too inconsistent in Latin to admit of generalization; but in the derivative Romance languages . . . the adjective almost invariably follows, while in the Germanic tongues it is commonly precedes; hence, strictly speaking, the two combinations should be called *Romaniform* and *Germaniform*, respectively. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 518, note.

**Romanisation, Romanise**, etc. See *Romanization*, etc.

**Romanish** (rō-mān-ish), *a.* [*ME. romanische*, *romanisee*; < *Roman* + *-ish*.] 1. *Roman*. *Ormulum*, l. 8327. — 2. Pertaining to the customs, ceremonies, doctrines, or polity peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church: used invidiously.

**Romanism** (rō-mān-izm), *n.* [= *F. romanisme* = *Pg. romanismo*; as *Roman* + *-ism*.] The polity, doctrine, ceremonies, and customs peculiar to the Church of Rome.

*Romanism* is medieval Christianity in conflict with modern progress. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 127.

**Romanist** (rō-mān-ist), *n. and a.* [*F. romaniste* = *Sp. Romanista*; as *Roman* + *-ist*.] **I. n.** A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome: used chiefly by opponents of that church.

To these Oratories the people repair with their Vows and Prayers, in their several districts, much after the same manner as the *Romanists* do to the shrines of their saints. *Maunder*, *Alleppe to Jerusalem*, p. 10.

Those slight variations he had with Bellarmine and the *Romanists*. *Harrington*, *Oceana* (ed. 1771), p. 28. (*Jodrell*.)

**II. a.** Belonging or relating to Romanism; Roman Catholic: as, the *Romanist* and the Protestant systems.

**Romanization** (rō-mān-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*L. Romanize* + *-ation*.] A making Roman; the act or system of causing to conform to Roman standards and institutions. Also spelled *Romanisation*.

He [Cæsar] completed the *Romanization* of Italy by his enfranchisement of the Transpadane Gauls. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 768.

**Romanize** (rō-mān-iz), *v.* pret. and pp. *Romanized*, ppr. *Romanizing*. [*F. romaniser* = *Sp. romanizar*; as *Roman* + *-ize*; cf. *ML. romanizare*, write in Romance, or make romances: see *romancer*, *v.*] **I. trans. 1.** To make Roman; specifically, to Latinize; fill with Latin words or modes of speech.

They [the Gallo Romans of the South] had been thoroughly *romanized* in language and culture. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 210.

2. To convert or proselytize to the Roman Catholic Church; imbue with Roman Catholic ideas, doctrines, or observances. — 3. [*l. c.*] To represent in writing or printing by roman letters or types.

A society for *Romanizing* the [Japanese] language. *Missionary Herald*, July, 1886, p. 262.

**II. intrans. 1.** To use Latin words or idioms. So aptly *Romanizing* that the word of command still was set down in Latin. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 12.

2. To conform to or tend toward Roman Catholic polity, doctrine, ceremonies, or observances. Also spelled *Romanise*.

**Romanizer** (rō-mān-i-zēr), *n.* One who *Romanizes*, especially in religion. Also spelled *Romaniser*.

**Romano-Byzantine** (rō-mān-ō-biz'an-tin), *a.* In art: (a) Noting the style usually known as *Romanesque*. (b) Noting an early medieval architectural style of much of northeastern Italy, in which Byzantine elements are modified by the influence of distinctively Romanesque or Western elements. It was due to the influence of the Byzantine Church of San Vitale at Ravenna, completed about A. D. 550.

As it [the Byzantine style] was gradually blended with the classical Roman, with which it was then first brought face to face, a third great style was formed, known as the *Romanesque*, *Romano-Byzantine*, *Lombard*, or *Comacine*. C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. x.

**Romansh** (rō-mānsh'), *a. and n.* [Also *Romansch*, *Rumansch*, *Roumansch*, *Rumonsch* (G. *Romanisch*); < *Romansh* *romansch*, *rumansch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch*, the Romansh language, lit. Romance: see *Romance*.] Same as *Rheto-Romanic*.

**romant** (rō-mānt'), *n.* [*ME. romant*, *romaunt*, < *OF. romant*, *roumant*, a var., with exerescent *t*, of *roman*, *romans*, a romance: see *romance*.] Same as *romance*. *Florio*; *Cotgrave*. [Obsolete, but used archaically, in the Middle English form *romaunt*, as in the title of the "*Romaunt of the Rose*."] ]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,  
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,  
Of noble lords' and ladies' gentle deed.  
*Drayton*, *Pastorals*, Ecl. vi.

O, hearken, loving hearts and bold,  
Unto my wild *romant*.

*Mrs. Browning*, *Romaunt of Margret*.

**romant** (rō-mānt'), *v. t. and i.* [Also *romaunt*; < *romant*, *romaunt*, *n.*] To romance; exaggerate. *Halliwel*.

**romantic** (rō-mān'tik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *romantick*; = *Sp. romántico* = *Pg. It. romantico* (= *D. romantisch* = *G. romantik* = *Dan. Sw. romantik*, *n.*; *D. G. romantisch* = *Dan. Sw. romantisk*, *a.*), < *F. romantique*, pertaining to romance, < *OF. romant*, a romance: see *romance* and *romant*.] **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to or resembling romance, or an ideal state of things; partaking of the heroic, the marvelous, the supernatural, or the imaginative; chimerical; fanciful; extravagantly enthusiastic: as, *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* devotion.

So fair a place was never seen  
Of all that ever charm'd *romantic* eye.

*Keats*, *Imitation of Spenser*.

A *romantic* scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the young. *Whately*.

The poets of Greece and Rome . . . do not seem to have visited their great battle-fields, nor to have hung on the scenery that surrounded them with that *romantic* interest which modern poets do. *Shairp*, *Poetic Interpretation of Nature*, p. 110.

2. Pertaining to romances or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, improbable; fabulous; fictitious.

Their feigned and *romantic* heroes. *Dr. J. Scott*, *Works*, II, 124.

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we use in *romantic* inventions. *Dr. H. More*, *Immortal*, of Soul, II, 11.

3. Wildly or impressively picturesque; characterized by poetic or inspiring scenery; suggesting thoughts of romance: as, a *romantic* prospect; a *romantic* glen.

Such dusky grandeur clothed the height  
Where the huge Castle holds its state, . . .  
Mine own *romantic* town!

*Scott*, *Marmion*, IV, 30.

4. In music, noting a style, work, or musician characterized by less attention to the formal and objective methods of composition than to the expression of subjective feeling; sentimental; imaginative; passionate: opposed to *classical*. *Romantic* in music, as elsewhere, is a relative word; it denotes especially the style, tendency, or school represented by Von Weber, Schumann, Chopin, Wagner, and others, and by certain works or characteristics of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert.

5. In arch., and art, fanciful; fantastic; not formal or classical; characterized by pathos. See *pathos*, 2.

There was nothing of classic idealism in his [the medieval church-builder's] work; it was modern and *romantic* in the sense that in it the matter predominated over the form.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 29.

**Romantic school**, a name assumed by a number of young poets and critics in Germany—the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, and others—to designate a combination of writers whose efforts were directed to the overthrow of the artificial rhetoric and unimaginative pedantry of the French school of poetry. The name is also given to a similar school which arose in France between twenty and thirty years later, and engaged in a long struggle for supremacy with the older *classical school*; Victor Hugo and Lamartine were among the leaders. From literature the name passed into music as the designation of a class of musicians having many of the characteristics of the *romantic* school of authors. See def. 4. = *Syn. 1. Romantic*, *Sentimental*. *Sentimental* is used in reference to the feelings, *romantic* in reference to the imagination. *Sentimental* is used in a sense unfavorable, but in all degrees: as, an amiably *sentimental* person; the *sentimental* pity that would surround imprisoned criminals with luxuries. "The *sentimental* person is one of wrong or excessive sensibility, or who imports mere sentiment into matters worthy of more vigorous thought" (C. J. Smith, *Syn. Disc.*, p. 680.) *Romantic*, when applied to character, is generally unfavorable, but in all degrees, implying that the use of the imagination is extravagant. A *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of ideal enterprise, adventure, and enjoyment.

A *romantic* tendency is often a part of the exuberance of youthful vitality, and may be disciplined into imaginative strength; *sentimentality* is a sort of mental sickness or degeneration, and is not easily recovered from.

**II. n.** An adherent of the romantic school. See *romantic school*, under *I*.

Indeed, Chateaubriand had been a *romantic* before the time, and André Chénier had already written verse too warm and free for the classic mould.

*New Princeton Rev.*, III, 2.

He [Elizac] includes in himself a mystic, a "realist," a classic, a *romantic*, and a humourist after the mediæval fashion of Rabelais. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 144.

**romantic** (rō-man'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< romantic + -al.*] Same as *romantic*. [*Rare.*]

But whosoever had the least sagacity in him could not but perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantic*. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, I, 2.

**romantically** (rō-man'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In a *romantic* manner; fancifully; extravagantly.

**romanticism** (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< romantic + -ism.*] 1. The state or quality of being *romantic*; specifically, in *lit.*, the use of *romantic* forms shown in the reaction from classical to mediæval models which originated in Germany in the last half of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England. See *romantic school*, under *romantic*.

In poetic literature there came that splendid burst of *Romanticism* in which Coleridge was the first and most potent participant. *Shairp*, D. G. Rossetti, II.

2. *Romantic feeling*, expression, action, or conduct; a tendency to *romance*.

*Romanticism*, which has helped to fill some dull blanks with love and knowledge, had not yet penetrated the times with its leaven, and entered into every body's food. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xix.

You hope she has retained the same, that you may renew that piece of *romanticism* that has got into your head. *W. Black, Princess of Thule*.

**romanticist** (rō-man'ti-sist), *n.* [*< romantic + -ist.*] One imbued with *romanticism*; a *romantic*.

There is a story . . . that Spenser was half-bullied into re-writing the "Fairy Queen" in hexameters, had not Raleigh, a true *romanticist*, . . . persuaded him to follow his better genius. *Kingsley, Westward Ho*, iv.

Julian was a *romanticist* in wishing to restore the Greek religion and its spirit, when mankind had entered on the new development. *George Eliot, In Cross*, I, iii.

Hugo had already, in the preface to the "Odes et Ballades," planted the flag of the *romanticists*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII, 125.

**romanticly** (rō-man'tik-li), *adv.* *Romantically*. [*Rare.*]

He tells us *romanticly* on the same argument, that many poets went to and fro, between Peter Martyr and Cramer. *Strype, Cranmer*, III, 35.

**romanticness** (rō-man'tik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *romantic*.

Having heard me often praise the *romanticness* of the place, she was astonished . . . that I should set myself against going to a house so much in my taste. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, I, III.

**Romany, Rommany** (rōm'ā-ni), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gipsy Romani, Gipsy; cf. rom, man, husband; see Rom.*] 1. *n.*; pl. *Romanies, Romanians* (-niz). 1. A Gipsy.

Very nice, deep, old-fashioned *Romanies* they are. *C. G. Leland, The Century*, XXV, 295.

2. The language spoken by the Gipsies. Originally a dialect brought from India and allied to the Hindustani, it has been much corrupted by the tongues of the peoples among whom the Gipsies have sojourned. The corrupt broken dialect now used by British Gipsies is called by them *posh romany* or *romanza*; the purer, "*deep*" *romanza*. See *Gipsy*.

"We were talking of languages, Jasper. . . Yours must be a rum one?" "Tis called *Romany*." *G. Borrow, Lavengro*, xvii.

**II. a.** Belonging or relating to the *Romanies* or Gipsies: as, *Romany songs*; a *Romany* custom.

"And you are what is called a Gypsy King?" "Ay, ay, a *Romany* Kral." *G. Borrow, Lavengro*, xvii.

Also *Roman*.

**romanza** (rō-man'zā), *n.* [It. *romanzo*: see *romance*.] Same as *romance*, *G*.

**romanzovite** (rō-man'zov-it), *n.* [Named after Count *Romanzoff*.] A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish-yellow color.

**romant**, *n.* and *v.* See *romant*.

**rombelt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *rumbel*.

**Romberg's symptom, trophoneurosis.** See *symptom, trophoneurosis*.

**romblet**, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ramble*.

**rombonelli** (rōm-bō-nel'i), *n.* In South America, a breed of sheep having long fine wool.

The horses and cattle looked small, but there were some good specimens of sheep—especially the *rombonelli*. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, I, v.

**rombowl**, *n.* [*< rom + bowl.*] A bowl, as a *rombowl* of wine, etc. *Dana*.

**rome<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *roam*. **rome<sup>2</sup>**, *v. i.* [E. dial. *raum*, shout, cry; *< ME. romen*, roar, growl; prob. *< Sw. rama*, low. Cf. *reem<sup>3</sup>*.] To growl; roar.

He commanded that they shold take a onge dameselle, and nakkene hir, and sett hir bifore hym, and thay did soo; and owane he ranne apone hir *romyand*, as he hadd bene wodd. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37. (Halliwell.)*

**rome<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *room<sup>1</sup>*. **Rome-feet** (rōm'fē), *n.* Same as *Rome-scot*. **romeine** (rō'mē-in), *n.* [*< Romé (Romé de Lisle, a mineralogist, 1736-90) + -ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A mineral of a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, occurring in square octahedrons. It is an antimoniate of calcium. Also called *romete*.

**romekint**, *n.* See *runkin<sup>1</sup>*.

**rome-mort**, *n.* [*< rom (rum<sup>2</sup>) + mort<sup>4</sup>*.] A queen. *Harman, Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 115. [*Old cant.*]

**Rome-penny** (rōm'pen'i), *n.* [*ME. \*Rome-peny, < AS. Rōm-pennig, Rōm-pennig, < Rōm, Rome, + pennig, pennig, pennig, penny; see penny.*] Same as *Rome-scot*.

**romert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *roamer*.

**romerillo** (rō-mēr-il'ō), *n.* [Perhaps Sp., dim. of *romero*, a pilgrim: see *romero*.] A plant, *Heterothalamus brunneoides*, whose flowers yield a yellow dye; also, the dye thus produced. See *Heterothalamus*.

**romero** (rō-mā'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. romero, a pilot-fish, a pilgrim, = OF. romier, traveling as a pilgrim, a pilgrim, < ML. \*romarius, romerius, a pilgrim (orig. to Rome), < L. Roma, Rome. Cf. roamer.*] The pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*.

**Rome-runner** (rōm'rūn'ēr), *n.* [*ME. Rome-runner; < Rom + runner.*] One who runs to or seeks Rome; specifically, an agent at the court of Rome.

And [that] alle *Rome runners* for [the benefit of] robbers in Fraunce. *Piers Plowman (C)*, v. 125.

And thus these *rome runners* been the kyngeys gold out of oure lond & braygen agen dede leed and heresie and symonye and goddis curse. *Wycht, Eng Works (L. E. T. S.)*, p. 23.

**Rome-scot, Rome-shot** (rōm'skot, -shot), *n.* [*Late AS. Rōm-scot, Rōm-gescot, < Rōm, Rome, + scot, gescot, payment: see scot<sup>2</sup>*.] Same as *almu-fre*, and *Peter's pence* (which see, under *penny*).

This was the course which the Romans used in the conquest of England, for they planted some of their legions in all places convenient, the which they caused the country to maintain, cutting upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescott*, the which might not surcharge the tenants or freeholder, and defrayed the pay of the garrison. *Spenser, State of Ireland*.

*Romescot*, or *Peter's Penny*, was by as good Statute Law paid to the Pope. *Milton, Touching Unlawfuls*.

**Romeward** (rōm'wārd), *adv.* [*< Rome (see def.) + -ward.*] To or toward Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

**Romic** (rō'mik), *n.* [*< Rom(an) + -ic; a distinctive form of Roman.*] A system of phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, consisting of the ordinary letters of the English alphabet used so far as possible with their original Roman values, and supplemented by ligatures, di-graphs, and turned letters. In a stricter scientific form called *Narrow Romic*; in a more general practical form called *Broad Romic*. It is in part a recasting of Ellis's *Glossie* (which see). *II. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics*, pp. 102, 105, 202.

**Romish** (rō'mish), *a.* [*< ME. \*Romish = D. romisch = MHG. rōmisch, rōmisch, rōmisch, < G. rōmisch; as Rom + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Belonging or relating to Rome; specifically, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church: commonly used in a slightly invidious sense.

A saucy stranger in his court to mart As in a *Romish* stew. *Shak., Cymbeline*, I, 6, 152.

**Romish Methodists.** Same as *dialectic Methodists* (which see, under *Methodist*). = *Syn. See papal*.

**Romist** (rō'mist), *n.* [*< Rome + -ist.*] A Roman Catholic.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins. *South, Sermons*, VII, v.

**romite** (rō'mīt), *n.* [Orig. Sw. *romit*; *< Gr. pány, strength, + -ite<sup>2</sup>*.] An explosive of Swedish origin, composed of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and naphthalene with potassium chlorate and potassium nitrate. The reaction of the nitrates and chlorate render the compound unstable, and on this account a license for its manufacture in England has been refused.

**Romize** (rō'mīz), *v. t.* [*< Rome + -ize.*] To Romanize.

The *Romiz'd* faction were zealous in his behalf. *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III, iv, 16. (*Davies*.)

**romkint**, *n.* See *runkin<sup>1</sup>*.

**Rommany**, *n.* and *a.* See *Romany*.

**rommle** (rōm'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumbel*.

**romney**, *n.* Same as *Romany*.

**romp** (rōmp), *v. i.* [*< ME. rompen; a var. of ramp: see ramp, v.*] To play rudely and boisterously; leap and frisk about in play.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl; . . . she would . . . snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a-kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 187.

**romp** (rōmp), *n.* [A var. of *ramp*: see *ramp, n., romp, v.*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.

My cousin Betty, the greatest *romp* in nature; she whisks me such a height over her head that I cried out for fear of falling. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 15.

First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive, Hoydens and *romps*, led on by General Clive. *Churchill, Rosciad*.

2. Rude play or frolic: as, a game of *romps*.

*Romp-loving* miss Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust. *Thomson, Autumn*, l. 528.

**romping** (rōm'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *romp, v.*] The act of playing in a boisterous manner; a game of *romps*.

A stool, a chair, or a table is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or skirmish. *Swift, Advice to Servants, General Directions*.

**rompingly** (rōm'ping-li), *adv.* In a *romping* manner; *rompishly*.

**rompish** (rōm'pish), *a.* [*< romp + -ish<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *rampish*.] Given to *romp*; inclined to *romp*.

**rompishly** (rōm'pish-li), *adv.* In a *rompish*, rude, or boisterous manner.

**rompishness** (rōm'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being *rompish*; disposition to rude, boisterous play, or the practice of *romping*.

She would . . . take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 187.

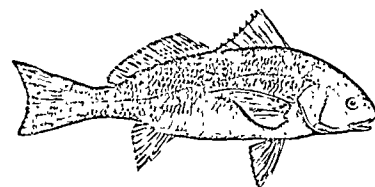
**rompu** (rōm-pū'), *a.* [*< F. rompu, pp. of rompre, break, < L. rumpere, break: see rupture.*] In *her.*, same as *fracted*.

**ron<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* An obsolete form of *run<sup>1</sup>*.

**ron<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete strong preterit of *rain<sup>1</sup>*. *Chaucer*.

**ron<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *runel<sup>1</sup>*.

**roncador** (rōng'ka-dōr), *n.* [*< Sp. roncador, a snorer, grunter, < roncar, snore, roar, < LL. rhonchare, snore, < L. rhonchus, a snoring: see rhonchus.*] 1. One of several scienoid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America. (a) The *Sciæna*



Roncador (*Roncador stearnsi*)

or *Roncador stearnsi*, a large and valuable food-fish of the coast of California, attaining a weight of from 5 to 6 pounds, of a silvery bluish or grayish color, with darker markings, and especially a black pectoral spot. (b) The *Sciæna* or *Rhinoscion saturna*, distinguished as the red or black *roncador*. (c) The yellow-finned or yellow-tailed *roncador*, *Umbrina xanti*. (d) The little *roncador*, *Gemyonius lineatus*.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A section of *Sciæna*, or a genus of scienoids, represented by the *roncador* (see 1 (a)). *Jordan and Gilbert*, 1880.

**roncevalt**, *n.* See *ronceval*.

**ronchil**, *n.* Same as *ronquil*.

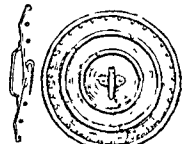
**roncho** (rōng'kō), *n.* [*< Sp. ronco, snoring, ron-cador, snorer: see roncador.*] The croaker, *Micropogon undulatus*. [Galveston, Texas.]

**rondache** (rōn-dāsh'), *n.*

[= D. *rondas*, < OF. *rondache*, a buckler, < *rond*, round: see *round*.] A buckler, or small round shield. Also called *roundel*.

Chaspar . . . carries, for decorative purposes, the round buckler or *rondache* of the foot-soldier. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII, 63.

**ronde** (rōnd), *n.* [*< F. ronde, round-land writ-*



Rondache.—Round hand-buckler of the 16th and 17th centuries. (From *Violettes* Due's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing: see *round*.] In *printing*, an angular form of script or writing-type, of which the following is an example:

This is one form of *Ronde*.

**rondeau** (ron'dô), *n.* [*< F. rondeau, < OF. rondel, a roundel; see roundel.*] 1. A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting either of thirteen lines on two rhymes with an unrhyming refrain, or of ten lines on two rhymes with an unrhyming refrain. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The refrain is usually a repetition of the first three or four words, sometimes of the first word only. The order of rhymes in the thirteen-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Voiture" (that is, Vincent Voiture, 1598-1648), is *a, a, b, b, a; a, a, b* (and refrain); *a, a, b, b, a* (and refrain); that of the ten-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Villon" (that is, François Villon, 1431-1461?), is *a, b, b, a; a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b, a* (and refrain). These are the strict rules; but, as in the case of the sonnet, both in France and England, they are not always observed. There is also a form called the *rondeau redoublé*. It consists of six quatrains, *a, b, a, b*, on two rhymes. The first four lines form in succession the last lines of the second, third, fourth, and fifth quatrains. At the end of the final quatrain, the first words of the poem are added as an unrhyming and independent refrain. Sometimes the final quatrain is styled the *envoi* or *envoy*.

This sort of writing, called the *rondeau*, is what I never knew practised in our nation. *Pope*.

2. In *music*. See *rondo*.

**rondel** (ron'del), *n.* [*< OF. rondel; see roundel.*] A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting of thirteen lines on two rhymes. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The first line is repeated at the close, and the first two lines are repeated as the seventh and eighth lines. Thus the whole poem, like the *rondeau* (which see), falls into three divisions or stanzas: two of four, and one of five—arranged as follows: *a, b, b, a; a, b, a, b; a, b, b, a, a*. It is permissible to repeat the first couplet at the close, making the last division *a, b, b, a, a, b*, and fourteen lines in all. Rondels in English were written by Charles d'Orléans, Chaucer, Occleve, Lydgate, and others.

In its origin the *rondel* was a lyric of two verses, each having four or five lines, rhyming on two rhymes only. In its eight (or ten) lines, but five (or six) were distinct, the others being made by repeating the first couplet at the end of the second stanza, sometimes in an inverse order, and the first line at the end of its first stanza. The eight-lined *rondel* is thus at all intents and purposes a triquet.

With Charles d'Orléans the *rondel* took the distinct shape we now assign to it, namely of fourteen lines on two rhymes, the first two lines repeating for the seventh and eighth and the final couplet. . . . By the time of Octavien de Saint Gelais (1466-1502) the *rondel* has nearly become the *rondeau* as we know it.

Gleeson White, *Ballades and Rondeaux*, Int., p. lviii.

**rondellet** (ron'de-let), *n.* [*< OF. rondellet, dim. of rondel, a roundel; see roundel, roundel, and cf. roudellet.*] A poem of five lines and two refrains. The refrains repeat the first line, generally two words, the rhyme-scheme being *a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b* (and refrain). It has been written in English, but not much.

Then have you also a *rondellet*, the which doth alwayes end with one self same foote or repeticion, and was therefore (in my iudgment) called a *rondellet*.

Gascogne, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. (Arber), § 14).

**Rondeletia** (ron-de-let'i-ä), *n.* [*NL*. (Plumier, 1703), named after Guillaume *Rondelet* (1507-1566?), a French professor of medicine.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Rubaceae*, type of the tribe *Rondeletieae*. It is characterized by a globose calyx bearing four or five narrow persistent, and nearly equal lobes by a wheel shaped or salverform corolla with a long slender tube and four or five obovate broadly imbricating lobes, and by the loculicidal capsule which is small, rigid, globose, two-furrowed, and two-valved. There are about 60 species, natives of the West Indies and tropical America from Mexico to the United States of Colombia, rarely extending into Guiana and Peru. They bear opposite or whorled leaves which are thin or coriaceous and sessile, furnished with broad stipules between the petioles. Their small flowers are white, yellow, or red, and usually in axillary flattened, rounded, or panicle-like cymes. Various handsome species are cultivated under glass, among them *R. odorata*, with fragrant scarlet flowers, and *R. rosea*, whose deep rose-colored flowers become paler after expansion. Some species are still known as *Bougara* the name of a former genus, including species with connate stipules and corolla hairy in the throat.

**Rondeletieae** (ron'de-le-ti'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL*. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), *< R. Rondel etia + -ae*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubaceae*, characterized by the exceedingly numerous minute albuminous wingless seeds which fill the two cells of the dry capsule, and by the regular corolla with imbricated or contorted lobes. It includes 11 genera of shrubs and trees, with stipulate leaves and cymose, spiked or variously clustered flowers, and 2 genera of herbs, without stipules, bearing terminal three-forked cymes. The species are tropical and mainly American. See *Rondeletia*, the type.

**rondelle** (ron'del'), *n.* [*< OF. rondelle, dim. of rond, round; see roundel, roundel.*] 1. Something round.

A *rondelle* of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre, and gives a larger surface for the voice to act against. *G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent.*, p. 288.

2. In *metal*, one of successive crusts which form upon the surface of molten metal while cooling, and which as they form are removed for further treatment. In copper-working these disks are also called *rose-copper* and *rosettes*. Suboid of copper contained in them is removed by further refining.

3. *Milit.*: (a) A small shield (15 inches in length) formerly used by pikemen and archers. (b) One of the iron disks, each having an opening in the center for the passage of a bolt, placed between the cheeks and stock of a field-gun carriage in bolting these parts together. (c) A semicircular bastion introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained spacious casemates.—*Rondelle* a poing, a name given to the very small round buckler of the sixteenth century, often fitted with a long and pointed spike, and serving, when held in the left hand, to parry the thrusts of a rapier instead of a dagger of any description. See cuts under *buckler* and *rondache*.

**rondle** (ron'dl), *n.* [*< OF. rondel, a round, roundel; see round, roundel.*] 1. Same as *rondelle*.—2. The step of a ladder; a round.

Yea, peradventure in as ill a case as hee that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondelle*, or, when one breaks, falls downe in great danger.

*Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions* (1616). (Nares.)

**rondo** (ron'dô), *n.* [*It. rondò, < F. rondeau; see rondeau.*] 1. In *music*: (a) Same as *round*. (b) A setting of a *rondeau* or similar poem. (c) A work or movement in which a principal phrase or section is several times repeated in its original key in alternation with contrasted phrases or sections in the same or other keys. The succession of principal and subordinate phrases is often exactly regulated, but the form is open to wide variations. In a sonata the last movement is often a rondo. 2. A game of hazard played with small balls on a table.

With card and dice, roulette wheels and *rondo* balls, he fooled himself to the top of his bent.

*J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old*, p. 229.

**Rondo form**, in *music*, the form or method of composition of a rondo: often opposed to *sonata form*.

**rondoleto** (ron-dô-let'ô), *n.* [*Dim. of rondo, q. v.*] In *music*, a short or simple rondo.

**roundure** (ron'dür), *n.* [*< F. rondeur, roundness, < rond, round; see round.*] A round; a circle; a curve; a swell; roundness. Also *roundure*. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

All things rare

That heaven's air in this huge *roundure* hems.

*Shak., Sonnets*, xxi.

The shape (of a ring) remains,

The *roundure* brave, the filled loveliness,

Gold as it was. *Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 8.

High kirtled for the chase, and what was shown,

Of maiden *roundure*, like the rose half-blown.

*Lowell, Endymion*, iv.

**rone**¹ (rôn), *n.* An earlier, now only dialectal, form of *ron*².

**rone**², *n.* [*< ME. rone, < Icel. runnr, older rudhr, a bush, grove.*] 1. A shrub.—2. A thicket; brushwood. *Samson*. [Scotch in both senses.]

The lord on a lyt horse launces hym after,

As burne bolde vpon bent his bugle he blowes,

He recheat, & ronei thurȝ *rone*: ful thyk,

Suande this wyle weyn til the sunne schafte

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1466.

**rone**³ (rôn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ron*¹, *ron*².

**rone**⁴, *n.* Another form of *ron*².

**rone**⁵, *n.* A Middle English preterit of *run*¹.

**rong**¹, *n.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ring*².

**rong**², *n.* A Middle English form of *ring*¹.

**rongeur** (rôn-zhër'), *n.* [*< F. rongeur, gnawer, < ronger, gnaw, nibble, OF. also chew the cud, = Pr. romar = Sp. rumar, < L. rumigare, chew the cud, ruminate, < rumen, throat, gullet; see ruminate.*] A surgical forceps for gnawing or gouging bones.

**ronin** (rô'nin), *n.*; *pl. ronin* or *ronuns*. [*Jap., < rô (= Chin. lang), wave, + nin (= Chin. jin), man; lit. 'wave-man.'*] A Japanese samurai, or two-sworded military retainer, who for any cause had renounced his clan, or who for some offense against his superior had been dismissed from service, and dispossessed of his estate, revenue, or pay; a masterless man; an outcast; an outlaw.

**roniont, ronyont** (run'yôn), *n.* [Perhaps *< OF. \*roignion, < roingne, F. roigne, itch, scab, mange; see roin.*] A mungy, scabby animal; also, a scurvy person. Also *rumion*.

Out of my door, you witch, you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you *ronyon*!

*Shak., M. W. of W.*, iv. 2. 105.

**ronnet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*¹.

**ronnen**. A Middle English past participle of *run*¹.

**ronquil** (rong'kil), *n.* [Also *ronchil*; *< Sp. ronquillo*, slightly hoarse, dim. of *ronco*, hoarse, *< L. raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] 1. A fish of the North Pacific, *Bathymaster signatus*, of an elongate form with a long dorsal having only the foremost two or three rays inarticulate, frequenting moderately deep water with rocky grounds.—2. One of a group or family of fishes of which *Bathymaster* has been supposed to be a representative—namely, the *Iceostidae*.

**Ronsdorfer** (ronz'dôrf-ër), *n.* [So called from *Ronsdorf*, a town in Prussia.] A member of a sect of German millenarians of the eighteenth century: same as *Ellerian*.

**Ronsdorfian** (ronz-dôrf'i-an), *n.* [*< Ronsdorf (see Ronsdorfer) + -ian.*] Same as *Ronsdorfer*.

**ront**, *n.* Same as *run*¹.

**Röntgen rays**. See *ray*.

**ronyont**, *n.* See *ronion*.

**roo**¹, *n.* [*ME. roo, ro, < AS. rôw = OHG. rôa, MHG. ruo, G. ruhe = Icel. rô = Dan. ro, rest, = Sw. ro, fun, amusement.*] Peace; quietness.

Alas! for doole what shall y doo?

Now non I neuer haue rest ne roo.

*York Plays*, p. 31.

**roo**², *n.* A Middle English form of *roel*.

**roo**³, *n.* [*ME., < OF. roe, roue, < L. rota, a wheel; see rota.*] A wheel.

And I sille redly rolle the roo at the gayneste,

And reche the riche wyne in rynde coupe.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3375.

**rood** (rôd), *n.* [*< ME. rood, rode, rod, < AS. rôd, a rod, rood, cross; see rod.*] 1. A rod.

See *rod*¹, I.—2. A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the choir in medieval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. Usually, after the fifteenth century, images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26. See cut under *rood-loft*.

Of the appeltre that our uerste fader then luther [evil] appelpom

In the manere that iehulle gon telle the swete roode com.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

No, by the rood, not so.

*Shak., Hamlet*, iii. 4. 14.

3. A name of various measures. (a) A measure of 5½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, locally, a measure of 6, 7, or 8 yards, especially for hedging and ditching. (b) A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 40 square rods or square poles, or 1,210 square yards. This is the sense in which *rood* is generally used as a measure. See *acre*.

A terrace-walk, and half a rood

Of land, set out to plant a wood.

*Pope, Imit. of Horace*, II. vi. 5.

(c) A square pole, or 30½ square yards, used in estimating masons' work; also, locally, a measure of 36, 42½, 44, 49, or 64 square yards. (d) A cubic measure for masons' work of 64, 72, etc., cubic yards.—*Holy rood*, the cross of Christ; a crucifix.

The *holi roode* the swete tre rist is to habbe in munde,

That hath fram stronge deth librag to lyue al mankunde.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The English answered (the Normans) with their own battle-cry, "God's Rood! *Holy Rood!*"

*Dickens, England*, vii.

**Holy-rood day**. (a) The feast of the Finding of the Cross, celebrated on May 2d.

The knights . . . vpon *holi Rood day* in May made their musters before the Commissioners ordained.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

(b) Same as *Holy-cross day* (which see, under *day*¹).

The *holi Roode* was f-founde as ge witeth in May,

Honoured he was seththe in Septembre the *holi Rode day*.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

On *Holy-rood day*, the gallant Hotspur there,

Young Harry Percy, and brave Archibald . . .

At Holmedon met. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, i. 1. 52.

**Rood's body**, the body on the cross—that is, Christ's body.

Tie be even with him; and get you gone, or, I sweare by the rood's body, Tie lay you by the heels.

*Lily, Mother Bombie*, v. 3.

**rood-arch** (rôd'äreh), *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and the choir: so called from the rood being placed over it.

**rood-altar** (rôd'äl'tär), *n.* An altar standing against the outer side of the rood-screen.

**rood-beam** (rôd'bëem), *n.* [*< ME. roode beam; < rood + beam.*] A beam extending across the entrance to the choir of a church for supporting the rood. Also called *beam*.

He deyde whan I cam fro Jerusalem,

And lith ygrave under the roode beam.

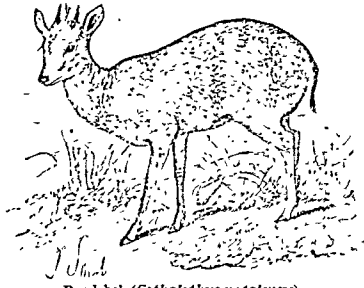
*Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 406.

**Rood-day** (rôd'dä), *n.* Holy-rood day. See under *rood*.

**roodebok** (rô'dë-bok), *n.* [*< D. rood, red, + bok, buck; see red¹ and buck¹.*] The Natal



bushbuck, *Cephalophus natalensis*. It is of a deep reddish brown in color, stands about 2 feet high, has large ears, and straight, pointed horns about 3 inches long. It



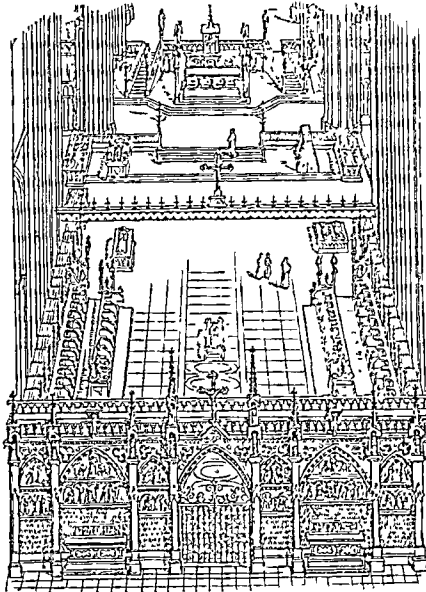
Roodebok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).

is solitary in its habits, and rarely leaves dense forests except in the evening or during rainy weather.

**rood-free** (rōd'frē), *a.* Exempt from punishment. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**roodhout** (rōd'hout), *n.* [*D.*, < *rood*, red (= *E.* red), + *hout*, wood (= *E.* holt).] The Cape red-wood. See *Ochna*.

**rood-loft** (rōd'lōft), *n.* [*< ME. rode loft*; < *rood* + *loft*.] A gallery in a church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly situated between the nave and



Rood-loft (now destroyed) of the Abbey of St. Denis, 13th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

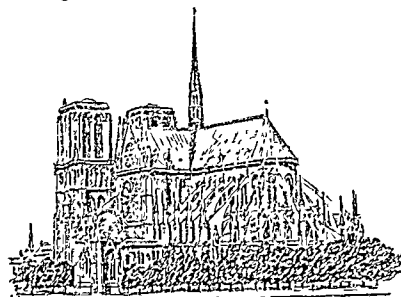
the chancel, or over the rood-screen. The front of the loft, like the screen below, was usually richly ornamented with tracery and carvings, either in wood or in stone. It was often approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. This feature does not appear in modern churches, and has now been removed from a large proportion of the medieval churches. The rood-loft originated from a combination of the rood beam and arbo. The center was used as ambo (pulpit), and the epistle and gospel were read and announcements made from it. It was placed over the entrance to the choir, so that both could stand in the middle line (longitudinal axis) of the church, and the approach to it was made from the side of the church along a broadened rood-beam or loft crowning the rood-screen. See also diagram under *cathedral*.

And then to see the rood-loft

So bravely set with zoints.

Plain Truth and Blind Ignorance (Percy's Reliques, p. 275).

The priest formerly stood in the rood-loft to read the Gospel and Epistle, and occasionally to preach the sermon at High Mass. *F. G. Lee, Gloss. Eccles. Terms.*



Rood-steeple.—Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, from the southeast.

**Roodmas-day**, *n.* Holy-rood day. Also *Rood-day* (*Rode-day*), *Rudmas-day*.

**rood-screen** (rōd'skrēn), *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and (properly) supporting the rood or crucifix. See cuts under *rood-loft* and *cathedral*.

The western limit of the quire (in Salisbury Cathedral) was shut in by the rood-screen, . . . a solid erection of stone. *G. Scott, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture*, p. 143.

**rood-spire** (rōd'spīr), *n.* Same as *rood-steeple*. **rood-steeple** (rōd'stē'pl), *n.* A steeple or spire built over the entrance to the chancel, especially at the crossing of a cruciform church. See cut in preceding column.

**rood-tower** (rōd'tou'ēr), *n.* A tower occupying the position described under *rood-steeple*.

**rood-tree** (rōd'trē), *n.* [*< ME. roodtree, rood-tree*; < *rood* + *tree*.] The cross.

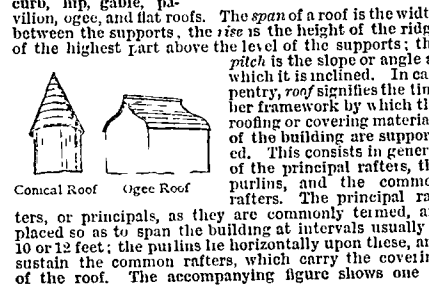
I leue and trust in Christes feith,  
Whiche died vpon the roode tre.

Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

**roody** (rō'dū), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *rooty*.] Rank in growth; coarse; luxuriant. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**roof** (rōf), *n.* [*< ME. rōf*; < *AS. hrōf*, a roof, = *OFries. hrōf*, a roof, = *OD. rōf*, a roof, ceiling, shelter, cover, *D. rōf*, a cabin, a wooden cover, = *MLG. rōf*, *LG. rōf*, a roof, = *Ice. hrōf*, a shed under which ships are kept or built. Cf. *Ice. rōf*, also *rōfr*, mod. *rēfr*, a roof; *Russ. krovī*, a roof; perhaps akin to *Gr. κροῖον*, hide (see *crypt*).] 1. The external upper covering of a house or other building. Roofs are distinguished

(1) by the materials of which they are mainly formed, as thatch, stone, wood, slate, tile, iron, etc., and (2) by their form and mode of construction, in great variety, as shed, curb, hip, gable, pavilion, ogee, and flat roofs. The span of a roof is the width between the supports, the rise is the height of the ridge of the highest part above the level of the supports; the pitch is the slope or angle at which it is inclined. In carpentry, *roof* signifies the timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported. This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters, or principals, as they are commonly termed, are placed so as to span the building at intervals usually of 10 or 12 feet; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The accompanying figure shows one of



A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces; D, D, purlins; E, E, principal rafters; F, F, common rafters; G, G, wall plates; H, ridge-pole.

the two varieties of principals which are in common use (the king-post principal), with the purlins and common rafters in position. (For a diagram of the second, the queen-post principal, see *queen-post*.) Each of these modes of framing constitutes a truss. Sometimes, when the width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at the top, and connected by means of a tie at the bottom. They are then termed *couples*, a pair forming a *couple-close*. See also cuts under *hammer-beam*, *hip-roof*, *jerkin-head*, *M-roof*, *pendent*, and *pendentive*.

Goodly buildings left without a roof  
Soon fall to ruin. *Shak., Pericles*, ii. 4. 36.

2. Anything which in form or position corresponds to or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace or oven, the top of a carriage or coach or ear, an arch or the interior of a vault, the ceiling of a room, etc.; hence, a canopy or the like.

Efor tristith, als trewly as tyllinge us helpeth,  
That iche rewme vndir roof of the reyne shewe  
Sholde stable and stonde be these three degre.

*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 218.

This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof  
fretted with golden fire. *Shak., Hamlet*, ii. 2. 313.

Under the shady roof  
Of branching elm star-proof.

*Milton, Arcades*, l. 88.

3. A house. My dwelling, sir?  
'Tis a poor yeoman's roof, scarce a league off.

*Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill*, ii. 2.

4. The upper part of the mouth; the hard palate.

Swearing till my very roof was dry.

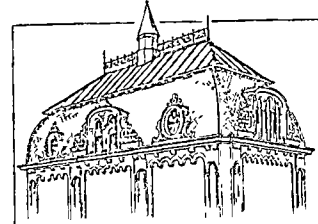
*Shak., M. of V.*, iii. 2. 206.

5. Figuratively, the loftiest part.

Why should we only toil, the roof and crown of things?

*Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.*

6. In *geol.*, the overlying stratum.—7. In *mining*, the top of any subterranean excavation: little used except in coal-mining.—False roof, in *arch.*, the ceiling of an upper room or garret where it is shaped like a roof: but a space is, in fact, left between the ceiling and the rafters of the roof proper.—Flat roof, (a) A roof the upper surface of which is horizontal. Such roofs are frequent in the East, where they are usually thickly covered with clay or mortar. (b) A roof but slightly inclined for the discharge of water. Roofs of this form are common in city buildings, especially in the United States, and are usually covered with sheet-metal.—French roof, a form of roof with almost vertical sides, sometimes concave or even convex, and the top usually flat or sloping toward the rear. The sides are commonly pierced with dormer or other windows. This form of roof spread through-



French Roof.—Pavilion of Women's Hospital, New York City

out the United States about 1870 and in succeeding years. It has its name from its fancied resemblance to the French Mansard roof—its object, like that roof, being to gain space in the topmost story.—Imperial roof, a form of curb-roof the lower slope of which approaches the vertical, while the upper slope is variable, but much more nearly flat than in the typical curb-roof. The lower section of the roof is pierced with windows. A roof of this type permits the establishment of an upper story, but little inferior to the others, in place of an ordinary garret. It was



Mansard Roof.—Château of Maisons Laffitte, France, by François Mansart.

first used in the Louvre by Pierre Lescot, about 1550, but has its name from François Mansart (1598–1662), a French architect (uncle of the better-known Jules Hardouin Mansart, the architect of Versailles and of the dome of the Invalides), who brought these roofs into a vogue which they have since retained in France.—Ogee roof. See *ogee*.—Packsaddle-roof, saddle-back roof. Same as *saddle-roof*.—Pavilion roof. See *pavilion*.—Pitch of a roof. See *pitch*.—Raised roof, in *car-building*, a car-roof the middle part of which is raised to form a clear-story.—Roof of the mouth, the hard palate; the upper wall of the mouth, as far as the bone extends. Compare *def. 4*.—Square roof, a roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle. (See also *curb-roof*, *gambrel-roof*, *hip-roof*.)

**roof** (rōf), *r. t.* [*< roof*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a roof, in any sense of that word.

I have not, indeed, seen the remains of any ancient Roman buildings that have not been roofed with either vaults or arches.

*Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, l. 444).*

Every winter in the Arctic regions the sea freezes, roofing itself with ice of enormous thickness and vast extent.

*Tyndall, Forms of Water*, p. 183.

2. To inclose in a house; shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour roof'd,  
Were the graced person of our Banquo present.

*Shak., Macbeth*, iii. 4. 40.

3. To arch or form like a roof. [Rare.]

And enter'd soon the shade  
High roof'd, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.

*Milton, P. R.*, ii. 293.

**roof** (rōf), *n.* An obsolete preterit of *roof*.

**roof-cell** (rōf'sel), *n.* A nerve-cell found in the roof-nucleus.

**roofer** (rō'fēr), *n.* One who roofs, or makes and repairs roofs.

**roof-gradation** (rōf'grā-dā'shon), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, the system of utilizing the roofs of the large tanks containing the brine as evaporating-surfaces, by causing the contents of the tanks to flow in a thin and constant stream over the roofs.

**roof-guard** (rōf'gärd), *n.* A board or an ornamental edging of ironwork placed just above



the eaves of a roof to prevent snow from sliding off.

**roofing** (rō'fing), *n.* [*< ME. \*rofing, roving; < roof<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. The act of covering with a roof.—2. The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof.—3. The roof itself; hence, shelter.

Lete hem [walls] drie er thou thi bemes bent,  
Or *rooyng* sette uppon, lest all be shent  
For lacke of craffe.

*Palladius, Husbondrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 15.  
Which forme of *roofing* [flat] is generally used in all those Italian Cities. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 204.

Fit *roofing* gave. *Southey, (Imp. Dict.)*

4. The ridge-cap of a thatched roof. *Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]*—*Bay of roofing*. See *bay<sup>3</sup>*.—*Carcass-roofing*. See *carcass*.—*Common roofing*, a roof-frame composed only of common rafters, with no principals.—*Roofing-felt*. See *felt<sup>1</sup>*.—*Roofing-paper*. See *paper*.

**roofless** (rōf'les), *a.* [*< roof<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] 1. Having no roof: as, a *roofless* house.

I, who lived  
Beneath the wings of angels yesterday,  
Wander to-day beneath the *roofless* world.

*Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.*  
The great majority of the houses (in Sebastopol) were still *roofless* and in ruins. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 436.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.  
**rooflet** (rōf'let), *n.* [*< roof<sup>1</sup> + -let.*] A small roof or covering.

**roof-like** (rōf'lik), *a.* Like a roof.  
**roof-nucleus** (rōf'nū'klē-us), *n.* The nucleus fastigii in the white matter of the cerebellum which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. It lies close to the middle line.

**roof-plate** (rōf'plāt), *n.* A wall-plate which receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof.

**roof-rat** (rōf'rat), *n.* A white-bellied variety of the black rat, specifically called *Mus tectorum*. See *black rat*, under *rat<sup>1</sup>*.

**roof-shaped** (rōf'shāpt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like a gable-roof; having two slanting surfaces meeting in a ridge.

**roof-staging** (rōf'stā'jing), *n.* A scaffold used in working on an inclined roof. It holds fast to the roof automatically by means of barbed rods and claw-plates.

**roof-stay** (rōf'stā), *n.* In boilers of the locomotive type, one of the stays which bind the arch or roof of the boiler to the crown-sheet of the fire-box, for the support of the crown-sheet against internal pressure.

**roof-tree** (rōf'trē), *n.* [*< ME. roof-tree, ruff-tree; < roof<sup>1</sup> + tree.*] 1. The beam at the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole.

Her head hat the *roof-tree* o' the house.  
*King Henry* (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

Hence—2. The roof itself.

Phil blessed his stars that he had not assaulted his father's guest then and there, under his own *roof-tree*.  
*Thackeray, Phillip*, x.

To your *roof-tree*, in Scotland, a toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, because the roof-tree covers the house and all in it.

**roof-truss** (rōf'trus), *n.* In *carp.*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust- and tie-pieces. *E. H. Knight*. See cuts under *roof* and *pendent*.

**roof-winged** (rōf'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, stegopterous: as a descriptive epithet, applied to many insects which hold their wings in the shape of a roof when at rest. See *Stegoptera*.

**roofy** (rō'fi), *a.* [*< roof<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Having a roof.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,  
Or sun themselves abroad in open air  
*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, III. 631.

**rook<sup>1</sup>** (rūk), *n.* [*< ME. rook, rok, roe, < AS. hrōc = MD. roeck, D. roek = MLG. rōk, rōke, LG. rok, rok = OHG. hrūoh, MHG. ruoch* (cf. G. *puchert*, a jackdaw) = Icel. *hrōkr* = Sw. *råka* = Dan. *raage* = Ir. Gael. *rocas*, a rook; cf. *rook<sup>1</sup>*, *r.*, Gael. *roc*, croak, Goth. *hrūkjan*, crow as a cock, Skt.



Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*).

✓ *kruc*, cry out: of imitative origin; cf. *croak*, *crow<sup>1</sup>*, *crow<sup>2</sup>*, etc.] 1. A kind of crow, *Corvus frugilegus*, abundant in Europe. It is entirely black, with the parts about the base of the bill more or less bare of feathers in the adult. The size is nearly or about that of the common crow; it is thus much smaller than the raven, and larger than the jackdaw. It is of a gregarious and sociable disposition, preferring to nest in rookeries about buildings, and feeding on insects and grain.

The hallo was al ful ywis  
Of hem that writen olde gastes,  
As ben on trees *rokes* nestes.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame*, l. 1516.

He . . . saw the tops of the great elms, and the *rooks* circling about, and cawing remonstrances.  
*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 7.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [*Local, U. S.*]—3. A cheat; a trickster or swindler; one who practises the "plucking of pigeons." See *pigeon*, 2.

Your city blades are cunning *rookes*,  
How rarely you colloque him!  
*Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 91. (*Halliwell*.)  
The Butcherly execution of Tormentors, *Rooks*, and Rakeshames sold to lucre.  
*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

4†. A simoleon; a gull; one liable to be cheated.  
An arrant *rook*; by this light, a capable cheating-stock; a man may carry him up and down by the ears like a pipkin.  
*Chapman, May-Day*, iii. 2.

What! shall I have my son a Stager now? . . . a Gull, a *Rooke*, . . . to make suppers, and bee laughed at?  
*B. Jonson, Poetaster*, i. 1.

5. [*Cf. crow<sup>2</sup>, 6, crowbar.*] A crowbar. *Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]*

**rook<sup>1</sup>** (rūk), *v.* [*< rook<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To caw or croak as a crow or raven. [*Scotch.*]—2. To cheat; defraud.

A band of *rooking* Officials, with cloke bagges full of Citations and Processes, to be serv'd by a corporality of griffonlike Promooters and Apparitors.  
*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, l.

II. *trans.* To cheat; defraud by cheating.

He was much *rooked* by gamesters, and fell acquainted with that unsanctified crew to his ruine.  
*Aubrey, Lives, Sir J. Denham.*

His hand having been transfixed to a table, only because it innocently concealed a card, with which he merely meant to "rook the pigeon" he was then playing against.  
*Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.*

**rook<sup>2</sup>** (rūk), *n.* [*< ME. rook, roke, rok = MHG. roch, G. roche, < OF. (and F.) roc = Pr. roc = Sp. Pg. roque = It. rocco (ML. rocus) = Ar. Hind. rukh, < Pers. rokh, the rook or tower at chess: said to have meant "warrior, hero"; cf. Pers. rukh, a hero, knight errant (also a rhinoceros, and a roe, a fabulous bird: see *roel<sup>1</sup>*).*] In *chess*, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle. The rook may move along the ranks or the files the whole extent of the board unless impeded by some other piece. See *chess<sup>1</sup>*.

After chee for the *roke* ware fore the mate,  
For 31f the fondment he false, the werke most nede falle.  
*MS. Douce 302, f. 4. (Halliwell.)*

**rook<sup>3</sup>** (rūk), *v.* Same as *rucl<sup>1</sup>*.  
**rooker<sup>1</sup>** (rūk'ér), *n.* [*< rook<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] A sharper; a cheat; a swindler.

*Rookers* and sharpers work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.  
*Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly*, p. 76. (*Davies*.)

**rooker<sup>2</sup>** (rūk'ér), *n.* [*< \*rook, rook<sup>3</sup>, + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] An L-shaped implement used by bakers to withdraw ashes from the oven.

**rookery** (rūk'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *rookeries* (-iz). [*< rook<sup>1</sup> + -ery.*] 1. A place where rooks congregate to breed.

Its gray front stood out well from the background of a *rookery*, whose cawing tenants were now on the wing.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xl.

2. The rooks that breed in a rookery, collectively.

The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging *rookery* home.  
*Tennyson, Locksley Hall*.

3. A place where birds or other animals resort in great numbers to breed. (a) The resort of various sea-birds, as auks, murre, guillemots, puffins, petrels, penguins, and cormorants, generally a rocky sea-coast or island. (b) The breeding-grounds of the fur-seal and other pinnipeds.

Millions of live seals to be seen hauled up on the *rookeries* [in the Pribylof Islands].  
*Arc. Cruise of the Corwin* (1881), p. 18.

4. A cluster of mean tenements inhabited by people of the lowest class; a resort of thieves, tramps, ruffians, and the like.

All that remained, in the autumn of 1810, of this infamous *Rookery* (so called as a place of resort for sharpers and quarrelsome people) was included and condensed in ninety-five wretched houses in Church-lane and Carrier-street.  
*Murray, London as it is* (1860), p. 232. (*Hoppe*.)

The misery, the disease, the mortality in *rookeries*, made continually worse by artificial impediments to the increase of fourth-rate houses. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 54.

5. A brothel. [*Slang.*]—6. A disturbance; a row. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**rookle** (rō'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rookled*, ppr. *rookling*. [*Irreg. var. of rootle.*] To rummage about; poke about with the nose, like a pig; root. [*Prov. Eng.*]

What'll they say to me if I go a routing and *rookling* in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?

*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, xiv.

**rookler** (rōk'lér), *n.* [*< rookle + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who or that which goes rookling or rooting about; a pig. [*Prov. Eng.*]

High-withered, furry, grizzled, game-flavoured little *rooklers*, whereof many a sounder still grunted about Swinley down.  
*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, viii.

**rooky<sup>1</sup>** (rūk'i), *a.* [*< rook<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Abounding in rooks; inhabited by rooks: as, a *rooky* tree.

Light thickens; and the crow  
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.

*Shak., Macbeth*, iii. 2. 51.

[The above quotation is by some commentators held to bear the meaning of *rooky<sup>2</sup>*.]

**rooky<sup>2</sup>** (rūk'i), *a.* Same as *roky*. *Brockett, [Prov. Eng.]*

**rool** (röl), *v. t. and i.* [Perhaps a contr. of *ruffle<sup>1</sup>*.] To ruffle; rumple; pucker. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whenever the balsam begins to *rool* or cause hitching of the specimen, add a few drops of the soap solution.  
*Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i.

**room<sup>1</sup>** (rüm), *a.* [*Early mod. E. \*roum, \*rowm; < ME. roum, rom, rum, < AS. rām = OFries. rum = D. ruim = MLG. rüm = OHG. rūmi, MHG. rūme, rüm* (also *gerūme, gerüm, G. geraum*) = Icel. *rūmr* = Goth. *rūms*, spacious, wide; perhaps akin to L. *rūs* (*rur-*), open country (see *rural*), OBulg. *ravinū* = Serv. *ravan* = Bohem. *rovný* = Pol. *rowný* = Russ. *rovnit*, plain, even, Pol. *rownia* = Russ. *ravina*, a plain, etc., Zend *ravanh*, wide, free, open, *ravan*, a plain.] Wide; spacious; roomy.

Ye konne by argumentez make a place  
A myle brood of twenty foot of space,  
Lat se now if this place may suffice,  
Or make it *rowm* [var. *rom*] with speche as is your gise.  
*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 205.

Ther was no *rommer* herberwe in the place.  
*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 225.

A renke in a rownde cloke, with right *roumme* clothes.  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), l. 3471.

Jhesu that made the planettes vij,  
And all the worlde undur hevyn,  
And made thys worlde wyde and *rome*.  
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105. (Halliwell.)*

**room<sup>1</sup>** (rüm), *adv.* [*< ME. rome, < AS. rūme (= D. ruim), wide, far, < rüm, wide: see room<sup>1</sup>, a.*] Far; at a distance; wide, in space or extent; in nautical use, off from the wind. [Obsolete except in nautical use.]

The geaunt was wonder strong,  
Iome threttit fote long.

*Beres of Hamtoun*, l. 1860.

Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; *roomer* cry I in the cocke; my Lord wept for the company, I laught to comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631). (*Halliwell*.)

To go, steer, put, or bear *roomer*, to go off with the wind free; sail wide.

Yet did the master by all meanes assay  
To *teare* out *roomer*, or to keepe aloofe.

*Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Orlando Furioso* (1591), p. 343. (*Halliwell*.)

I have (as your Highnesse sees) past already the Godwins [Bishop Godwin], if I can as well passe over this Edwin Sands [another bishop], I will *goe roomer* of Greenwiche rocke.

*Sir J. Harrington, Addition to the Catalogue of Bishops* (Nugae Ant., II. 233).

We thought it best to returne vnto the harbor which we had found before, and so we *bare roomer* with the same.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 236.

The wind vering more Northerly, we were forced to *put roomer* with the coast of England againe.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 310.

**room<sup>1</sup>** (rüm), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also rome, roum, rowm; < ME. roum, rowm, rum, rom, < AS. rām, room, = OS. rüm = D. ruim = MLG. LG. rüm = OHG. rūmi, rūmin, rüm, rün, MHG. rüm; rün, G. raum, space, room, = Icel. rüm = Sw. Dan. rum = Goth. rūms, space; from the adj.: see room<sup>1</sup>, a. Cf. Pol., Sorbian, and Little Russ. rum, space, < OHG. rūmi. Hence roomy, rummage, etc.*] 1. Space; compass; extent of space, great or small: as, here is *room* enough for an army.

So he rid hym a *roume* in a rad hast,  
Of tho tulkes, with tene, that hym take wold.  
*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), l. 6478.

And, as their wealth increaseth, so inclose  
Infinite riches in a little room.

*Marlowe, Jew of Malta*, i. 1.

Thou . . . hast not shut me up into the hand of the enemy; thou hast set my feet in a large *room*. *Ps. xxxi. 8.*

So doth the Circle in his Circuit span  
More *room* than any other Figure can.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columns.  
2. Space or place unoccupied or unobstructed;  
place for reception of any thing or person; ac-  
commodation for entering or for moving about:  
as, to make *room* for a carriage to pass.

There was no *room* for them in the inn. Luke ii. 7.  
Now to sea we go,  
Fair fortune with us, give us *room*, and blow.  
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, Prol.

There was no *room* for other pictures, because of the  
books which filled every corner.

*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, i.  
3. Fit occasion; opportunity; freedom to ad-  
mit or indulge: as, in this case there is no *room*  
for doubt or for argument.

Men have still *room* left for commiseration.  
*Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

He allowed your crimes to be great, but that still there  
was *room* for mercy. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 7.

In his [the Prince Consort's] well-ordered life there  
seemed to be *room* for all things. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 5.

4. Place or station once occupied by another;  
stead, as in succession or substitution: as, one  
magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a for-  
mer one.

After two years Porcius Festus came into Felix' *room*.  
Acts xxiv. 27.

Which tother day wouldst faine have had the *room*  
Of some base trencher-scraper.  
*Times' Whistle* (L. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like the valet, [he] seems to have entirely forgot his mas-  
ter's message, and substituted another in its *room* very un-  
like it. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms, xii.

The inland counties had not been required to furnish  
ships, or money in the *room* of ships.

*Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

5. Any inclosure or division separated by par-  
titions from other parts of a house or other  
structure; a chamber; an apartment; a com-  
partment; a cabin, or the like: as, a drawing-  
*room*; a bedroom; a state-room in a ship; an  
engine-room in a factory; a harness-room in a  
stable.

Up from my cabin,  
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark  
Groped I, . . . and in fine withdrew  
To mine own *room* again. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 10.

Others add that this Moloch had seven *Roomes*, Cham-  
bers, or Ambries therein. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

The central hall with its 16 columns, around which  
were arranged smaller rooms or cells.

*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

6†. Particular place or station; a seat.

It behoveth every man to live in his own vocation, and  
not to seek any higher *room* than that whereunto he was  
at the first appointed.

*Sir T. Wilson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 466)  
And let an happie *room*e remaine for thee  
'Amongst heavenly ranks, where blessed soules do rest.  
*Spenser*, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 57.

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not  
down in the highest *room*. Luke xiv. 8.

7†. A box or seat in a theater.

I beg it with as forced a looke as a player that, in speak-  
ing an epilogue, makes love to the two-pennie *roume* for  
a plaudite.

*Hospit. of Incurable Fools* (1600), Ded. (Nares.)  
As if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the  
stage, in the lords' *room*.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

8†. Family; company.

For offerd presents come,  
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestiall *room*e.  
*Chapman*, Illad, ix. 668.

9†. Office; post; position.

In consecrations and ordinations of men unto *rooms* of  
divine calling, the like (imposition of hands) was usually  
done from the time of Moses to Christ.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 60.

Euery man, according to his *room*e, bent to performe his  
office with alacrity and diligence.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 288.

He exercised his high *rome* of Chauncellorship, as he  
was accustomed. *G. Cavendish*, Wolsey.

10. A fishing-station; also, an establishment  
for curing fish. [British North America.]—11.

A heading or working-place in a coal-mine.—  
**Blubber-room.** (a) In a whaling-ship, a place down the  
main hatch between decks where blubber is stowed away.  
It is merely a hold, which, when not used for stowing  
blubber, is usually filled up with oil-casks, fire-wood, etc.  
(b) The stomach: as, to fill the *blubber-room* (to take a  
hearty meal). [Whalers' slang.]—**Combination-room.**  
See *combination*.—**Commercial, common, dark room.**  
See the adjectives.—**Muniment-room.** See *muniment*.  
—**Pillar and room, stoop and room.** Same as *pillar*  
and *breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Room and space,**  
in ship-building, the distance from the joint of one frame  
to that of the adjoining one.—**To make room,** to open a  
way or passage; make space or place for any person or  
thing to enter or pass.—**Syn.** 3. Capacity, scope, latitude,  
range, sweep, swing, play.

**room<sup>1</sup>** (röm), *v. i.* [*< room<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To occupy a  
room or rooms; lodge: as, he *rooms* at No. 7.  
[Colloq.]

I don't doubt I shall become very good, for just think  
what a place I am in—living at the minister's! and then  
I *room* with Esther! *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 418.

**room<sup>2</sup>** (röm), *n.* [Also *roum*; Assamese.] A  
deep-blue dye like indigo, obtained by macera-  
tion from the shrub *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*  
(*Ruellia indigotica*, etc.); also, the plant itself,  
which is native and cultivated in India, Burma,  
and China.

**room<sup>3</sup>** (röm), *n.* Dandruff. *Halliwel*. [Prov.  
Eng.]

**roomage** (rö'māj), *n.* [*< room<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] 1.  
Space; capacity.

File my ship with bars of silver, pack with coins of Spanish  
gold,  
From keel piece up to deck-plank, the *roomage* of her hold!  
*Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

2†. An obsolete form of *rummage*.

**roomal**, *n.* See *rumal*.

**roomed** (römd), *a.* [*< room<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Contain-  
ing rooms; divided into rooms: used in com-  
position: as, a ten-roomed house.

**roomer** (rö'mër), *n.* One who hires a room; a  
lodger.

The mother . . . occupies herself more with the needs  
of the *roomers*, or tenants, and makes more money.  
*The Standard*, VII. 4.

**roomful** (röm'fúl), *a.* [*< room<sup>1</sup> + -ful, 1.*] Abounding  
with rooms; roomy; spacious.

Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float,  
And, like a prince, she sends her faculties  
To all her limbs, distant as provinces.  
*Donne*, Progress of the Soul.

**roomful** (röm'fúl), *n.* [*< room<sup>1</sup> + -ful, 2.*] As  
much or as many as a room will hold: as, a  
*roomful* of people.

**roomily** (rö'mi-li), *adv.* [*< roomy + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] Spa-  
ciously.

**roominess** (rö'mi-nes), *n.* [*< roomy + -ness.*] The  
state of being roomy; spaciousness.

The oaken chair, to be sure, may tempt him with its  
*roominess*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

**room-keeper** (röm'kë'për), *n.* One who occu-  
pies a room in a house, with or without a family.

**roomless** (röm'les), *a.* [*< room<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] With-  
out room or rooms; not affording space; con-  
tracted.

The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and  
*roomles* to vncleane and synfull persons.  
*J. Udall*, On Mark iii.

**room-mate** (röm'māt), *n.* One who shares a  
room with another or others.

We two Americans join company with our *room-mate*,  
an Alexandrian of Italian parentage.  
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

**room-paper** (röm'pä'për), *n.* Same as *wall-*  
*paper*.

**room-ridden** (röm'rid'n), *a.* Confined to one's  
room. Compare *bedridden*. [Rare.]

As the *room-ridden* invalid settled for the night.  
*Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 15.

**roomsome†** (röm'sum), *a.* [*< room<sup>1</sup> + -some.*] Roomy.

In a more vnruely, more vnvveildie, and more *room-*  
*some* vessel then the biggest hulke on Thames.  
*Florio*, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [11].

Not only capable but *roomsome*. *Evelyn*.

**roomstead** (röm'sted), *n.* [*< room<sup>1</sup> + stead.*] A  
lodging.

His greens take up six or seven houses or *roomsteads*.  
*Archæologia*, XII. 188 (Account of Gardens near London,  
1691).

**roomth†** (römrth), *n.* [*< ME. rumthe, rymthe, <*  
*AS. \*rjmrth* (Lye), *rjmet*, space (= MD. *ruimte*),  
*< rüm*, spacious: see *room<sup>1</sup>, a.*] 1. Room or  
place, in any sense.

And when his voyce failed him at any time, Mæcænas  
supplied his *roomth* in reading.

*Phæar*, tr. of Virgil (1600). (Nares.)

The Seas (then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous load)  
Upon the Belgian Marsh their pamp'ed stomachs cast.  
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 244.

2. Roominess; spaciousness.

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.  
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 109.

**roomthsomest** (römrth'sum), *a.* [*< roomth +*  
*-some.*] Roomy; spacious.

By the sea-side, on the other side, stode Heroe's tower;  
. . . a cage or pigeon-house, *roomthsom*e enough to com-  
prehend her. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

**roomthy†** (röm'thi), *a.* [*< roomth + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Spa-  
cious.

And her [Atræ] not much behind  
Comes Kensey; after whom, clear Enian in doth make,  
In Tamer's *roomthier* banks their rest that scarcely take.  
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 210.

**roomy** (rö'mi), *a.* [*< room<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Having  
ample room; spacious; large.

Indeed, the city of glory is capacious and *roomy*; "In  
my Father's house there are many mansions."  
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 252.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
Whose lowlaid mouths each mounting billow laves.  
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 163.

A very antique elbow-chair, with a high back, carved  
elaborately in oak, and a *roomy* depth within its arms.  
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

**roon<sup>1†</sup>**, *a.* An obsolete form of *roan<sup>1</sup>*.

**roon<sup>2</sup>** (rön), *n.* [A dial. form of *rund*, *< Icel.*  
*rönd*, rim, border, stripe, = E. *rand*: see *rand<sup>1</sup>*.]  
A border; edge; selvage. [Scotch.]

In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .  
Wore by degrees, till her last roon  
Gaed past their view ing.  
*Burns*, To W. Simpson (Postscript).

Her face was like the lily roon  
That veils the vestal planet's hue.  
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

[*Roon* in this passage is usually explained as 'vermilion,'  
apparently after Halliwell, who defines the Middle Eng-  
lish *roome*, properly 'roan,' in one passage as 'vermilion.']

**roop** (röp), *v. i.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *roup*; *< ME.*  
*ropen*, *< AS. hröpan* (pret. *hröop*) = OS. *hröpan*  
= OFries. *hröpa* = D. *roepen* = MLG. *ropen* =  
OHG. *hruofan*, *ruofan*, MHG. *ruofen*, G. *rufen*,  
cry out; also in weak form, OHG. *ruofen*, MHG.  
*rüefen*, cry out, = Icel. *hröpa*, call, cry out, in  
old use slander, = Sw. *ropa* = Dan. *raabe*, cry  
out, = Goth. *hröpan*, cry out. Cf. *roup*.] 1.  
To cry; shout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and  
Scotch.]—2. To roar; make a great noise.

And a *ropand* roare raiked fro the heuyn.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4631.

**roop** (röp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *roup*; *< ME. röp*, *<*  
*AS. hröp* = OHG. *\*hruof*, *ruof*, MHG. *ruof*, G.  
*ruf*, a cry, = Icel. *hröp*, crying, in old use  
caviling, scurrility, = Sw. *ropa* = Dan. *raab*,  
a cry, a call, crying; cf. Goth. *hröpei*, a cry;  
from the verb.] 1. A cry; a call.—2. Hoarse-  
ness.

O may the *roup* ne'er rooust thy weason!  
*Beattie's Address* (Ross's Helenore), st. 3. (Jamieson.)

**roopit** (rö'pit), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupit*, *roupet*;  
*< roop*, *n.*, + *-it* = *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Hoarse; husky.  
[Scotch.]

Alas! my *roopit* Muse is hearse!  
*Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

**roopy** (rö'pi), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupy*; *< roop +*  
*-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Hoarse.

He said he had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a  
little *roopy* was his exact expression.

*Dickens*, David Copperfield, vii.

**roorback** (rör'bak), *n.* [So called in allusion  
to certain fictions, published in the United  
States in 1844, devised for political purposes,  
but purporting to be taken from the "Travels of  
Baron Roorback."] A fictitious story published  
for political effect; a "campaign lie." [U. S.]

**Roosa** (rö'sä), *n.* See *Rusa*.

**roosa-oil** (rö'sä-oil), *n.* See *rusa-oil*.

**roose** (röz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roosed*, ppr.  
*roosing*. [Also dial. *rose*, *ruse*; *< ME. rosen*, *<*  
*Icel. hrösa*, praise, extol, boast, = Sw. *rosa* =  
Dan. *rose*, praise.] To extol; commend highly.  
[Now only Scotch.]

To *rose* him (the king) in his rialty ryeh men sogtten  
[sought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1371.

To *roose* you up, and ca' you guid.  
*Burns*, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

**roost<sup>1</sup>** (röst), *n.* [*< ME. \*rost*, *< AS. hröst*, given  
by Somner ("hröst, al. henna hröst, petaurum,  
a hen-roost"), and contained also in the com-  
pound *hröst-bedg*, a poetical term of uncertain  
meaning, explained as 'the woodwork of a cir-  
cular roof'; = OS. *hröst*, roof, = MD. *roest*, a  
hen-roost, = Icel. *hraust*, roof, ceiling, = Norw.  
*rost*, *raust*, *röst*, roof, roofing, space under the  
roof; prob. orig. the inner framework of a roof  
(as in Sc.); prob., with formative *-st*, from the  
same root (*√ hro*) as Icel. *hröt*, a roof, *röt*, the  
inner part of the roof of a house where fish are  
hung up to dry, = Norw. *rot*, a roof, the inner  
part of a roof, a cockloft, = Goth. *hröt*, a roof.  
The Sc. sense (def. 4) is prob. of Scand origin  
(*< Norw. rost*, see above).] 1. A pole or perch  
upon which fowls rest at night; any place upon  
which a bird may perch to rest; also, a locality  
where birds, as pigeons, habitually spend the  
night.

Who [the cock] daily riseth when the Sun doth rise,  
And when Sol setteth, then to *roost* he hies.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*.  
*Dryden*, Cock and Fox, I. 46.

Thousands of white gulls, gone to their nightly *roost*, rested on every ledge and cornice of the rock.

*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 304.

These *roosts* [of wild pigeons] have been known to extend for a distance of forty miles in length, and several miles in breadth.

*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 251.

Hence—2. A temporary abiding- or resting-place.

No, the world has a million *roosts* for a man, but only one nest.

*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

3. The fowls which occupy such a roost, collectively. A somewhat special application of the word (like *rookery*, 2) is to the roosts of some perching birds, which assemble in vast numbers, but not to breed, and for no obvious purpose that would not be as well attained without such congregation. Among conspicuous instances may be noted the roosts of the passenger-pigeon, sometimes several miles in extent, and the winter roosts of many thousands of crows (see *crow*, 2), which in the breeding season are dispersed. It is not generally known that the common robin of the United States sometimes forms such roosts in summer.

4. The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from one wall to the other; a garret. *Jameson*. [Scotch.]—At roost, roosting; hence, in a state of rest or sleep.

A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**roost**<sup>1</sup> (röst), *v.* [= MD. *roesten*, roost; from the noun.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To occupy a roost; perch, as a bird.

O let me, when Thy roof my soul hath hid,  
O let me roost and nestle there.

*G. Herbert*, The Temper.

So [I] sought a Poet, roosted near the skies.

*Burns*, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle.

The peacock in the broad ash-tree

Aloft is roosted for the night.

*Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. To stick or stay upon a resting-place; cling or adhere to a rest, as a limpet on a rock.

The larger number of limpets roost upon rocks.

*Nature*, XXXI. 200.

II. *trans.* To set or perch, as a bird on a roost: used reflexively.

I wonder,

How that profane nest of pernicious birds

Dare roost themselves there in the midst of us,

So many good and well-disposed persons.

O impudence! *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-glass, i. 1.

**roost**<sup>2</sup> (röst), *n.* and *v.* See *roost*<sup>1</sup>.

**roost-cock** (röst'kok), *n.* A cock; a rooster. [Prov. Eng.]

Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the roost.

*The Mous-Trap* (1606). (*Halliwel*, under *porpentine*.)

**rooster** (rös'tér), *n.* 1. The male of the domestic hen; a cock, as distinguished from the female or hen. [U. S.]

A huge turkey gobbling in the road, a rooster crowing on the fence, and ducks quacking in the ditches.

*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

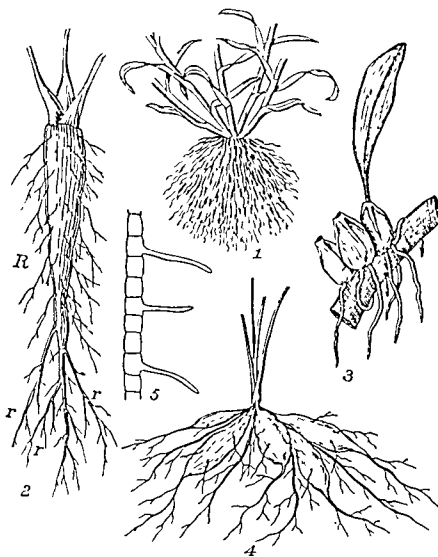
2. Any bird that roosts; a percher. See *Insessores*.

Almost all birds are roosters.

*R. G. White*, Words and their Uses, p. 182.

**root**<sup>1</sup> (röt or rüt), *n.* [*ME. route, rote*, < late AS. *rōt* (acc. pl. *rota*, occurring in connection with *barc* (see *barc*); in a fragment printed in AS. Leechdoms, I. 378), < Icel. *rōt* = Sw. Norw. *rot* = Dan. *rod*, a root, the lower part of a tree, a root in mathematics; prob. orig. with initial *v* (Icel. *v*, reg. form before *r*), Icel. *\*vrōt* = AS. *\*werōt*, a collateral form of *wyr* = OHG. MHG. *wurz*, G. *wurz*, a plant, = Goth. *waurts*, a root; prob. akin to W. *gureiddyn* = OCorn. *gruciten*, a root, L. *rādix* (√ *rad*), a root, = Gr. *ῥάδις* (√ *Fpād*), a branch, a root, ῥίζα (for *\*Fpīdya*, √ *Fpīd*), a root: see *wort*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *radix*, *rhizome*. See also *root*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. (a) In bot., a part of the body of a plant which, typically, grows downward into the soil, fixes the plant, and absorbs nutriment. A root may be either a descending axis originating in germination from the lower end of the caulicle, and persisting as a *tap-root*, or one of a group of such roots—in either case called *primary*; or a branch of such a root, the ultimate ramifications forming rootlets or *root-fibrils*; or a similar organ developed from some other part of the plant (adventitious), sometimes with special functions—in the latter cases called *secondary*. The root differs from the stem in having no nodes and internodes, its branches appearing in no regular order, and, normally, in giving rise to no other organs, though, as in the pear and poplar, it may develop buds and thence suckers. In mode of growth the root is peculiar in elongating only or chiefly at the extremity, and at the same time in not building upon the naked apex, but in a stratum (the growing-point) just short of the apex under the protection of a cover or sheath—the *root-cap* (which see). Aside from securing the plant in position, the ordinary function of roots is the absorption of water with nutritive matter in solution from the soil, or, in the case of aquatics, wholly or partly from the water. This office is performed by imbibition through the cell-walls of the fresher root-surface, except that of the extreme tip, the absorbent surface being greatly increased by the production of root-hairs. (See *root-hair*.) Many

roots, however—chiefly the tap-roots of biennials—serve the special purpose of storing nutriment for a second season, becoming thus much enlarged, as in the beet and turnip. Roots of this class must be distinguished from the rhizome, bulb, etc., which, though subterranean, are modifications of the stem. Numerous plants put forth aerial roots, eventually reaching the soil (banian, mangrove),



Various Forms of Roots.  
1. Fibrous Roots of *Poa annua*. 2. Root of *Daucus Carota*: R, tap-root; r, r, rootlets. 3. Aerial Roots of *Oncidium catatum*. 4. Tuberous Roots of *Anemone thictoides*. 5. Root-hairs of *Yucca gloriosa* (highly magnified).

serving as means of climbing (ivy, poison-ivy), or, in the case of epiphytes, part fastening the plant to a bough, part free in the air, whence they are capable of absorbing some moisture. The roots of a parasitic plant penetrate the tissues of the host-plant and draw their nutritive matter from it. True roots are confined to flowering plants and vascular cryptogams, the rhizoids of many lower plants in part taking their place. See *annual*, *biennial*, *perennial*. See also cuts under *ivy*, *monocotyledonous*, *prothallium*, and *rhizome*.

An oak whose antique root peeps out

Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 31.

(b) Specifically, an esculent root, as a beet or a carrot.

But his neat cookery! he cut our roots

In characters. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 49.

2. That which resembles a root in shape, position, or function; that from which anything springs. (a) The part of anything that resembles the root of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment, support, or origin; specifically, in anat. and zool., some part or organ like or likened to the root of a plant; the deepest or most fixed part of something embedded in another; a base, bottom, or supporting part; technically called *radix*: as, the root of a finger-nail or a tooth; the root of a nerve or a hair: often used in the plural, though the thing in fact is singular: as, to drag out a nail by the roots.

The colde blode that was at our lordes herte rote

Fell within Iosephs sherte & lay on his chest.

*Joseph of Arimathe* (E. L. T. S.), p. 38.

Each false [word]

Be as a cauterizing to the root o' the tongue.

*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 136.

Hence—(b) The bottom or lower part of anything; foundation.

There is at the west syde of Itaille,

Down at the roote of Vesulus the colde,

A lusty playne, abundant of vitaille.

*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 2.

The Mount, which was a frame of wood built by Master More for a Watch-tower to looke out to Sea, was blowne up by the roots.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 150.

In the Domdaniel caverns,

Under the Roots of the Ocean,

Met the Masters of the Spell.

*Southey*, Thalaba, ii. 2.

(c) The origin or cause of anything; source.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote

The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.

*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

The love of money is the root of all [all kinds of, R. V.] evil.

1 Tim. vi. 10.

(d) The basis of anything; ground; support.

The root of his opinion. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 89.

With a courage of unshaken root.

*Coeper*, Table-Talk, l. 15.

(e) In *philol.*, an elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an element in a language, whether arrived at by analysis of words or existing uncombined, in which no formative element is demonstrable: thus, *true* may be regarded as the root of *un-tru-th-ful-ness*.

But we must beware of pushing the figure involved in *root* to the extent of regarding *roots* thus set up as the elements out of which the language containing them has grown. A given *root* may be more modern than certain or than all of the formative elements with which it is combined.

*Whitney*, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. xv. Equity and equal are from the same root; and equity literally means equalness.

*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 109.

(f) The first ancestor; an early progenitor.

Myself should be the root and father

Of many kings. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 5.

(g) In *math.*: (1) The root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus, 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4. Power and root are correlative terms: the power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus, if a quantity be multiplied once by itself, the product is called the *second power*, or *square*, and the quantity itself the *square root*, or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself, we obtain the *third power*, or *cube*, and the quantity is the *cube root* or third root; and so on. The character marking a root is √ (a modification of *r* for *radix*, which has been used probably since the middle of the sixteenth century), and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the *index* of the root. Thus, √16 indicates the fourth root of 16 (that is, 2), and √4 the square root of 4 (that is, 2)—the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as √(a<sup>2</sup> + 3a<sup>2</sup>b + 3ab<sup>2</sup> + b<sup>2</sup>) = a + b. See *power*, *index*, *involution*, *evolution*. (2) The root of an equation is a quantity which, substituted for the unknown quantity, satisfies the equation: thus, 2 + √2 is a root of the equation x<sup>2</sup> - 5x<sup>2</sup> + 4x - 2 = 0; for

$$\begin{aligned} (2 + \sqrt{2})^2 &= 20 + 14\sqrt{2} \\ - 5(2 + \sqrt{2})^2 &= -30 - 20\sqrt{2} \\ + 4(2 + \sqrt{2})^2 &= 12 + 6\sqrt{2} \\ - 2 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

the sum of which is 0. Another root of the same equation is obviously 1; and the third root will be found to be 2 - √2.

(h) In *music*: (1) With reference to a compound tone or a series of harmonics, the fundamental, generator, or ground tone. (2) With reference to a chord, the fundamental tone—that is, the tone from whose harmonics the tones of the chord are selected, or the tone on which they are conceived to be built up. Theorists are not agreed as to what constitutes a root of a chord, or whether a chord may have two roots; and in many cases the term is used merely to designate the lowest tone of a chord when arranged in its simplest or normal position. (3) In *chron.*, the earliest time at which an event can take place, as a movable feast; also, the time at which any progressive change begins. (j) In *astrol.*, the state of things at the beginning of any time; particularly, the figure of the heavens at the instant of birth, specifically called the *root of nativity*, a term also applied to the horoscope, or ascendant. Chaucer, in the passage below, has in mind the introduction to Zabel's treatise on Elections, where it is stated that elections of fortunate times for undertakings are not much to be depended upon, except in the case of kings, who have their roots of nativity (that is, in their case there is no doubt as to the precise aspect of the heavens at the moment of birth), which roots strengthen the inferences to be drawn, especially (at least so Chaucer understands the words) in the case of a journey. When the horoscope of birth was not known, astrologers were accustomed to determine elections chiefly by the place and phase of the moon, whose influence was, however, considered debile. It appears that in the case of the lady of the story, the moon was impeded in the root of nativity (see *Almausor*, Prop. 35: "Cum in radice nativitatē impeditur luna," etc.), and Mars, a planet most unfavorable to journeys, was at azir, or lord of the ascendant, at her birth, and was in the fourth, or darkest, house; so that the omens of the journey were as gloomy as they well could be.

Of viage is ther non eleccioun,

Namely to folk of hey condicioun,

Not whan a rote is of a birthe kynowe?

*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 216.

(k) In *hydraul. engin.*, the end of a weir or dam where it is joined to the natural bank. *E. H. Knight*.

3. In *hort.*, a growing plant with its root; also, a tuber or bulb.

Your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and roots.

*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

Perhaps the pleasantest of all cries in early spring is that of "All a-growing—all a-blowing," heard for the first time in the season. It is that of the root-seller, who has stocked his barrow with primroses, violets, and daisies.

*Mayheir*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 138.

4. Gross amount; sum total. *Halliwel*.—Aerial roots. See def. 1.—Bear's-paw root, the rhizome of the male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*.—Bengal root, the root of a species of ginger, *Zingiber Cassumunar*.—Biquadratic root. See *biquadratic*.—Commensurable root, a root of an equation equal to a whole number or fraction.—Conjugate roots. See *conjugate*.—Continuity of roots, the fact that the values of the roots of an algebraic equation vary continuously with the coefficients.—Criterion for roots, a rule for deciding whether a solution is multiple or not, how many solutions are imaginary, and the like.—Crop and root. See *crop*.—Crown of a root. See *crown*.—Cubocubic root. See *cubocubic*.—Demonstrative root. See *demonstrative*.—Double root, in *music*, two tones assumed as the generators of one chord.—Dutch roots or bulbs, a trade-name of certain ornamental flowering bulbs, especially tulips and lilyacins, exported from Holland.—Equal roots, two or more roots of an equation having the same value. That is, if x<sub>1</sub> is such a root, the equation is not only satisfied by putting x<sub>1</sub> for x, the unknown quantity, but this is also true after the equation (with all its terms equated to zero) has been divided by x - x<sub>1</sub>.—Fibrous roots, roots in the form of fibers—the

regular form of roots except so far as they are thickened for strength as holdfasts or by the accumulation of nutriment.—**Horizontal root**, in *bot.*, a root that lies horizontally on the ground.—**Latent roots of a matrix**, in *math.* See *latent*.—**Lateral root of the auditory nerve**, the root which passes on the outside of the restiform tract. Also called *superficial*, *inferior*, or *posterior root*; also sometimes *radix cochlearis*.—**Limit of the roots**. See *limit*.—**Mechoacan root**, a jalap-tuber of very feeble properties, obtained from Mexico, apparently identical with the *Ipomoea Jalapa* (*I. macrorrhiza*) found in the southern United States from South Carolina to Florida.—**Medial root of the auditory nerve**, the root which passes on the inner side of the restiform tract, between the latter and the ascending root of the trigeminus. Also called *deep*, *anterior*, or *tipper root*; sometimes *radix vestibularis*.—**Musquash-root**. Same as *beaver-poison*.—**Primary root**. See *primary*, and *def. 1*, above.—**Primitive root**, a root of an equation or congruence which satisfies no lower equation that implies the truth of the former. Thus, 9 is a root of the congruence  $x^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$ , but not a primitive root, since it also satisfies  $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$ . For primitive root in various specific phrases, see *primitive*.—**Quadratocubic root**, **quadratoquadratic root**. See the adjectives.—**Root and branch**. (a) As a whole; wholly; completely.

He was going and leaving his malison on us, *root and branch*. I was never so becnursed in all my days. *C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, xlviii.

(b) In *Eng. hist.*, the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of Episcopacy, also, the policy of these extremists.—**Root of a hair**, the portion contained in the follicle, the lower portion being the bulb.—**Root of a lung**, the place where the bronchi and large vessels enter a lung.—**Root of an equation**. See *equation*, and *def. 2 (a) (2)*.—**Root of bitterness**. See *bitterness*.—**Root of the mesentery**, the junction of the mesentery with the body-wall.—**Root of the tongue**, the posterior basal part of the tongue.—**Secondary root**. See *def. 1 (a)*.—**Separation of the roots of an equation**, the separation of the whole field of quantity into such parts that there shall be only one root at most in each part.—**The root of the matter**, that which is fundamental or essential.

But ye should say, Why persecute we him, seeing the *root of the matter* is found in me? *Job* xix. 25

To extract the root. See *extract*.—To take root, or to strike root. (a) To begin rooting in germination or (more frequently) as a layer, cutting, or transplanted plant. (b) To become fixed; become established.

If we shall stand still,  
In fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at,  
We should take root here where we sit.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 2. 87.  
Deep strike thy roots, O heavenly Vine,  
Within our earthly sod. *Whittier, Our Master*.

(See also *bloodroot*, *boorman's-root*, *cancer-root*, *edie-root*, *murk-root*, *orris-root*, *rattlesnake-root*, and *snakeroot*.)

**root<sup>1</sup>** (rüt or rüt), *v.* [= *Sw. rota*, take root; from the noun. Cf. *root<sup>2</sup>*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To fix the root; strike root; enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. To be firmly fixed; be established.

There *rooted* betwixt them then such an affection which cannot choose but branch now. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 1. 25.

If any error chanced . . . to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Ep. Fell.*

**II. trans.** 1. To fix by the root or as if by roots; plant and fix deep in the earth; as, a tree *roots* itself; a deeply *rooted* tree.

The fat weed  
That *roots* itself in case on Lethe wharf.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5. 23.

2. To plant deeply; impress deeply and durably; used chiefly in the past participle.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,  
Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow?  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 3. 41

**root<sup>2</sup>** (rüt or rüt), *v.* [Also *root*, early mod. E. *uroot*, *wroot*; < ME. *roten*, *routen*, prop. *uroten*, < AS. *urōtan*, root or grub up, as a hog, = NFries. *urōtten* = MD. D. *wroeten* = MLG. *wrōten*, LG. *wrōten*, root or grub in the earth, = OHG. *ruozan*, *ruozan*, root up (cf. G. *rotten*, *reuten*, *roden*, root out) = Icel. *róta* = Sw. Norw. *rota* = Dan. *rode*, root, grub up; connected with the noun, AS. *urōt* = OFries. *urōt*, snout, = OHG. dim. *\*ruozil*, MHG. *rüezel*, G. *rüssel*, snout; perhaps allied to L. *rodere*, gnaw, nag, and to *rudere*, scratch; see *rodent*, *rasel*, *razel*. The verb is commonly associated with the noun *root<sup>1</sup>* as if *root* up or *uproot* meant 'pull up the roots of,' 'pull up by the roots'; but it means rather 'raise or plow up with the snout,' and is orig. applied to swine.] **I. trans.** 1. To dig or burrow in with the snout; turn up with the snout, as a swine.

Alas, he [the boar] nought esteems that face of thine, . . . Would *root* these beauties as he *roots* the mead. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, I. 636.

2. To tear up or out as if by rooting; eradicate; extirpate; remove or destroy utterly; exterminate; generally with *up*, *out*, or *away*.

Er that eight dais were ended fully,  
Al the wodys were *rooted* up and gon.  
*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1112.

I will go *root* away  
The noisome weeds. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iii. 4. 37.  
He's a rank weed, Sir Thomas,  
And we must *root* him out.

*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1. 53.

**II. intrans.** 1. To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Al swa that wilde swin  
That *uroteth* 3cond than grouen.

*Layamon*, I. 469.  
Doo beestes smale in hit [earth] to sterc and stonde,  
And make hem *route* aboute, and tede.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.  
The kyng that had grete plente  
Of mete and drinke, withoute le,  
Long he may dyce and *urote*,  
Or he have hys fill of the rote.

*M.S. Ashmole 61. (Halliwell.)*  
Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, *rooting* hog!  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, I. 3. 228.

24. To push with the snout.

Delphyns knowe by smelle yf a deed man that is in the see etc. euer of Delphyns kynde, and yf the deed hath etc. therof he clyth by in anone, and yf he dyde not he keryth and defendyth hym fro ctyng and by tyng of other lisse, and showyth hym and byngyth him to the clyffe with his own *urotting*. *Glaurd, De Propriis Rerum*, XIII. xxvi. 460 (Cath Ang., p. 425).

**root<sup>3</sup>** (rüt), *n.* A form of *rut<sup>1</sup>*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**root<sup>4</sup>** (rüt), *v.* A dialectal form of *rot*.

**rootage<sup>1</sup>** (rüt'äj or rüt'äj), *n.* [*< root<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] The act of striking root; the growth or fixture of roots; the hold obtained by means of a root or roots. [Rare.]

Ours is, scarcely less than the British [government], a living and fecund system. It does not, indeed, find its *rootage* so widely in the hidden soil of unwritten law; its tap-root at least is the Constitution.

*W. Wilson, Cong. Gov.*, I.

**rootage<sup>2</sup>** (rüt'äj or rüt'äj), *n.* [*< root<sup>2</sup> + -age.*] Extirpation. *Halliwell.*

**root-alcohol** (rüt'al kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

**root-barnacle** (rüt'bär'na-kl), *n.* A root-headed cirriped. See *Rhizoccephala*.

**root-beer** (rüt'bér), *n.* A drink containing the extracted juices of various roots, as of dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, and sassafras.

No less than five persons, during the forenoon, inquired for ginger-beer or *root-beer*, or any drink of a similar brewage. *Haughton, Seven Gables*, iii.

**root-borer** (rüt'bör'er), *n.* An insect which perforates the roots of plants; as, the clover *root-borer*, *Hylemyus trifolii*.

**root-bound** (rüt'bünd), *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly fixed, as if by the root; immovable.

And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,  
*Root bound*, that fled Apollo.

*Milton, Comus*, I. 662.

**root-breaker** (rüt'brä'kér), *n.* A machine for breaking potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots into small or moderate-sized pieces, in order to prepare them as food for cattle or horses.

**root-bruise** (rüt'brö'zér), *n.* Same as *root-breaker*.

**root-built** (rüt'bilt), *a.* Built of roots.

Philosophy requires  
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer  
Suffice the *root-built* cell, the simple fleece,  
The juicy vland, and the crystal stream.

*Shenstone, Economy*, I.  
**root-cap** (rüt'kap), *n.* A cap-like layer of parenchymatous cells which occurs at the tip of growing roots. It may be several or many or only two or three layers of cells thick, the cells composing it being older, firmer, and in part cleft, and serving to protect the active growing-point, which is immediately behind it.

At the very end of the radicle they [the cells] are relatively large, and form a sort of cap like covering (*root-cap*) for the smaller cells lying directly back (the growing point). *Goodale, Physiol. Bot.*, p. 166.

**root-cellar** (rüt'sel'jér), *n.* A cellar or part of a cellar set apart for the storage of roots or tubers, as potatoes. Compare *root-house*, 2.

**root-crop** (rüt'krop), *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, or carrots.

**root-digger** (rüt'dig'er), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of tongs with curved jaws for raising carrots and beets from the ground.

**root-eater** (rüt'ē'tér), *n.* A rhizophagous marsupial; a member of the *Rhizophaga*; any root-eating animal.

**root-eating** (rüt'ē'ting), *a.* Feeding habitually upon roots; rhizophagous.

**rooted** (rüt'ed or rüt'ed), *a.* [*< root<sup>1</sup> + -ed.*] 1. Fixed by a root or roots; firmly planted or embedded.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Fixed

by the roots; embedded and attached as if rooted, as a hair, feather, nail, or tooth. (b) Specifically, fixed so by the root as to cease to grow, as a tooth: the opposite of *rootless*.—3. Provided with roots.

**rootedly** (rüt'ed-li or rüt'ed-li), *adv.* [*< rooted + -ly.*] Deeply; from the heart.

They all do hate him  
As *rootedly* as I. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 2. 103.

**rootedness** (rüt'ed-nes or rüt'ed-nes), *n.* [*< rooted + -ness.*] The state or condition of being rooted.

**rooter<sup>1</sup>** (rüt'tér or rüt'ér), *n.* [*< root<sup>1</sup> + -er.*] A plant (or, figuratively, some other thing, or a person) which takes root.

They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters*. *The Field*, LXVII. 338.

**rooter<sup>2</sup>** (rüt'tér or rüt'ér), *n.* [*< root<sup>2</sup> + -er.*] One who or that which roots or roots up, or tears up by the roots; one who eradicates or destroys.

The strongest champion of the Pagan gods,  
And *rooter* out of Christians.  
*Massinger, Virgin-Martyr*, I. 1.

**rootery** (rüt'tér-i or rüt'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *rooteries* (-iz). [*< root<sup>1</sup> + -ery.*] A mound or pile formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set as in a rockery. *Imp. Dict.*

**rootfast** (rüt'fäst), *a.* [*< ME. rofstest* (= Icel. *roftastr*); *< root<sup>1</sup> + fast.*] Firmly rooted.

**root-fibril** (rüt'fibril), *n.* One of the fine ultimate divisions of a root; a rootlet; less properly, same as *root-hair*.

**root-footed** (rüt'füt'ed), *a.* Provided with pseudopodia. See *pseudopodium* and *rhizopod*.

**root-forceps** (rüt'fór'seps), *n.* In *dentistry*, a forceps for extracting roots of teeth.

**root-form** (rüt'fórm), *n.* A form assumed by an insect when radicicolous or living on roots, if different from some other form of the same insect: thus, the grape-vine pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, is most destructive in its *root-form*.

**root-grafting** (rüt'gräf'ting), *n.* In *hort.*, the process of grafting scions directly on a small part of the root of some appropriate stock, the grafted root being then potted.

**root-hair** (rüt'här), *n.* A delicate filament developed from a single cell (thus distinguished from a root-fibril) on the epidermis of the young parts of a root; a unicellular trichome borne on a root. The office of root-hairs is absorption, and they are often so numerous as greatly to enlarge the absorbent capacity of the root. As the surface ripens, they shrivel and disappear. See *cut* under *root*.

**root-headed** (rüt'hed'ed), *a.* Fixed as if rooted by the head; having a head like roots; rhizoccephalous; as, the *root-headed* cirripeds.

**root-house** (rüt'hous), *n.* 1. A rustic house or lodge built ornamentally of roots.

Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small *root-house*, where on a tablet are these lines.  
*Shenstone, Works* (ed. 1791), II. 289.

2. A house for storing up or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

**root-knot** (rüt'not), *n.* A knot or excrescence of a root; specifically, an abnormal irregular growth of the subcortical layer of tissue of roots and underground stems of various plants, shrubs, and trees, resulting from the attack of a nematoid worm, as a species of *Anguillulidae*.

**rootlet** (rüt'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rootlet*, ppr. *rootling*. [Freq. of *root<sup>2</sup>*.] To root up, as swine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**root-leaf** (rüt'léf), *n.* A radical leaf. See *radical leaves*, under *radical*.

**rootless** (rüt'les or rüt'les), *a.* [*< root<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] 1. Having no root.

But by a long continuance, a stronge depe roted habitte,  
not lyke a *rootless* tree, scante vp an end in a lose heape of light sand, that wll with a blast or two be blowne downe.  
*Sir T. More, Works*, p. 136.

2. In *zool.*, having a persistently open pulp-cavity and growing perennially, as the incisor teeth of rodents, and the molar teeth of many of these animals; not rooted so as to stop growing. See *Rodentia*.

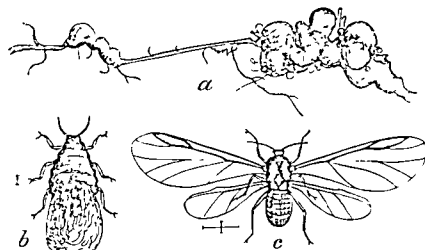
**rootlet** (rüt'let or rüt'let), *n.* [*< root<sup>1</sup> + -let.*] A little root; a radicle; a root-fibril; specifically applied to the fine roots put forth by certain plants, by which they cling to their supports, as in *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

The tree whose *rootlets* drink of every river.  
*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, v. 2.

**root-loop** (rüt'löp), *n.* An arch or bow in a root, standing out of the ground.

**root-louse** (rüt'lous), *n.* One of a number of radicicolous or root-feeding plant-lice of the

family *Aphididae*, and usually of the subfamily *Pemphiginae*. The grape-vine root-louse is an example. (See *Phylloxera*.) The root-louse of the apple is *Schizoneura lanigera*.



Root-louse of the Apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*).  
a, apple-root, showing swellings caused by lice; b, wingless stem-mother, or first spring generation; c, winged agamic female. (Line and cross show natural sizes.)

*neura lanigera*, apparently indigenous to America, but now occurring in Europe, New Zealand, and Australia, where it is known as the *American blight*. It passes the winter under ground in the wingless condition, and also as a winter egg on the trunk. It spreads by means of an occasional generation of winged agamic females. It has an above-ground summer form which is furnished with a flocculent excretion of white wax.

**root-mouthed** (rôt'moutht), *a.* In *zool.*, rhizostomous.

**root-parasite** (rôt'par'a-sit), *n.* A plant which grows upon the root of another plant, as plants of the order *Orobanchaceae*, or broom-rapes.

**root-pressure** (rôt'presh'ür), *n.* In *bot.*, a hydrostatic pressure exerted in plants, which manifests itself by causing, especially in the spring, a more or less copious flow of watery fluid from the cut surface of a part of the stem which is directly connected with the root. This flow of sap is the so-called "bleeding" of plants, and is found to be the result of the absorbent activity of the root-hairs.

In a vine, for example, before its leaves have grown in the spring, this process, called *root-pressure*, causes a rapid ascent of fluid (sap) absorbed from the soil.

Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 469.

**root-pulper** (rôt'pul'pér), *n.* A mill for grinding roots or reducing them to pulp for industrial uses or for preparing them as food for farm-stock. Also called *root-grinder*, *root-shredder*, and *root-rasp*.

**root-sheath** (rôt'shéth), *n.* The sheath of the root of a hair or feather; an invert of epidermis lining the folliole in which a hair or feather grows. See *second cut under hair*.

**rootstock** (rôt'stok), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, same as *rhizome*.—2. The original ground or cause of anything; a root.

The Egyptians being really the oldest civilized people that we certainly know, and therefore, if languages have one origin, likely to be near its *root-stock*.

Dawson, *Origin of the World*, p. 272.

3. In *zool.*, a cornus, as of a zoöphyte; a rhizocaulus.

**root-tree** (rôt'trê), *n.* An aspect of a geometrical tree in which it is regarded as springing from a given knot.

**root-vole** (rôt'völ), *n.* A vole or meadow-mouse of Siberia, *Arvicola aconomus*, which feeds on roots like other animals of its kind.

**rooty** (rôt'ti or rüt'i), *a.* [Also dial. *rutty*; < *root* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in roots; containing many roots: as, *rooty ground*.

Along the shore of siluer streaming Themmes,  
Whose *rutty* Bancke, the which his Riuier hemmes.  
Spenser, *Prothalamion* (ed. Grosart).

Yet as a syluane hill  
Thrusts back a torrent that hath kept a narrow channell  
still,  
Nor can [it] with all the confluence break through his *rooty*  
sides.  
Chapman, *Ilad*, xvii.

2. Rank, as grass. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**root-zone** (rôt'zôn), *n.* A region of the spinal cord traversed by or immediately adjacent to the roots of the spinal nerves.—*Posterior root-zone*, the postero-external column of the spinal cord, especially its lateral portions.

**rooye-bok** (rô'ye-bok), *n.* [*<* D. *rooije-bok*, < *rooijen*, regulate, order (< *rooi*, regular order, rule), + *bok* = E. *book*.] The African pallah, *Epyceros melampus*: so called by the Dutch colonists from its habit of walking in single file. See *cut under pallah*.

**ropt**, *n.* [Also *rope* (in pl. *ropes*); < ME. *rop* (pl. *roppes*), < AS. *rop*, irreg. *roop* (i. e. *rôp*), also *hrop*, an intestine, the colon; = MD. *rop*, intestine.] An intestine: commonly in the plural.

His talowes also serytyhe for plastys mo than one;  
For harpe stryngis his *Ropyis* seruythe Ichoonne.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

**ropalic**, *a.* See *rhopalie*.

**rope**¹ (rôp), *n.* [*<* ME. *rop*, *roop*, *rope*, *rap*, < AS. *râp*, a rope, = OFries. *râp* (in *silrap*), cord, = D. *reep*, also *roop* = MLG. *rêp*, *reep* = OHG. MHG. *reif*, a cord, string, circular band, fetter, circle, G. *reif*, ring, a rope, circular band, circle, wheel, hoop, ferrule, = Icel. *reip* = Sw. *rep* = Dan. *reb*, a rope, = Goth. *raips*, a string (in comp. *skauda-raips*), shoe-string: root uncertain.—The word *rope* exists disguised in the second element of *stirrup*.] 1. A cord of considerable thickness; technically, a cord over one inch in circumference. Ropes are usually made of hemp, manila, flax, cotton, coir, or other vegetable fiber, or of iron, steel, or other metallic wire. A hempen rope is composed of a certain number of yarns or threads, which are first spun or twisted into strands, and the finished ropes have special names according to the number and arrangement of the strands, and the various sizes are indicated by the circumference in inches. The ropes in ordinary use on board a vessel are composed of three strands, laid right-handed, or, as it is called (though this is not correct for southern latitudes), "with the sun." Occasionally a piece of large rope will be found laid up in four strands, also with the sun. This is generally used for standing rigging, tacks, sheets, etc., and is sometimes called *shroud-laid*. In nautical language a rope is usually called a *line*.

Furste to murte [broke] mony *rop* & the mast after.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 150.

If they bind me fast with new *ropes* that never were occupied, then shall I be weak.  
Judges xvi. 11.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united so as to form a cord more or less thick: as, *a rope of onions*; *a rope of pearls*.

*Car.* . . . Let's choke him with Welsh parsley [hemp].  
*Neer*. Good friend, be merciful; choke me with puddings and *a rope of sausages*.

*Randolph*, *Hey for Honesty*, iv. 1.  
This King was at Chawonock two yeares agoe to trade with blacke pearle, his worst sort, whereof I had *a rope*, but they were naught.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 88.

What lady  
I' the primitive times wore *ropes* of pearl or rubies?  
*Jasper Mayne*, *City Match*, ii. 2.

3. Anything glutinous or gelatinous which is drawn out in long strings.

A pickled minnow is very good, . . . but I count him no more than the *ropes* in beer compared with a loach done properly.  
*R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, vii.

4. A local linear measure, twenty feet; in Devonshire, a measure of stonework, 20 feet in length, 1 foot in height, and 18 inches in thickness.—*Cable-laid rope*, a rope composed of nine strands. It is made by first laying the strands into three ropes of three strands each, right-handed; and then laying the three ropes up together into one, left-handed. Thus, cable-laid rope is like three small common ropes laid up into one large one. Formerly the ordinary three-stranded right-hand rope was called *hawser-laid*, and the nine-stranded *cable-laid*, and they will be found so distinguished in books; but among seafaring men now the terms *hawser-laid* and *cable-laid* are applied indiscriminately to nine-stranded rope, and the three-stranded, being the usual kind of rope, has no particular name, or is called *right-hand rope*. See *cut under cable-laid*.—*Cat-block rope*. See *cat-block*.—*Clue-rope*, a rope fastened to the clue of a course and used as a temporary tack or sheet.—*Flat rope*, a rope the strands of which are not twisted, but plaited together.—*Hawser-rope*, *hawser-laid rope*. See *cable-laid rope*.—*Holy rope*. See *holy*.—*In the rope*, in the original twist or braid as delivered by the factory; said of horsehair used in upholstery, and of similar fibers which are put up in this form.—*Laid rope*, a rope that is twisted in strands. See *cable-laid rope*.—*Left-hand rope*, rope which is laid up and twisted from right to left, or "against the sun," as it is termed (see def. 1). Also called *backhanded rope*, *water-laid rope*.—*Locked-wire rope*, wire rope having the outer layer or layers of wires so made that they interlock each other. It is intended to prevent broken wires from springing out of place; the adjoining wires are supposed to hold them down.—*Manila rope*, rope made from Manila hemp. See *manila*.—2.—*On or upon the high ropes*. (a) Elated; in high spirits. (b) Haughty; arrogant.

He is one day humble, and the next day on the *high ropes*.  
*Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, xxvii.

**Plain-laid rope**, rope made by twisting three strands together right-handed, or from left to right.—*Right-hand rope*, the three-stranded rope ordinarily used, which generally bears this name: it is laid "with the sun" (see def. 1). See *cable-laid rope*, above.—*Rope bridge*. See *bridge*.—*Rope driving-gear*. See *gear*.—*Rope ladder*, a ladder made by connecting two long pieces of rope at regular intervals by shorter pieces, or by rounds of wood or metal.—*Rope of sand*, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—*Rope's end*, the end of a rope; a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.

Buy *a rope's end*; that will I bestow  
Among my wife and her confederates  
For locking me out of my doors by day.  
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 16.

**Shroud-laid rope**, rope made by laying four strands together right-handed; it takes its name from the use to which it is frequently applied. All four-stranded rope is made with a central strand called a *heart*, which assists in keeping the others in place.—*Straw rope*, a rope made of straw twisted. It is used to secure the thatch of corn-ricks and stacks, and also the thatch of poor cottages.—*Tapered rope*, rope made larger at one end than

the other, used where there is considerable travel to the rope, and where much strain is brought on only one end, such as the fore- and main-tacks and sheets.—*To back a rope*. See *back*.—*To be at the end of one's rope*, to have exhausted one's powers or resources.—*To cap a rope*. See *cap*.—*To give a person rope*, to let him go on without check, usually to his own defeat or injury.—*To know the ropes*. See *know*.—*To lay, overhaul, point a rope*. See the verbs.—*Twice-laid rope*, rope made from yarns that have already been used in other ropes.—*White rope*, rope not saturated with tar; untarred rope.—*Wire rope*, a collection of wires of iron, steel, etc., twisted, or (less usually) bound together so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. They are extensively used in raising and lowering apparatus in coal-mines, as standing rigging for ships, as substitutes for chains in suspension-bridges, for telegraph-cables, etc.

**rope**¹ (rôp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roped*, ppr. *roping*. [*<* *rope*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To be drawn out or extended into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive element.

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, . . .  
The gum down-*roping* from their pale-dead eyes.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 2. 48.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw by or as by a rope; tie up or fasten together with a rope or ropes: as, *to rope a bale of goods*; specifically, to connect by means of ropes fastened to the body, for safety in mountain-climbing: as, the guides insisted that the party should be *roped*.—2. To pull or curb in; restrain, as a rider his horse, to prevent him from winning a race; pull: a not uncommon trick on the turf.

The bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be *roped*, back their opinions manfully for crowns.  
*Lawrence*, *Guy Livingstone*, ix.

3. To catch with a noosed rope; lasso. [Western U. S.]

Californians use the Spanish word "lasso," which has with us been entirely dropped, no plainsman with pretensions to the title thinking of any word but *rope* either as noun or verb.  
*T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXV. 506.

4. To tether, as a horse. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To inclose or mark off with a rope: as, a space in front of the pictures was *roped off* to prevent injury to them; a circle was *roped out* for the games.—6. To sew a bolt-rope on, as on a sail or an awning.—*To rope in*, to secure for some business, social, or other enterprise: frequently with the idea of entanglement or disadvantage: as, I was *roped in* for this excursion before I knew it. [*Slang*, U. S.]

**rope**², *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *roop*.

**rope**³, *n.* See *rop*.

**rope**⁴ (rôp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarf. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

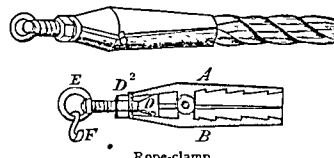
**rope-band** (rôp'band), *n.* A small piece of two- or three-yarn spun-yarn or marline, used to confine the head of a sail to the yard or gaff. Also *roband*. *Dana*.

**ropebark** (rôp'bärk), *n.* The shrub leather-

wood, *Dirca palustris*. See *cut under leather-*

wood.

**rope-clamp** (rôp'klamp), *n.* 1. A device consisting of a pair of clamping-jaws carrying a ring and hook, used for securing or attaching



The clamping-jaws are formed by two half-tubes A, B, made with teeth on their inner faces to hold the rope and prevent it from slipping out. An inclined groove is cut in the ends of the clamping-jaws to receive a wedge D, which is formed on the end of the screw-threaded stem, on which is a nut D², resting against a washer. E is a swiveling ring on the end of the stem; F, a hook on the ring for attachment. The wedge is tightened by turning the nut D².

the end of a cord, as a round lathe-belt or a railroad-car signal-cord.—2. A device by which a rope can be compressed to check its motion. *E. H. Knight*.

**rope-clutch** (rôp'kluch), *n.* A device for grasping and holding a rope. It usually consists of a pair of movable jaws, or of one fixed and one movable jaw, which are made to seize the rope either automatically or by pulling a cord. *E. H. Knight*.

**rope-cord** (rôp'kôrd), *n.* In *upholstery*, an ornamental cord of large diameter.

**rope-dancer** (rôp'dân'sér), *n.* One who walks, dances, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a considerable height above the floor or ground; a funambulist. Also *rope-walker*.

A daring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment.  
*Addison*, *Guardian*, No. 115.

Terence, in the prologue to *Hevyra*, complains that the attention of the public was drawn from his play by the exhibitions of a *rope-dancer*.

*Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 302.



**rope-dancing** (rōp'dān'sing), *n.* The act or profession of a rope-dancer. *Arbutnot.*

**rope-drilling** (rōp'dril'ing), *n.* A method of drilling or boring holes, in which a rope or cable is used, for any purpose connected with prospecting or mining, or more especially for obtaining petroleum. The rope forms the connection between the drilling-tools proper (see *cable-tools*) and the walking-beam, which, driven by a steam-engine, gives the reciprocating motions to the drilling-tools. These are lowered as the hole deepens by letting out the so-called "temper-screw", and they are rotated constantly by the driller by means of a short lever. The jars, by means of the vibrations communicated through the rope, show the driller how the tools are working. Also called *cable-drilling*.

**rope-end** (rōp'end), *r. t.* Same as *rope's-end*.

The roof all frayed with cobwebs, and the corners such as, in the navy, we should have been *rope-ended* for.

*Il. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sher, v. 11.*

**rope-grass** (rōp'grās), *n.* See *Restio*.

**rope-house** (rōp'hous), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, an evaporating-house. It is a shed with open sides for free circulation of air, and with a number of ropes depending from the roof, to each of which leads a conduit; through this flows brine from a reservoir. The brine trickles slowly down the ropes, and the evaporation of the water leaves upon them a deposit of salt.

**rope-machine** (rōp'mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for making rope from yarn. It consists essentially of a series of bobbins arranged in a frame and made to revolve as they deliver the yarns to a revolving reel, which compacts and unites them into the twisted rope. For large ropes, as cables, etc., a traveling rope-machine is used, the bobbins of yarn being made to revolve by a sun-and-planet motion as they deliver the yarns to the forming-reel, and the entire mechanism advancing along the ropewalk as fast as the cable is formed. Compare *rope-trinch*.

2. A machine for laying up the strands of a rope: same as *laying-machine*.—3. Same as *rope-winch*.

**rope-maker** (rōp'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of ropes or cordage.

**rope-making** (rōp'mā'king), *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

**rope-nt.** A Middle English past participle of *rtap*.

**rope-pattern** (rōp'pat'ern), *n.* An ornamental design in which twisted or spiral lines combine to form a decorative pattern.

**rope-porter** (rōp'pōr'tēr), *n.* A pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-plows are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

**rope-pull** (rōp'pūl), *n.* In *athletics*, same as *tug of war* (which see, under *tug*).

**rope-pulling** (rōp'pūl'ing), *n.* The sport of pulling at a rope, the contending parties endeavoring to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them. See *tug of war*, under *tug*, and also the quotation.

The ancient custom of *rope pulling* is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards ordinances at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day. *Hallivell.*

**rope-pump** (rōp'pūmp), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capillary attraction.

**roper** (rō'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. ropere, a rope-maker; < ropel + -er.*] 1. A rope-maker.

Robyn the *roper* arose. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 336.

We will send you such things as you write to have for the *roper*; and wee would they should make more store of small cables and ropes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 367.

2. One who ropes or cords parcels, bales, and the like.—3. One who deserves a halter; a crafty fellow; a rogue. *Hallivell. (Douce.)* [*Prov. Eng.*].—4. One who throws the lasso. [*Western U. S.*]

Once a cowboy is a good *roper* and rider, the only other accomplishment he values is skill with his great army revolver. *T. Roosevelt, The Century*, XXXV. 506.

**rope-railway** (rōp'rāl'wā), *n.* A railway on which the cars are moved by means of ropes wound upon drums actuated by stationary engines; a cable-railway. Such railways are common in mining districts. Also *ropeway*.

**rope-ripe** (rōp'rīp), *a.* Fit for being hanged; deserving punishment by hanging. [*Rare.*]

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms! *Chapman, May-Day*, III. 1.

**rope-roll** (rōp'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum on which to wind a rope.

**rope-runner** (rōp'rūn'ēr), *n.* See the quotation.

I was what is called *rope-runner* on as neat a little tipping-engine as you need to see. A *rope-runner* is pretty much the same as a brakeman on a goods-train—that is, he has to see to coupling and uncoupling the wagons that run with his engine, and to drive the engine at a pinch. *All the Year Round*, quoted in *N. Y. Evening Post*, April 10, 1886.

**ropery** (rō'pēr-i), *n.*; pl. *roperies* (-iz). [*< ropel + -ery.* In *def. 2, cf. roper, 3.*] 1. A place where ropes are made.

In Riley's Memorials of London [an. 1310], . . . where mention is also made of a *roperie* or rope-walk, situate in the parish of All Hallows' the Great, Thames Street.

*Piers Plowman* (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 91.

2. Knavery; roguery.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*? *Shak., R. and J.*, II. 4. 154.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery*.

*Three Ladies of London. (Nares.)*

**rope's-end** (rōps'end), *r. t.* [*< rope's end.*] To punish by beating with a rope's end.

**rope-shaped** (rōp'shāpt), *a.* Same as *funiliform*.

**rope-socket** (rōp'sok'et), *n.* Same as *rope-clamp*.

**rope-spinner** (rōp'spin'ēr), *n.* One who makes ropes in a ropewalk by means of a revolving wheel.

**rope-spinning** (rōp'spin'ing), *n.* The operation of twisting ropes by means of a revolving wheel.

**rope-stitch** (rōp'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a kind of work in which the separate stitches are laid diagonally side by side so as to produce the appearance of a rope or twist.

**rope-trick** (rōp'trik), *n.* 1. A trick that deserves the halter.

Why, that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Shak., T. of the S.*, I. 2. 112.

2. A juggling trick performed with ropes.

**ropewalk** (rōp'wāk), *n.* A long low building or shed prepared for making ropes, and furnished with machinery for that purpose.

**rope-walker** (rōp'wā'kēr), *n.* Same as *rope-dancer*.

**ropeway** (rōp'wā), *n.* Same as *rope-railway*.

Rope railways, as they were called, or *rope-ways* for transmitting miners and goods, seem to be rapidly growing in favour, especially for mining purposes.

*The Engineer*, LXVIII. 454.

**rope-winch** (rōp'winch), *n.* In *rope-making*, a set of three whirlers, actuated by a belt or band, each making the same number of turns per minute, for simultaneously twisting the three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope. By this arrangement the same twist is given to each of the three yarns, which can hardly be done by separate and independent twisting, and the uniformity of twisting secures a perfectly even rope.

**rope-work** (rōp'wērk), *n.* Decorative work imitating the twisted or spiral form of cordage.

**rope-yarn** (rōp'yārn), *n.* A yarn composed of many fibers, as of hemp, loosely twisted, several of which twisted together make a strand.

The owners of a vessel buy up incredible quantities of old junk, which the sailors unlay, and, after drawing out the yarns, knot them together, and roll them up in balls. These *rope-yarns* are constantly used for various purposes. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 16.

**ropily** (rō'pī-li), *adv.* [*< ropy + -ly.*] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out like a rope. *Imp. Dict.*

**ropiness** (rō'pī-nes), *n.* [*< ropy + -ness.*] The state or property of being ropy, or of containing ropes; stringiness, or capability of being drawn out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

**roping** (rō'ping), *n.* [*< ropel + -ing.*] A collection of ropes; ropes in general.

Coil all the remainder of the *roping*.

*Lucie, Seamanship*, p. 332.

**roping** (rō'ping), *a.* [*< ME. ropyng, ropy, viscous: see ropel, v.*] Ropy; viscous.

Let us not hang like *roping* felices Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields! *Shak., Hen. V.*, III. 5. 23.

**roping-needle** (rō'ping-nō'dl), *n.* A large needle used in sewing bolt-rope on the edges of sails and awnings.

**roping-palm** (rō'ping-pām), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy palm or piece of leather used in sewing bolt-rope on the edge of sails. See *palm*, 4.

**ropish** (rō'pish), *a.* [*< ropel + -ish.*] Tending to ropiness; ropy.

**ropy** (rō'pī), *a.* [Formerly also *roopy*; *< ME. ropy; < ropel + -y.*] 1. Resembling a rope or cord; cord-like. [*Rare.*]

In vain

Their lax'd and *ropy* sinews sorely strain Heap'd loads to draw. *J. Baillie.*

2. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous: as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* lees. Wine is called *ropy* when it shows a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance when poured out.

*Ropy* as ale, . . . Viscous. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 430.

**Roquefort cheese.** See *cheese*, 1.

**roquelaure** (rok'e-lōr), *n.* [Also *rocklay, rockelay, rokelay, rocklow, rocolo, roquelo, rocklier, rock-lier*; *< F. roquelaure*; so called from the Duc de Roquelaure. Hence *rocklay*, etc.] A form of short cloak much worn in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

Within the *roquelaure's* clasp thy hands are pent.

*Gay, Trivia*, I. 51.

It is not the firmest heart (and Jennie, under her russet *roquelaure*, had one that would not have disgraced Cato's daughter) that can most easily bid adieu to these soft and mingled emotions.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xiv.

Scarlet seems to have been the favourite colour for the *roquelaure* or cloak, and some must have been "exceedingly magnificent," scarlet *rocklous* and *rockiers*, with gold buttons and loops, being advertised as lost.

*J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 160.

**roquelo** (rok'e-lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

She then saw, parading up and down the hall, a figure wrapped round in a dark blue *roquelo*.

*Mme. D'Arday, Camilla*, ix. 4. (*Davies.*)

**roquet** (rō-kā'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary alteration of *croquet*, to express a special meaning.] In the game of croquet, to cause one's ball to strike (another ball), entitling the player to place his own ball beside that he has struck and to continue in play.

**roquet** (rō-kā'), *n.* [*< roquet, v.*] In the game of croquet, a stroke by which a player roquets another ball.

**roquet** (rō-kā'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lizard of the genus *Liocephalus*.

**roquet-croquet** (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *n.* In the game of croquet, the act of a player, after roqueting a ball, of putting his own in contact with it and driving both away by a blow of the mallet against his own ball.

**roquet-croquet** (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *v. t.* [*< roquet-croquet, n.*] In the game of croquet, to move by a roquet-croquet, as one's own and another ball.

**roralt** (rō'rāl), *a.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew, + -al.*] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy.

These see her from the dusky plight . . . With *roralt* wash redeem her face.

*M. Green, The Spleen.*

**roration** (rō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. roratio(n-), a falling of dew, < rorare, pp. roratus, distil dew, < ros (ror-), dew: see rorē.*] A falling of dew. *Bailey*, 1727.

**rore** (rōr), *v.* A Middle English form of *roar*.

**rore** (rōr), *v. i.* [*ME. roren, rooren*; origin obscure; perhaps a use of *rore*, roar, cry (cf. *roop*, cry out, auction).] To barter or exchange merchandise.

*Roorn* or chaungyne on chaffare fro a nother. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 71, note 4.

**rore** (rōr), *n.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew.* Cf. *rorid, rory, honey-rore, rosemary.*] Dew. Compare *honey-rore*.

**roric** (rō'rik), *a.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy: specifically applied to certain curious figures or appearances seen on polished solid surfaces after breathing on them, also to a class of related phenomena produced under various conditions. See *cohesion figures*, under *cohesion*.

**Roricrucian** (rō-ri-krō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [As if *< L. ros (ror-), dew, + crux (cruc-), a cross.*] Same as *Rosierucian*: an occasional spelling adopted by those who take the implied view of the derivation of the word.

**rorid** (rō'rid), *a.* [*< L. roridus, dewy, < ros (ror-), dew: see rorē.*] Dewy.

A loose and *rorid* vapour.

*Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander*, Sestiad 3.



Roquelaure, time of George II.

**Roridula** (rō-rīd'ū-lī), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named from the dewy appearance of the glandular hairs covering the plant; dim. of *L. roridus*, dewy: see *rorid*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Droseraceæ*, the sundew family. It is unlike the rest of the order in its three-lobed ovary, and is further characterized by a five-parted calyx, five petals, five stamens, their anthers with thickened connectives and dehiscent by terminal pores facing outward, and by the ovoid three-angled septifragal capsules, containing three large pendulous seeds. The 2 species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are very leafy and glandular-hairy undershrubs, bearing narrow entire or pinnatifid leaves, circinate coiled in the bud, and rather large red or white two-bracted flowers forming a terminal raceme or spike. *R. dentata* is a shrubby herb 3 feet high, with the leaves so viscid that it is hung up as a flycatcher in Cape country-houses.

**roriferous** (rō-rīf'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. rorifer*, dew-bringing (> *F. rorifère*), < *rōs* (rōr-), dew, + *ferre* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>.] Generating or producing dew.

**rorifluent** (rō-rīf'lō-ent), *a.* [*L. ros* (ror-), dew, + *fluens* (-t-), flowing. Cf. *L. rorifluus*, honey-flowing.] Flowing with dew.

**rorqual** (rōr'kwāl), *n.* [= *F. rorqual* (NL. *Rorqualus*): (*a*) Prob. < Sw. *rörhval*, 'the round-headed cachalot,' < *rör* (= Dan. *rær* = Icel. *reyrr* = G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Goth. *raus*), reed, + *hval* = *E. whale*. (*b*) According to Bugge (Romania, X. 157), < Norw. *reydhr-hval*, < (Icel.) *raudhr*,



Rorqual

red, + *hvalr*, whale.] A finner-whale of the genus *Balenoptera*, having short flippers, a dorsal fin, and the throat plicated. There are several species, and the name is sometimes extended to other cetaceans of the subfamily *Balenopterinae*. Some of these whales attain great size, the common rorqual, *B. musculus*, reaching a length of 60 or 70 feet, while the blue rorqual, *B. sibbaldii* or *Sibbaldus maximus*, is sometimes 80 feet, being thus the longest known animal. Rudolph's rorqual, *B. borealis*, is about 50 feet long; the lesser rorqual, *B. rostrata*, 30 feet. These four are well-established species in North Atlantic waters, though their synonymy has been much confused by the introduction and cross-use of various generic names. The sulphur-bottomed whale of the Pacific is a rorqual, *B. sulphurea*.

**rorulent** (rō'rō-lent), *a.* [*L. rorulentus*, full of dew, < *ros* (rōr-), dew: see *rosy*.] 1. Full of dew.—2. In *entom.*, covered with a kind of bloom which may be rubbed off, like that of a plum.

**rosy** (rō'ri), *a.* [*L. roseus* + *-y*.] Cf. *rorid*.] Dewy. Also *rosary*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,  
And shook his wings, with rosy May-dews wet.  
Fairfax, tr. of Inso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, l. 14.

**Rosa** (rō'zā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. rosa*, a rose: see *rose*<sup>1</sup>.] A genus of polypetalous plants, comprising all the genuine roses, type of the order *Rosaceæ* and sole genus of the tribe *Roseæ*. It is characterized by an urn-shaped calyx-tube with constricted mouth bearing five leaf-like imbricated lobes destitute of the intermediate bractlets which are frequent in related genera, but often furnished with smaller smaller leaf-like lobes on their sides. It is also distinguished by the broad and open corolla of five obovate petals, numerous stamens in many rows, and many free carpels each with one pendulous ovule, a ventral style, and a somewhat dilated stigma, and each forming in fruit a one-seeded bony achene, the whole mass of achenes inclosed in a fleshy fruiting receptacle, known as the *hip* or *hep* (see *Rosaceæ*). The species are polymorphous and variable, and though 600 have been enumerated (exclusive of garden varieties), they are believed to be reducible to 50 or 55. They inhabit temperate and subalpine regions through a large part of the northern hemisphere, being limited southward by India, Abyssinia, and Mexico, and being less numerous in America than in the Old World. *R. cinnamomea* is said to be found as far north as Point Barrow in Alaska (71° 25'). Ten species are native in the northeastern United States, of which one, *R. blanda*, extends to Hudson's Bay. Five species are found in Great Britain, or, as they are sometimes classified, 20. They are erect or climbing shrubs, commonly with prickly stems, the leaves smooth, silky, or downy, or (in *R. rubiginosa*, the sweetbrier) beset with copious minute glands beneath and fragrant. The leaves are alternate and unequally pinnate, with adherent wing-like stipules and serrate leaflets; in *R. berberifolia*, a small yellow-flowered Persian species, they are reduced to a single leaflet or are replaced wholly by stipules. The flowers are large and beautiful often fragrant, made double in cultivation by the transformation of part or all of the stamens into petals, and also so occurring rarely in the wild state. They are of numerous shades of red, white, and yellow, and often over 2 inches across, in *R. gigantea*, of Upper Burma, reaching 6 inches. The scarlet or crimson fruit is often ornamental and sometimes edible. See *rose*<sup>1</sup>.

**Rosaceæ** (rō-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of *L. rosaceus*: see *rosaceus*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Rosales*; the rose family. It is characterized by

a calyx of five lobes often alternating with five bractlets; by a calyx-tube sheathed by a disk which bears the five uniform petals and the one or more complete circles of numerous stamens; and by the usually several or many separate carpels inserted at the base or throat of the calyx-tube, each with a basilar or ventral style, and usually with two anovular ovules which are pendulous or ascending. Some yellow- or white-flowered species suggest by their appearance the buttercup family, *Ranunculaceæ*, but their numerous stamens and pistils are inserted on the calyx or disk, not on the receptacle. The rose family is closely allied to the *Leguminosæ*; but in that order the fifth petal, in this the fifth sepal, is nearest the axis of the plant. The resemblance is most strongly marked between the drupaceous *Rosaceæ* and the *Leguminosæ*. The order passes gradually, through the spiræas, into the saxifrage family, but is distinguished in general by its inflorescence, its exalbuminous seeds, and its commonly numerous pistils. Its species are properly about 1,000, though over 2,000 have been enumerated. They are classed in 71 genera composing 10 tribes (*Chrysobalanaceæ*, *Prunææ*, *Spiræacæ*, *Quillaicæ*, *Rubææ*, *Potentillacæ*, *Potricææ*, *Rosacæ*, *Neuracææ*, and *Pomacææ*). These are often grouped in 3 subfamilies, *Drupacææ*, *Pomacææ*, and *Rosacææ* proper. They are natives both of temperate and of tropical regions, extending southward principally in the tribes *Chrysobalanaceæ* and *Quillaicæ*; 4 genera reach Australia, 4 South Africa, and 4 or 5 Chili. The chief home of the order, however, is the north temperate zone, whence it extends into the extreme north. More than 25 species occur in Alaska, while the genera *Alchemilla*, *Potentilla*, and especially *Dryas*, furnish characteristic arctic plants, the last affording the most common plant found by the Greely arctic expedition, forming belts covering acres in the interior of Grinnell Land, and flourishing on Lockwood's island, latitude 83° 24' N. The order includes herbs, trees, and shrubs, either erect or prostrate, rarely climbing. Their leaves are generally alternate, either simple or compound, often with glandular teeth, accompanied by stipules, these being free or adherent to the petiole, which is frequently dilated at the base and gland-bearing at the summit. The flowers are very often showy, commonly red, white, or yellow, but not blue, of very various inflorescence, either solitary or in racemes, spikes, panicles, or cymes. The order offers examples of widely different types of fruit, as the drupe, pome, follicle, and achene, with many specialized fruiting-bodies, as the rose-hip, the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry, and the drupelet or collection of small drupes found in the raspberry, and, with the addition of a fleshy receptacle, in the blackberry. The true berry and the capsule are, however, but seldom produced in this family. Many of the most valued fruit-trees belong here, as the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and apricot; and many of the most common ornamental flowering shrubs of cultivation, for which see *Rosa* (the type), *Spiræa*, *Kerria*, *Philœa*, *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, etc.; together with many weedy plants, as *Agrimonia*, *Geum*, *Potentilla*.

**rosaceous** (rō-zā'shi-us), *a.* [*L. rosaceus*, made of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In bot.: (*a*) Rose-like; having a corolla composed of several wide-spreading roundish petals, with the claws very short or almost wanting. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the order *Rosaceæ*.—2. In zool., of a rosy color; rose-red; rosy; roseate.

**rosal** (rō'zāl), *a.* [*L. rosalis*, of roses (> *Sp. rosas*, rose-bush, = *Pg. rosas*, bed of roses), < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Rosy.

While thus from forth her rosal gate she sent  
Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.  
Beckford, *Poems* (1641). (*Nares*.)

2. In bot., typified by the order *Rosaceæ*: used by Lindley in his class name *rosal alliance*.—3. Belonging to the cohort *Rosales*.

**Rosales** (rō-zā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), pl. of *L. rosalis*: see *rosal*.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants, of the polypetalous series *Calycifloræ*, characterized by distinct styles and solitary or numerous and separate carpels, not united into a syncarpic ovary as in the other cohorts of the series. The leaves are either compound or simple, and the flowers either regular or irregular, but commonly unisexual. It includes 9 orders, 3 of which are small families with a pendulous apical ovule—the *Hamanellidææ*, trees and shrubs, *Bruniaceæ*, heath-like shrubs, and *Haloragacææ*, chiefly aquatic; 1, a small family with parietal ovules—the *Droseraceæ*, glandular herbs; and the 5 others, families with ovules ascending or affixed to the central angle—the large orders *Leguminosææ*, *Rosaceææ*, and *Saxifragaceææ*, together with the *Conaracææ*, tropical trees and shrubs, and the *Crassulacææ*, fleshy herbs.

**rosalia** (rō-zā'li-ā), *n.* [*It. rosalia* (> *F. rosalia*): see def.] 1. In music, a form of melody in which a phrase or figure is repeated two or three times, each time being transposed a step or half-step upward. The term is derived from the first word of an old Italian song in which such repetition was used. It is sometimes applied to repetitions in which the progression is downward or is by longer intervals than a step. 2. A kind of marmoset, the marikina.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles. *Scutell*, 1833.

**Rosalina** (rō-zā-lī-nī), *n.* [NL., < *L. rosa*, a rose: see *rose*<sup>1</sup>.] A fossil genus of many-chambered *Foraminifera*: so named because the cells are disposed in a circular or rose-like form.

**rosaniline** (rō-zā'nī-līn), *n.* [*rose*<sup>1</sup> + *aniline*. See *rose-aniline*.] An organic base (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O), a derivative of aniline, crystallizing in white needles, capable of uniting with acids to form salts, which are the well-known rosan-

iline coloring matters of commerce; also, the color thus produced. Thus, fuchsin is the monohydrochlorid and azalein the nitrate of rosaniline. Silk and wool dipped into aqueous solutions of any of the salts withdraw them from solution and become dyed at once. Cotton, on the other hand, does not withdraw the coloring matter, but must be first treated with a mordant of some animal substance, such as albumen. Also called *aniline red*, *rosine*, *magenta*, *azalein*.—**Diphenyl rosaniline**, an aniline dye giving a blue-violet color.—**Rosaniline-blue**. Same as *spirit-blue*.

**rosaria**, *n.* A plural of *rosarium*.

**rosarian** (rō-zā'ri-an), *n.* [*L. rosarium*, a rose-garden (see *rosary*), + *-an*.] 1. A cultivator of roses; a rose-grower; a rose-fancier.

The Rev. Reynolds Hole, Canon of Lincoln, the genial pastor and rosarian, who formulated the aphorism that "he who would grow beautiful roses in his garden must first of all have beautiful roses in his heart."

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 14.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Fraternity of the Rosary.

Another Rosarian recommends a special temporal intention. *Rosarian*, i. 378. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**rosarium** (rō-zā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rosariums*, *rosaria* (-umz, -i). [*L.*, a rose-garden: see *rosary*.] A rose-garden.

The *rosarium* must be both open and sheltered, a place both of sunshine and shade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

**rosary** (rō'zā-ri), *n.*; pl. *rosaries* (-riz). [*ME. rosarie*, < *OF. rosarie*, later *rosaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. rosario*, a rosary, < *ML. rosarium*, a garland of roses to crown the image of the Virgin, a chaplet of beads used in prayers in honor of the Virgin, instituted by St. Dominic, a rosary, also a rose-bush, and, as in *L.*, a rose-garden (hence used in *ML.* as a fanciful title for treatises or anthologies); neut. of *rosarius*, of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*<sup>1</sup>. In def. 8, < *ML. rosarius* (sc. *nummus*), a coin so called, < *L. rosarius*, adj., as above.] 1. A rose-garden.

This moone is eke the *rosaries* to make  
With setes, or me may here sedes sowe.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. D. T. S.), p. 80.

Is there a Hercules that dare to touch,  
Or enter the Hesperian *rosaries*?

Machin, *Dumb Knight*, iv. 1.

2. A rose-bush.

The ruddy *rosary*,  
The souerayne *rosemary*,  
The praty *strawberry*.

Skelton, *Garland of Laurel*, l. 970.

The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded,  
either out of the white or red *rosary*.

Proceedings against Garnet, etc., sig. D. d. 3 (1606). (*Latham*.)

3. A garland of roses; any garland; a chaplet.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*. (*Latham*.)

4. Hence, an anthology; a book culled from various authors, like a garland of flowers: formerly often given as a title to works of such a character.—5. A string of beads carried about the person, either for mere pastime, as to occupy the fingers, or for reckoning, especially in numbering the prayers offered up at fixed times of the day. Mohammedans carry *rosaries* with them for both these purposes, wearing them in the girdle or carrying them in the hand at all hours of the day. 6. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A series of devotions consisting of a specified number of aves (that is, salutations to the Virgin Mary), of paternosters (that is, repetitions of the Lord's Prayer), and of glorias (or doxologies).

Our Lady's Psalter . . . is now better known as the *Rosary*.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 320.

(*b*) A string of beads of various sizes representing the same number of aves, paternosters, and glorias respectively, used for marking off these prayers. Each bead receives the name of the prayer it represents. The rosary is divided into decades of aves, each decade being preceded by a paternoster and followed by a gloria. The ordinary rosary, sometimes called the *Dominican rosary*, consists of fifteen decades—that is, of one hundred and fifty aves (corresponding to the number of psalms in the Psalter), fifteen paternosters, and fifteen glorias. In this rosary each decade is devoted to the contemplation of a mystery of the life of Christ, the first five being joyful mysteries (such as the annunciation and the nativity), the second five being the sorrowful mysteries (such as the passion), the third five being the glorious mysteries (such as the resurrection and ascension). This regular use of the rosary of one hundred and fifty aves was first instituted by St. Dominic (1170-1221), although the devotional use of beads, etc., was already familiar. The term *rosary* also applies to a similar instrument of devotion in use among the Greeks, Armenians, and other Eastern communions. See *chaplet*, 5.

7. A string of eggs of a batrachian wound about the body or limbs, as of the nurse-frog or obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *cut* under *Alytes*. *E. D. Cope*.—8. A counterfeit

coin of base metal, illegally introduced into England in the reign of Edward I. It probably bore a general resemblance to the silver penny or sterling current at the time, and may have derived its name from having a rose or rosette as part of its reverse type.—**Festival of the Rosary**, a festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church on the first Sunday in October, in commemoration of the victory of the Christian forces over the Turks at Lepanto (1571).—**Fraternity of the Rosary**, a Pious Catholic order established in the fourteenth or fifteenth century for the purpose of averting public evils by means of prayer to God. To its prayers was ascribed the victory at Lepanto (see above).—**Rosary-peas**. See *pea* and *rosary-plant*.—**Rosary ring**. Same as *decad ring* (which see, under *decad*).

**rosary-plant** (rō'zā-ri-plant), *n.* A vine, the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*, whose seeds are known as *crabs'-eyes*, *rosary-peas*, etc. See *Abrus*.—**Mexican rosary-plant**. See *Rhynchosia*.

**rosary-shell** (rō'zā-ri-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Monodonta*. See *cut* under *Monodonta*.

**rosa solis** (rō'zā sō'lis). [NL. 'rose of the sun': *L. rosa*, rose; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun. Cf. *rosalia*.] A cordial made with spirits and various flavorings, as orange-flower and cinnamon, and formerly much esteemed.

We abandon all ale,  
And beer that is stale,  
*Rosa solis*, and damnable hum.

*Wits' Recreations* (1654). (Nares.)

Repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream—"Right *rosa solis* as ever washed mulligins out of a moody brain!" *Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxi.

**rosated** (rō'zā-ted), *a.* [*\*rosate* (= *F. rosat* = *Sp. Pg. rosado* = *It. rosato*; as *rosi* + *-at*) + *-ed*.] Crowned or adorned with roses. [Rare.]

He [Gower] appeareth there neither the laureated nor hedgered poet, . . . but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four roses about his head.

*Fuller*, *Worthies*, Yorkshire, III. 426.

**Roscicrucian**, *n.* and *a.* See *Roscicrucian*.  
**rosid** (rō'sid), *a.* [= *Pg. roscido*; < *L. roscidus*, dewy, < *ros* (rōr-), dew; see *rore*, *rorid*.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew.

These relicks dry suck in the heavenly dew,  
And *rosid* Manna rains upon her breast.

*Dr. H. More*, *Infinity of Worlds*, st. 100.

**roscoelite** (rōs'kō-lit), *n.* [*Roscoe* (Prof. H. E. Roscoe) + *Gr. lithos*, stone.] A mineral of a green color and micaceous structure, in composition a silicate of aluminium and potassium, remarkable for containing nearly 30 per cent. of vanadium pentoxide. It has been found in California associated with gold.

**rose** (rōz), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. rose*, *roose* (pl. *roses*, *rosen*). < *AS. rōse* (pl. *rōsan*) = *MD. rose*, *D. roos* = *OHG. rōsa*, *MIHG. rōse*, *G. rose* = *IceL. rōs* = *Sw. ros* = *Dan. rose* = *F. rose* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. rosa* = *OBulg. rosa* = *Bulg. Serv. ruža* = *Bohem. ruže* = *Pol. róża* = *Little Russ. ruža* = *White Russ. roža* = *Russ. roza* = *Lith. rozė* = *Lett. rozē* = *Hung. róza* = *Ir. ros* = *Gael. ros* = *W. rhyssyn*, pl. *rhyss*, < *L. rosa*, < *Gr. \*rhōdia* (not found), *rhōdia*, *Æolic Gr. rhōdōv*, a rose, of Eastern origin; cf. *Ar. Pers. wād*, a rose, flower, petal, flowering shrub, *Armen. wād*, a rose. The *AS. rōse* (*ME. rose*, *roose*) would reg. produce a mod. *E. \*roose*; the mod. *E. rose* is due partly to the *F. form*.] *I. n. 1.* A shrub of the genus *Rosa*, or its flower, found wild in numerous species, and cultivated from remote antiquity. In the wild state the rose is generally single, its corolla consisting of one circle of round-

cannot be conjectured. Some, however, remain near their originals, and very many can be referred to certain general stocks. For practical purposes the roses of culture have been loosely grouped as follows: (1) Climbing roses. Here belong the prairie-rose, and its offspring the queen-of-the-prairies, Baltimore belle, etc., and the evergreen, Ayrshire, musk, many-flowered, and Banksian stocks (see below). (2) Garden roses, non-climbers, blooming but once in the season; summer or June roses. Among these are the Scotch roses, derived from the burnet-rose, *R. spinosissima* (*R. pimpinellifolia*), a low bush of temperate Europe and Asia; the cinnamon- and damask-roses; the Provins, hundred-leaved, or cabbage rose, *R. centifolia*, among whose numerous varieties are most of the moss roses; and the French or red rose, *R. Gallica*, prolific of variegated and other varieties. These are old favorites, now giving way to the next class. (3) The so-called hybrid perpetuals or autumn roses, best called *remontants* (see *remountant*), as blooming not perpetually, but a second time after rest. The characteristic element in this group is from the China or Indian rose, *R. Indica*. They are large, brilliant, and hardy, afford the great fancy roses of the rosarians, and include such varieties as the *Baronne Prévost*, *General Jacqueminot*, and *giant-of-battles*. The *Jacqueminot* is forced in immense quantities for the market. (4) Roses blooming continuously. Here may be classed the *Tourbons*, originating in a cross between the China and a damask variety, a rather tender race, including the *Souvenir de Malmaison*, a famous standard. More constant bloomers are varieties of the China rose known popularly as *monthly roses*, also called *Bengal roses*; the flowers are brilliant and abundant, the plant multiplies readily, and is the best for house culture. Another race of perpetuals is the *noisette*, derived from the musk- and the tea rose, mostly climbers. Lastly, here belong the tea-roses, or tea-scented roses, descended from var. *odorata* of the China rose, a race of numerous and increasing varieties, most extensively cultivated. The large yellow *Maréchal* (or *Marshall*) *Niel*, highly popular for forcing, is by some classed as a tea-rose, by others as a *Noisette*. In England roses called *standards* are produced by budding the desired variety on the stock of the common dogrose, or of a vigorous variety known as *Manetti*; in the American climate most sorts do better on their own stock. The rose in culture has numerous enemies as the rose-aphis or greenfly, the rose beetle, the rose-slug, and the red spider. The most important economical use of the rose is in the manufacture of attar or oil of roses. (See *attar* and *rose-water*.) The petals of the red or French rose are slightly astringent and tonic, and are used in various official preparations, chiefly as a vehicle for stronger tonic astringents. The petals of the cabbage-rose are slightly laxative, but are used chiefly in making rose-water. The bright red hip of some wild roses is ornamental and sometimes edible, that of the dogrose is used to make a confection. The rose is a national emblem of England.

As the *Rose* in his Rudness is Richest of flowers.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. V. T. S.), l. 621.

Like the red rose on triumphant brier.

*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, III. 1. 96.

2. One of various other plants so named from some resemblance to the true rose. See the phrases below.—3. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, etc.

My heart was at my mouth  
Till I had viewed his shoes well; for those roses  
Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.

*B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, i. 2.

The heir, with roses in his shoes,

That might night village porter choose.

*Scott*, *Marmion*, vi., Int.

4. Figuratively, full flush or bloom.

He wears the rose

Of youth upon him. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, III. 13. 20.

5. A light crimson color. Colors ordinarily called crimson are too dark to receive the name of *rose*. See *II*.

Her cheek had lost the rose.

*Tennyson*, *Enone*.

6. In *her.*, a conventional representation of the flower, composed of five leaves or lobes, or, in other words, a kind of cinquefoil: when the five spaces between the leaves are filled by small pointed leaves representing the calyx, it is said to be *barbed*. (See *barb*, *n.*, 8.) The center is usually a circle with small dots or points of a different tincture, usually or. These may be supposed to represent the stamens, but they are called in heraldry *seeds*, and when they are of a different tincture the rose is said to be *seeded*.

7. In *arch.* and *art.*: (a) A rose-window. (b) Any ornamental feature or work of decorative character having a circular outline: properly a larger and more important feature or work than a rosette or a circular boss.—8. A rosette, as of lace.—9. In *zool.*, a formation suggestive of a rose; a radiating disposition or arrangement of parts; a rosette, as that formed at the parting of feathers on the heads of domestic pigeons of different breeds, or that represented by caruncles about the eyes or beak. (Compare *rose-comb*, under *comb*, 3.)

It [tetronerythrin] was first found in the so-called roses around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.

*Microsc. Sci.*, XXX. 90.

10. A perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, etc., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture.

The acid enters the cistern . . . through a leaden rose, which detains all solid bodies which may have accidentally got into the acid.

*Spon's Eneyc. Manuf.*, I. 73.

11. An ornamental annular piece of wood or metal surrounding the spindle of a door-lock or a gas-pipe at the point where it passes through a wall or ceiling.—12. The disease erysipelas: so named, popularly, from its color.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the fore-said imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or erysipelas, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*.

*Moran's Physic* (4th ed.), p. 595. (Nares.)

13. In *Eng. hist.*, one of the two rival factions, York and Lancastrian. See *Wars of the Roses*, below.

Henry VII., combining the interests of the rival *Roses*, combines the leading characteristics of their respective policies.

*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 373.

14. A circular card or disk, or a diagram with radiating lines: as, the compass-card or *rose* of the compass; the barometric *rose*, which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-rose.—15. In musical instruments like flutes, guitars, dulcimers, and harpsichords, an ornamental device set in the sound-hole of the belly, and often serving as a trade-mark as well as a decoration.—16. A form in which precious stones, especially small diamonds, are frequently cut. Large rose diamonds were much used from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, but are now quite obsolete. The characteristic of the rose is that it is flat below, and forms a hemisphere or low pyramid above, covered with small facets. When, as is usually the case, these facets are 24 in number, the cut is called a *Dutch rose*; when 36, a *rose recoupe*. The *Brabant rose* has also 24 facets, but they are flatter or less raised than in the Dutch rose. The rose cut is selected when the loss to the stone in cutting would be too great if the brilliant cut were selected. Rose diamonds are generally cut from plates cleaved from the crystals of diamonds while being cleaved into brilliant form. See *brilliant*.

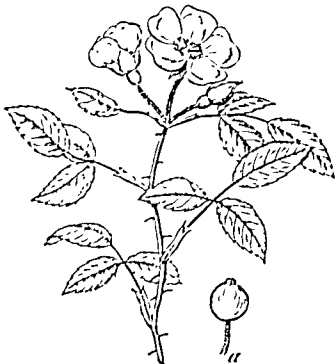
17. A very small diamond, scarcely more than a splinter, of which as many as 400 are sometimes necessary to make a carat, or 60,000 to make an ounce. These are seldom regularly cut, 6 to 8 facets only being the usual number.—**Alpine rose**, *Rosa alpina* of European mountains, to which are commonly referred the Boursault roses. The name has also been applied to certain species of *Rhododendron*, as *R. ferruginea*, etc.—**Ashes of roses**. See *red*, 1.—**Attar of roses**. See *attar*.—**Austrian rose**. See *yellow rose*.—**Ayrshire rose**, a group of climbing roses derived from *Rosa sempervirens*, the evergreen rose of southern Europe.—**Banksian rose**, *Rosa Banksie* of China, a climber, producing large clusters, not hardy.—**Bengal rose**. See *def. 1*.—**Blue rose**, an impossibility.

The niece of the prince-bishop of Wilna strikes us as in many respects a typical Pole, and . . . we can only think of Hélène Massalska as one who was, in her way, a seeker after blue roses.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 120.

**Blush-rose**, a delicate pink rose of the damask and other stocks.—**Bourbon rose**. See *def. 1*.—**Brier-rose**, the dogrose; also, a sweetbrier.—**Burgundy rose**, a small variety of *Rosa centifolia*.—**Burnet-rose** or *burnet-leaved rose*. See *def. 1*.—**Canker rose**, the corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cayenne rose**. See *Licania*.—**Chaplet of roses**, in *her.* See *chaplet*, 3.—**Cherokee rose**, *Rosa laevigata* (*R. Sinica*), a climber once supposed to be indigenous in the southeastern United States, where it abounds, but now known to be from China, whence it was early introduced. Its flowers are single, pure-white, large, and profuse. It makes an excellent hedge plant.—**China rose**. See *def. 1*.—**Chinese rose**. (a) The China rose. (b) A rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*. See *shoeblack-plant*.—**Christmas rose**. See *Christmas* and *Helleborus*.—**Cinnamon-rose**, an old-fashioned sweet-scented rose, *Rosa cinnamomea* of Europe.—**Collar of roses**, an ornamental or honorary collar worn in the time of the Tudor sovereigns as emblematic of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster.—**Corn-rose**. See *poppy* and *cockle*.—**Cotton-rose**. See *Filago*.—**Crown of the rose**, of the double rose. See *crown*, 13.—**Crucified rose**, an emblem of the Rosicrucians; a rose-cross.—**Damask rose**. See *def. 1* and *damask*.—**Dogrose**, *Rosa canina*, the most common wild rose of Europe and Russian Asia. The stems are commonly erect the first year, 2 or 3 feet high, later elongated and rather straggling, armed with curved prickles; the flowers are pink or white, three or four together. It is sparingly naturalized in Pennsylvania, etc.—**Double rose**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a smaller cinquefoil laid upon another larger one, the leaves or lobes of the one coming opposite the divisions between the leaves of the other. The double rose may be barbed and seeded like the rose.

—**Egyptian rose**, *Scabiosa arvensis* and *S. atropurpurea*, the latter also known as *mourning-bride*.—**Evergreen rose**, *Rosa sempervirens* of southern Europe. It is the parent of many varieties of free-growing, hardy climbers, including the Ayrshires, evergreen in mild climates.—**Fairy rose**, a miniature rose known as *Rosa Laurenciana*, doubtless derived from the China rose.—**Field-rose**, *Rosa arvensis*, a trailing rose of western Europe, with white scentless flowers.—**French rose**. See *def. 1*.—**Golden rose**. See *golden*.—**Holland rose**. See *rose-cut*.—**Holly-rose**. (a) The rock-rose, *Helianthemum*. (b) Same as *sage rose*.—**Hundred-leaved rose**, *Rosa centifolia*, a stock of uncertain origin. See *def. 1*.—**Indian rose**, the China rose, *R. Indica*.—**Jamaica rose**, the name of species of *Meriania*, also of *Blakea trinervis* of the Melastomaceae (Jamaica wild rose), a pretty greenhouse climber.—**Ja-**



Flowering Branch of Prairie-rose (*Rosa setigera*).  
a, the fruit.

fish spreading petals. Under cultivation the petals commonly multiply at the expense of the stamens, the flower thus doubling into a cushion, nest, or cabbage-shaped body. Starting with a few natural species, cultivation has obtained, through selection and complex intercrossing, many hundred varieties, whose parentage frequently

pan or Japanese rose, one of various true roses, as *Rosa multiflora*, the many-flowered rose, and *R. rugosa*. The name is also applied to plants of the genus *Camellia*.—**Macartney rose**, *Rosa bracteata*, introduced from China, an evergreen climber, the source of a small group of varieties. It is not hardy in the northern United States, but in the South is used for hedges and is sometimes spontaneous.—**Malabar rose**, a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus hirtus* (*H. Rosa-malabarica*).—**Many-flowered rose**, a Japanese species, *Rosa multiflora*, the source of several varieties: not hardy in the northern United States.—**Michigan rose**. Same as *prairie-rose*.—**Monthly rose**, one of a class of perpetuals derived from the China rose; a Bengal rose.—**Musk-rose**, *Rosa moschata*, found in southern Europe, Abyssinia, and in Asia to China: a tall climber and profuse bloomer with strongly scented flowers, long known in cultivation, but not hardy.—**Mystic rose**, a vague phrase empty of real meaning, frequent in Rosicrucian literature, especially in the phrase *crucifixion of the mystic rose*. See *Rosicrucian*.—**Noisette rose**. See def. 1.—**Nutka rose**, *Rosa Nutkana* of northwestern North America, the most showy western wild rose, with larger flowers and fruit than any other American species.—**Oil of roses**. See *oil and attar*.—**Pale rose**, in the pharmacopoeias, same as *hundred-leaved rose*.—**Pompon-rose**, the name of miniature varieties of *Rosa centifolia* or of *R. Indica* (Bengal pompon).—**Prairie-rose**, *Rosa setigera*, common in the interior of the United States. It is the only American climber, a vigorous grower, the flowers large and abundant in corymbs. Also climbing and Michigan rose. See cut under def. 1.—**Provence, Provins rose**. Same as *cabbage-rose*.—**Provincial rose**. See *provincial*.—**Red rose**. (a) The badge of the house of Lancaster. (b) Specifically, the French rose.—**Rose bengale**. Same as *Bengal red* (which see, under red 1).—**Rose cut**. See *cut*.—**Rose drill**. See *drill*.—**Rose du Barry**, in *ceram.*, a pink or light-crimson color in porcelain-decoration, named from Madame du Barry, mistress of Louis XV. See *rose Pompadour*.—**Rose family**. (a) A name given by some writers to a division of the porcelain of China in which red prevails, and which is marked by the abundant use of enamelled color in perceptible relief above the background. (b) In bot., the order *Rosaceae*.—**Rose of Jericho**. See *Anastatica*.—**Rose of Plymouth**. See *Sabbatia*.—**Rose of Sharon**. (a) In *Script.* (Cant. ii. 1), the autumn crocus [so explained in R. V. margin]; perhaps *Colchicum autumnale*. (b) A St. John's-wort, *Hypericum calycinum*. Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant-names. (Prov. Eng.) (c) Same as *althaea*, 2. (U. S.)—**Rose Pompadour**, a rose-pink or light-crimson color of the Sevres porcelain, imitated by other factories; a name derived from the Marquise de Pompadour; called later *rose du Barry*, as a compliment to Madame du Barry. The second name is more commonly heard in England, though it is less correct, the name *rose Pompadour* having been given when the color was first introduced.—**Scotch rose**. See def. 1.—**South-sea rose**, the oleander. (Jamaica).—**Sun-rose**, the rock-rose, *Helianthemum*.—**Swamp-rose**, *Rosa Carolina*, common in the eastern United States, forming thickets in swampy ground.—**Tea-rose**, or *tea-scented rose*. See def. 1.—**Tudor rose**, in *her.*, a combination of two heraldic roses, one gules and the other argent. Sometimes one of these is set upon the other, the upper being the smaller; in other instances it is divided, as per cross or per saltier, alternately red and white.—**Under the rose** (a translation of Latin *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

Under the rose, since here are none but friends,  
(To own the truth) we have some private ends.  
Swift, Epil. to a Benefit Play, for the Distressed Weavers.

**Wars of the Roses**, in Eng. hist., the prolonged armed struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York, so called from the red rose and white rose, badges respectively of the adherents of the two families. The wars commenced with the first battle of St. Albans in 1455; the Yorkist claimant was killed in 1460, but his son Edward IV. supplanted the Lancastrian king Henry VI. in 1461, the Yorkist kings (Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.) continued in power in spite of the repeated efforts of Queen Margaret (wife of Henry VI.), except for a brief period in 1470-71, when Henry VI. was restored. The contest was ended in 1485 with the death of Richard III. at Bosworth, and the succession of Henry VII., a Lancastrian, who, by his marriage with a Yorkist princess, united the conflicting interests.—**White rose**. (a) The badge of the house of York. (b) Specifically, *Rosa alba*, a garden rose, native in the Caucasus.—**Wild rose**, any native species.—**Wind-rose**. (a) An old name of *Papaver Argemone*. (b) See *Ranunculus*.—**Yellow rose**. Specifically (a) *Rosa lutea* (*R. Eglanteria*), the Austrian brier or yellow eglantine, sometimes distinguished as *single yellow rose*, though often double. It is a summer rose of many varieties with a habit like that of sweetbrier (eglantine); native from Asia Minor to the Himalayas and northward. (b) *R. sulphurea*, the double yellow rose, beautiful in warm climates, native from Asia Minor to Persia.—**York-and-Lancaster rose**, a variegated variety of the French, also of the damask rose. (See also *cabbage rose*, *eglantine*, *quelder-rose*, *Lant-rose*, *moss-rose*, *mountain rose*, *rock-rose*, *sage-rose*, *sweetbrier*.)

**II. a.** Of an extremely luminous purplish-red color. Some rose colors are deficient in chroma, and are therefore varieties of pink, rose-pink; others have the most intense chroma, *rose-reds*; others incline so much toward purple as to be called *rose-purple*.

The lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue.

Tennyson, Palace of Art

**Bengal rose**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, somewhat similar to eosin, but producing bluer shades. It is the sodium salt of tetra iodo-dichloro-fluorescein.—**Rose elder**, finch, lake, linnet. See the nouns.—**Rose madder**. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*.—**Rose pink**, porcelain. See the nouns.

**rose<sup>1</sup>** (rōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rosed*, ppr. *rosing*. [*< rose<sup>2</sup>, n.*] 1. To render rose-colored; redden; cause to flush or blush.

A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty.  
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

2. To perfume as with roses.

A *rosed* breath from lips *rosie* proceeding.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 234.

**rose<sup>2</sup>** (rōz). Preterit of *rise<sup>1</sup>*.

**rose<sup>3</sup>** (rōz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *roose*.

**rose-acacia** (rōz-ā-kā-shiā), *n.* The bristly or moss locust, *Robinia hispida*, from the southern Alleghenies, an admired shrub or small tree with large deep rose-colored inodorous flowers in racemes.

**Roseæ** (rōz-zē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candelto, 1825), *< Rosa + -æ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants consisting of the genus *Rosa*.

**roseaker<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* Blue vitriol.

To have a man chased to death in such manner by poison after poison, first *roseaker*, then arsenic, then mercury sublimate, then sublimate again, it is a thing would astonish man's nature to hear it.

Bacon, Accusation of Wentworth, 1615 (Works, ed. [Spedding, XII. 216].)

**roseal<sup>1</sup>** (rōz-zē-āl), *a.* [Also *rosial*; *< L. rosceus*, *rosy* (*< rosa<sup>1</sup>, rose*), + *-al*.] Like a rose, especially in color; roseate.

Beholding the *rosial* colour, which was wont to be in his visage, toured in to salowe.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

The *rosal* cross is spread within thy field,

A sign of peace, not of revenging war.

Greene, James IV., v.

From the West returning,

To th' honored Cradle of the *rosal* Morning.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

His *rosal* cheeks ten thousand Graces swell'd.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 58.

**rose-aniline** (rōz-an'ē-in), *n.* Same as *rosaniline*.

**rose-aphis** (rōz-ā'fis), *n.* Any aphid which infests roses; a greenfly; specifically, *Siphonophora rosea*.

**rose-apple** (rōz-ap'pl), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Eugenia Jambos*, widely cultivated in the tropics, beautiful in flower, foliage, and fruit. The fruit is of the size of a hen's egg, heavily rose-scented, only moderately palatable, wanting juice. Related species are to some extent included under the name. Also *jam-rosade* and *Malabar plum*.

**rose-a-ruby<sup>1</sup>** (rōz-ā-rū-bī), *n.* [*L. rosa rubra*, red rose; *rosa*, rose; *rubra*, fem. of *rubrus*, red; see *ruby*.] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*.

**roseate** (rōz-zē-āt), *a.* [*< L. rosceus*, *rosy*, + *-ate<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *rosated*.] 1. Full of roses; consisting of roses; prepared from roses.

I come, I come! prepare your *rosate* bowers,

Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 317.

Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his head,

And *rosate* unguents, heavenly fragrance! shed.

Pope, Hlad, xxiii. 229.

2. Of a rose color; blooming; as, *rosate* beauty.

The wind-stirred robe of *rosate* gray.

And rose-crown of the hour that leads the day.

D. G. Rossetti, The Stream's Secret.

**Roseate spoonbill**, *Ajaia rosea*, the common spoonbill of America. See cut under *Ajaia*.—**Roseate tern**, *Sterna paradisica* or *S. dougalli*, the

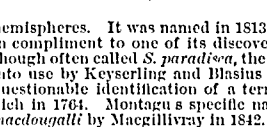
paradise tern, the under parts of which, in the breeding season, are white with a delicate rosy blush. The mantle is pale pearl-blue; the cap is black; the bill is black, and the feet are coral-red. The tail is long and deeply forked. The length is 14 or 15 inches, the extent 30. This bird is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in many other regions of both

hemispheres. It was named in 1813 by Colonel Montagu in compliment to one of its discoverers, Dr. McDougall; though often called *S. paradisica*, the latter name, brought into use by Keyserling and Blasius in 1840, rests upon a questionable identification of a tern so called by Brunnich in 1764. Montagu's specific name was "ennobled" *macdougalli* by Macgillivray in 1842.

**rose-back** (rōz'bak), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the back or outside decorated richly in red, either plain or with an incised pattern or some peculiarity of texture, as some fine Oriental porcelain.

**rose-bay** (rōz'bā), *n.* A name of several plants. (a) The oleander. (b) The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. (c) Any rhododendron; somewhat specially, *Rhododendron maximum*.—**Lapland rose-bay**, the Lapland rhododendron. See *rhododendron*, 2.

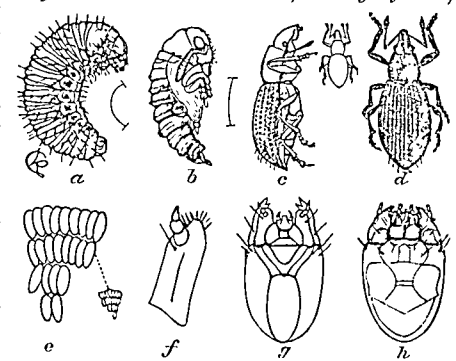
Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli* or *paradisica*).



**rose-burner** (rōz'bēr'nēr), *n.* A gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings disposed radially around a center, so that the flames

## rose-burner

**rose-beetle** (rōz'bē'tl), *n.* 1. A coleopterous insect which affects or frequents roses; especially, *Cetonia aurata*, the common rose-chaffer of Great Britain. Also called *rose-fly* and *rose-bug*.—2. A curculionid beetle, *Aranigus fulleri*,



Fuller's Rose-beetle (*Aranigus fulleri*).

a, full-grown larva; b, pupa (lines showing natural sizes of a and b); c, adult beetle, from side; d, same, from above (outline between them showing natural size); e, eggs, enlarged and natural size; f, left maxilla with palpus, enlarged; g, head of larva, from below, enlarged; h, same, from above, enlarged.

more fully called *Fuller's rose-beetle*.—3. The rose-chaffer of the United States, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. See cut under *rose-bug*.

**roseberry** (rōz'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *roseberries* (-iz). The fruit of the rose; a hip. [Colloq.]

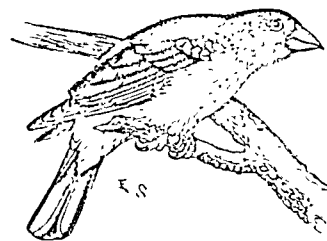
**rose-bit** (rōz'bit), *n.* A cylindrical bit, terminating in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth. It is often used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard woods.

**rose-blanket** (rōz'blang'ket), *n.* A blanket of fine quality, having a rose, or a conventional device resembling a rose, worked in one corner.

**rosebone** (rōz'bōn), *n.* A fish with a deformity of the backbone; a humpbacked fish, as a cod.

**rose-box** (rōz'boks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotoneaster*.

**rose-breasted** (rōz'bres'ted), *a.* Having rose color on the breast, as a bird; as, the *rose-breasted grosbeak*, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana*. This is one of the most beautiful birds of the United States, abundant from the Atlantic to the Missis-



Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*).

sippi and somewhat beyond. It is a fine songster. The male is black, much varied with white on the wings, tail, and under parts; the bill is white; and a patch on the breast and the lining of the wings are rose-red or carmine. It is 8 inches long and 12½ in extent of wings.—**Rose-breasted godwit**, the Hudsonian or red-breasted godwit, *Limosa harrastica*.

**rosebud** (rōz'bud), *n.* 1. The bud of a rose.

Let us crown ourselves with *rosebuds*, before they be withered.

Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 8.

Hence—2. A young girl in her first bloom; a débutante; a bud. [Colloq.]

A *rosebud* set with little wilful thorns,

And sweet as English air could make her, she.

Tennyson, Princess, ProL

They flutter their brief hour in society, and if they fail to marry as they or their friends expect, they're so deplorably de trop. Some of them hold on like grim death to *rosebud* privileges.

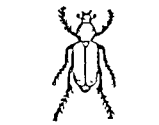
The Century, XL. 582.

**rose-bug** (rōz'bug), *n.* A rose-beetle. A common species which infests roses in the United States is a melolonthid, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, a pest in gardens and vineyards.

Crop injured by attacks of *rose-bug* in the spring. Whether Noah was justifiable in preserving this class of insects?

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

**rose-burner** (rōz'bēr'nēr), *n.* A gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings disposed radially around a center, so that the flames



Rose-bug (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), natural size.



resemble the petals of a flower. Also called *rosette-burner*.  
**rose-bush** (rōz' bûsh), *n.* A shrub which bears roses, commonly of a bushy habit.  
**rose-camphor** (rōz' kam' fēr), *n.* One of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. It is a stearoptene, and is solid.  
**rose-campion** (rōz' kam' pi-on), *n.* A pretty garden flower, *Lychnis coronaria*. The plant is a branching woolly herb, covered in summer and autumn with rosy-crimson blossoms. Also *mullen-pink*.  
**rose-carnation** (rōz' kār-nā'shon), *n.* A carnation the ground-color of whose petals is striped with rose-color.

And many a rose-carnation feed  
 With summer spice the humming air.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.*

**rose carthame.** A color used in water-color painting. See *Carthamus*.  
**rose-catarrah** (rōz' kə-tārrh), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.  
**rose-chaffer** (rōz' chū' fēr), *n.* Same as *rose-bug* or *rose-bug*.  
**rose-cheeked** (rōz' chēkt), *a.* 1. Having rosy or ruddy cheeks.

*Rose-check'd Adonis* bled him to the chase.  
*Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 3.*

2. Having rose-red on the cheeks, as a bird; as, the *rose-checked kingfisher*, *Spizida picta*, of Africa.

**rose-cold** (rōz' kōld), *n.* A form of hay-fever developing early in the summer. Also called *rose-catarrah*, *rose-fever*.

**rose-color** (rōz' kul' or), *n.* 1. The color of a rose; specifically, a deep and vivid pink, a color common in roses. See *rose*, *a.* Hence—  
 2. Beauty or attractiveness, as of a rose; often, fancied beauty or attractiveness; *couleur de rose*: as, life appears to the young all *rose-color*.

**rose-colored** (rōz' kul' or'd), *a.* 1. Having the color of a rose; rosy; as, the *rose-colored* pastures, the starlings of the genus *Pastor*. See *cut* under *Pastor*.—2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing: as, *rose-colored* views of the future.

She believed her husband was a hero of a *rose-colored* romance, and he turns out to be not even a hero of very sad-colored reality. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim p. 423.*

**rose-comb** (rōz' kōm), *n.* See *comb*, 3.

**rose-copper** (rōz' kōp' ēr), *n.* Same as *rosette-copper*.

**rose-cross** (rōz' krōs), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. [cap.] [See *Rosierucian*.] A Rosierucian.—2. A rosy cross, the alleged symbol of the Rosierucians, supposed to denote the union of a rose with a cross: indicated by a cross within a circle, a rose on a cross, and otherwise. See *crucified rose* and *mystic rose*, under *rose* 1. Also called *rose-cross*, *rosy cross*, *rosierucian*, *rosierucian*, etc.  
 II. *a.* [cap.] Rosierucian.

That stone of which so many have us told, . . .  
 The great Elvyr, or  
 The Rose-Cross knowledge.  
*Drayton, To Master William Jeffreys.*

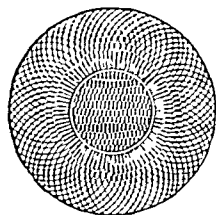
**rose-cut** (rōz' kut), *a.* Cut with a series of triangular facets, the whole surface rounding up from the girdle. The number of triangular facets on the upper side of the girdle is usually twenty-four. The back is usually flat—that is, the girdle is at one extreme of the stone, having no base projecting beyond it. In some cases, however, there is a base resembling a crown; then the cut is called the *double* or *Holland rose*.

**rose-drop** (rōz' drōp), *n.* 1. A lozenge flavored with rose-essence.—2. An ear-ring.—3. A pimple on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a *grog-blossom*; *acne*.

**rose-ear** (rōz' ēr), *n.* A dog's ear which hangs so as to show the flesh-colored inside.

**rose-encrinite** (rōz' en' kri-nit), *n.* A rhodocrinite.

**rose-engine** (rōz' en' jīn), *n.* A form of lathe in which the rotary motion of the mandrel may be combined with a radial movement of the tool-rest, the result being a movement of eccentric character. An eccentric chuck is also used with a stationary tool-rest, or the work in the lathe is, by means of suitable mechanism, made to oscillate slightly. Whatever the method used, the result is the tracing on a flat surface, such as the back of a watch-case, of a series of wavy or circular lines which may be considered to bear some resemblance to a full-blown rose. The rose-engine is used to make complicated ornamental tracings on the engraved



Specimen of Engine-turning.

plates used for printing bank-notes, bonds, etc., and in decorating watch-cases and other metal-work. The work performed by it is called *engine-turning*. Also called *geometrical lathe*.

**rose-festival** (rōz' fes' ti-val), *n.* A festival celebrated on June 8, which had its origin at the village of Salency, near Noyon, in France. A girl is selected from three most distinguished for feminine virtues, her name being announced from the pulpit to give an opportunity for objections. She is then conducted to church, where she hears service in a place of honor, after which she formerly used to open a ball with the seigneur. She is called *La Rosière*, because she is adorned with roses held together by a silver clasp presented by Louis XIII. The festival has been imitated at other places in France, at many of which the *rosière* receives a purse or a dowry from a foundation established for the purpose.

**rose-fever** (rōz' fē' vēr), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.  
**rose-fish** (rōz' fish), *n.* A scorpionoid fish, the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*. It inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic; it is mostly orange-red. Also called *snapper*, *bergyll*, *redfish*, etc. See *cut* under *Sebastes*.

**rose-fly** (rōz' flī), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle*, 1, or *rose-bug*.

**rose-flycatcher** (rōz' flī' kach-ēr), *n.* One of the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Cardellina*, as *C. rubra* and *C. rubrifrons*. They are small insectivorous birds related to the redstart (*Setophaga*) of rich or varied coloration, of which rose-red is one tint. Those named reach the border of the United States from Mexico.

**rose-gall** (rōz' gāl), *n.* A gall produced on roses by an insect, as the cynipid *Rhodites rose*.

**rose-geranium** (rōz' jē-rā ni-um), *n.* A common house-plant, *Pelargonium nigratum*, with rose-scented leaves and small rose-purple flowers.

**rose-haw** (rōz' hā), *n.* The fruit of the wild rose; a rose-hip. [Colloq.]

Redly gleam the *rose-haws*, dripping with the wet,  
 Fruit of sober autumn, glowing crimson yet.  
*Celia Thaxter, May Morning.*

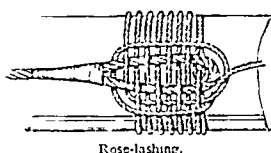
**rose-house** (rōz' hous), *n.* In hort., a glass house for the propagation of roses, or for the forcing of roses into bloom.

**rose-hued** (rōz' hūid), *a.* Of the hue or color of the rose; rose-colored.

Many a dark delicious curl,  
 Flowing beneath her *rose-hued* zone  
*Tennyson, Arabian Nights.*

**roseine** (rōz' zē-in), *n.* [*rose* + *-ine*.] Same as *fuchsin*.

**rose-knot** (rōz' not), *n.* A rosette of ribbon, worsted, or other soft material.



Rose-lashing.

**rose-lashing** (rōz' lash-ing), *n.* Naut., a kind of lashing or seizing employed in binding anything on a spar: so termed from the rose-like form in which the end of the seizing is secured.

**rose-lathe** (rōz' lāth), *n.* A lathe fitted with a rose-engine.

**rose-leaf** (rōz' lēf), *n.* [*ME. rose-lēf*; < *rosē* + *leaf*.] One of the petals of a rose.

**roset** (rōz' lēt), *n.* [*OF. rosette*, the stent or ermine in summer when brown, not white, < *rose*, *rose*: see *rose*.] The fur of the ermine, *Putorius erminea*, as taken from the animal in the summer.

**rosette** (rōz' lēt), *n.* [*OF. \*rosette*, dim. of *rose*, a rose: see *rose*.] In her., a rose, when many are used on a field at once. Compare *tuonet*.

**rose-lip** (rōz' lip), *n.* A lip of a rosy or red-ripe color. *Tennyson, Adeline, i.*

**rose-lipped** (rōz' līpt), *a.* Having red or rosy lips. [*Rare.*]

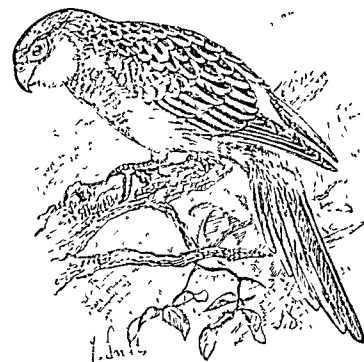
Thou young and *rose-lipped* cherubin.  
*Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 63.*

**roselite** (rōz' zē-lit), *n.* [= *G. roselith*; named after Gustav Rose, a German naturalist (1798-1873).] A hydrous arseniate of cobalt and calcium, occurring in small red triclinic crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

**rosella** (rōz' zē-lī), *n.* [*NL. < L. rosa*, rose: see *rose*.] A beautiful Australian parrot, *Platycreus eximius*, the rose-parakeet. This is a favorite cage-bird, elegantly varied with scarlet, green, blue, yellow, white, and other colors. There are many similar birds of the same genus. See *cut* in next column.

**rosella-fiber** (rōz' zē-lī' fī-bēr), *n.* See *roselle*.  
**roselle** (rōz' zē-lī), *a.* [*NL. \*rosella*, dim. of *L. rosa*, rose (see *rose*), + *-ella*.] In bot., disposed like the petals of a rose, or in rosettes: said of leaves.

**roselle** (rōz' zē-lī), *n.* [Also *rozelle*, *rouselle*; < *NL. rosella*; cf. *F. roseille*, *sorrel*.] An East In-



Rosella (*Platycreus eximius*).

dian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, widely cultivated in the tropics, where its pleasantly acidulous calyxes are used for tarts, jellies, etc., and for making a cool refreshing drink. It yields also a fiber sparingly substituted for hemp, known as *roselle-hemp* or *rosella-fiber*. In the West Indies the plant is called *Indian* or *red sorrel*. Also called *sabdariffa*.

**rose-mallow** (rōz' mal' ō), *n.* See *mallow*.

**rose-maloes** (rōz' mal' ōz), *n.* [An Anglo-Malay modification of *rasamala*, q. v.] A kind of liquid storax obtained from the East Indian *Altingia excelsa*.

**rosemarinet**, *n.* Same as *rosemary*.

**rosemary** (rōz' mā-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *rosmary*; < *ME. rosemary*, altered (in simulation of *rosa Maria*, 'Mary's rose') from *rosemarine*,

*rosemaryne*, *rosemaryn*, *rosmarin*, < *OF. rosmarin*, *romarin*, *F. romarin* = *Pr. romanin*, *romanin* = *Sp. rosmano*, *romero* = *Pg. rosmanino* = *It. rosmano*, *ramero* = *D. rosmarijn*, *rosmarin* = *G. Dan. Sw. rosmarin*, < *L. rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, prop. two words, *ros marinus* or *marinus ros*, *rosemary*, lit. 'marine dew,' sea-dew (called *ros maris*, 'dew of the sea,' by Ovid); *ros* (*ror*), dew; *marinus*, marine: see *rose* and *marine*.] An evergreen shrub, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, native in southern Europe, widely cultivated. (See *Rosmarinus*.) It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It yields by distillation a light pale essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums for the hair. Its leaves are gently stimulant, and are used to some extent in European medicine.



Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).  
 1, the upper part of the stem, with flowers; 2, the lower part of the stem; 3, a flower; 4, a leaf, seen from below, showing the revolute margin.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.  
*Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 175.*

Some sign of mourning was shown by every one, down to the little child in its mother's arms, that innocently clutched the piece of *rosemary* to be thrown into the grave "for remembrance."

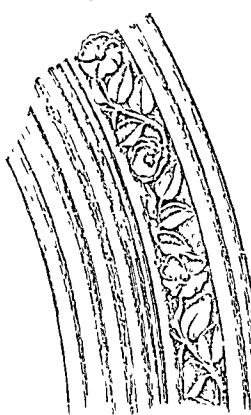
*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.*

**Rosemary-moorwort.** Same as *wild rosemary* (a).—**Rosemary-pine.** See *loblolly-pine*.—**Wild rosemary.** (a) A plant, the *Andromeda pulifolia*. (b) See *Ledum*.

**rose-molding** (rōz' mōl' dīng), *n.* In arch., a molding ornamented with roses. Very beautiful examples with conventionalized yet naturalistic treatment of the flowers and climbing vine occur in French work of the thirteenth century.

**rose-money** (rōz' mōn' ē), *n.* A name sometimes given to serow-dollars or serow-medals.

**rosent** (rōz' zn), *a.* [*ME. rosen*, < *AS. rōsen*, made of roses, < *rose*, a rose: see *rose* and *-ent*.] 1. Roseate; rosy-colored; ruddy.



Rose molding, 13th century. (From the Porte Rouge, Notre Dame de Paris.)



Phebus the sonne with his golden chariet bryngeth forth the *rosene* day. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. meter 8.

## 2. Consisting of roses.

His leaf a *rosyn* chapelet  
Hadde made, and on his head it set.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 845.

**rose-nail** (rōz'nāl), *n.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

**Rosenbach's sign.** See *sign*.

**rosenbuschite** (rō'zn-bush-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. H. Rosenbusch of Heidelberg.] A silicate of calcium and sodium, containing also zirconium and titanium: it occurs in monoclinic crystals and in fibrous forms of a pale orange color. It is found in the elcrolite-syenite of southern Norway.

**Rosendale cement.** See *cement*, 2.

**Rosenhain's function.** See *function*.

**Rosenmüller's fossa.** A somewhat triangular depression in the pharynx on either side behind the openings of the Eustachian tubes.

**Rosenmüller's gland.** The inferior or palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland.

**Rosenmüller's organ.** See *organ*.

**rose-noble** (rōz'nō'bl), *n.* An English gold coin first issued by Edward IV., and worth at the time ten shillings: same as *ryal*.

2. *Hunt*. What have they given vs?

1. *Hunt*. Six rose nobles just.

*Heywood*, l. Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 43).

**Rosen's liniment.** A liniment composed of oil of nutmeg, spirit of juniper, and oil of cloves.

**Rosenstrehl's green.** See *green* 1.

**Rosenthal's canal.** The spiral canal of the modiolus.

**Rosenthal's test.** See *test*.

**rose-of-heaven** (rōz'v-hov'n), *n.* A pretty garden plant, *Lychnis Chelidonia*.

**rose-oil** (rōz'oil), *n.* Same as *oil of rose* (which see, under *oil*).

**roseola** (rō-zē'ō-lī), *n.* [= *F. roseola*; < NL., < *L. roseus*, rosy (< *rosa*, rose: see *rose* 1), + dim. -*ola*.] In *pathol.*, a kind of rash or rose-colored efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. Also called *rose-rash* and *scarlet rash*.

**roseolar** (rō-zē'ō-līr), *a.* [*< roseola* + -*ar* 2.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting roseola.

**roseoloid** (rō-zē'ō-lōid), *a.* [*< roseola* + -*oid*.] Same as *roseolous*.

**roseolous** (rō-zē'ō-lus), *a.* [*< roseola* + -*ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling roseola: as, *roseolous rash*.

**rose-ouzel** (rōz'ō-zī), *n.* The rose-colored pastor, *Pastor roseus*.

**rose-parrakeet** (rōz-par'ā-kēt), *n.* The rosella.

**rose-pink** (rōz'pīngk), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A chromatic crimson-pink color.—2. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whitening with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

Clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with rose pink. *Dickens*, Sketches.

3. The American centaur, *Sabbatia angularis*. [Rare or obsolete.]

II. *a.* Of a rosy-pink color or hue; roseate; having a delicate bloom: also used figuratively: as, "*rose-pink piety*," *Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**rose-point** (rōz'pōint), *n.* See *point* 1.

**rose-quartz** (rōz'kwārtz), *n.* A translucent and at times almost transparent variety of quartz, varying in color from light rose-red to dark-pink. The coloring matter is due to the presence of oxide of manganese, which is more or less affected by the action of the sunlight. Fine examples are found in Oxford county, Maine, and in other localities.

**rosier** (rō'zīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rosur*, *rosyrr*; < ME. *rosier*, *rosiere*; < OF. *rosier*, *rozier*, *F. rosier*, a rose-bush, = Pr. *rosier*, *rosier*, < *L. rosarium*, a rose-garden. ML. also a rosebush: see *rosary*.] 1. A rose-garden.—2. A rose-bush.

An hound whan he cometh to a *rosier*

*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The third was a *rosier*, with the armes of England; the fourth a branche of lylles, bearing the armes of France. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., fol. 50, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 210.

**rose-rash** (rōz'rash), *n.* Same as *roseola*.

**rose-red** (rōz'red), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. rose-red*; < *rosi* 1 + *red* 1.] I. *a.* Red as a red rose.

Two corones han we,  
Snow-whyte and *rose-red*!

*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 254.

From thy *rose-red* lips my name  
Floweth. *Tennyson*, Cleonore.

II. *n.* A luminous and chromatic crimson.

**rose-ringed** (rōz'ringd), *a.* Having a collar of rose-red feathers: noting a collared parrot,

*Palæornis torquatus*, known as the *rose-ringed parakeet*. See cut under *ring-parrot*.

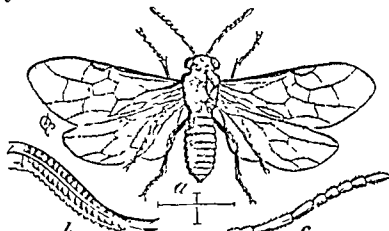
**rosieroot** (rōz'rōt), *n.* A succulent herb, *Sedum Rhodiola*, having simple leafy stems 5 to 10 inches high, broad thick leaves, yellowish or purplish flowers in a close cyme, and a rose-scented root. It grows on cliffs in northern Europe and Asia, and in North America in eastern Pennsylvania, Maine, and northward. Also *rosewort*.

**rose-rowel** (rōz'rou'el), *n.* See *rowel*.

**rosery** (rō'zēr-ī), *n.*; pl. *roscries* (-iz). [*< rose* 1 + -*ery*. Cf. *rosary*, and also *F. rosairie*, < *rosier*, a rose-bush: see *rosier*.] A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose-bushes; a rosary.

**rose-ryal** (rōz'ri'al), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I. See *ryal*.

**rose-sawfly** (rōz'sā'fī), *n.* A sawfly which affects the rose. (a) In Europe, *Hylotoma rosarum*. (b) In America, *Monostegia rose*, whose larva is called *rose-slug*.



American Rose-sawfly (*Monostegia rose*).  
a, female fly (cross shows natural size); b, her saw; c, antenna (b and c enlarged).

**rose-slug** (rōz'slug), *n.* The larva of the American rose-sawfly, *Monostegia rose*, which skeletonizes the leaves of the rose in the United States.

**Rose's metal.** See *metal*.

**rose-steel** (rōz'stēl), *n.* A cement-steel the interior of which exhibits on fracture a different structure from the exterior.

**rosel** (rō'zet), *n.* [Also *rosette*; < OF. (and *F.*) *rosette*, a kind of red coloring matter, < *rose*, rose: see *rose* 1.] A red color used by painters.

**rosel** (rō'zet), *n.* [A corrupt form of *rosin*.] *Rosin*. [*Scotch*.]

**roseta**, *n.* Latin plural of *rosetum*.

**rose-tanager** (rōz'tan'ā-jēr), *n.* The summer redbird, *Paranga testiva*; distinguished from the scarlet tanager, *P. rubra*.

**rose-tangle** (rōz'tang'gl), *n.* Red or brown-red seaweeds of the suborder *Ceramiceæ*.

**rose-topaz** (rōz'tō'paz), *n.* An artificial color of the true topaz produced by heating the crystals of yellow Brazilian topaz to a red heat. A chemical change results which, if prolonged too great a time, would change the topaz into the colorless white variety, the color ranging from light rose-red to sherry-red.

**rose-tree** (rōz'trē), *n.* A standard rose; a rose-bush.

**Rosetta stone.** See *stone*.

**rosetta-wood** (rō-zet'ij-wūd), *n.* A handsome wood, of an orange-red color with very dark veins, from the East Indies, used in fine cabinet-making. It is of durable texture, but the colors become dark by exposure. The tree yielding it is not known.

**rosette** (rō-zet'), *n.* [*< F. rosette*, a rosette, a little rose (= Pr. Sp. *roseta*, tassel, = Pg. *roseta*, the rowel of a spur, = It. *rosetta*, a rosette), dim. of *rose*, < *L. rosa*, rose: see *rose* 1.] 1. Any circular ornament having many small parts in concentric circles, or regularly arranged around the center.

She lifted Suzanne's hair to the middle of the head in two *rosettes* that she called *riquettes*, and fastened them with a silver comb. *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, x.

Specifically—(a) In arch., an ornament of frequent use in decoration in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes decorate coffered ceilings and soffits of cornices, and appear as a central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture rosettes are abundant, and consist usually of a knot of foliage inscribed in a circle, trefoil, or quatrefoil. See also cut under *patera*. (b) A knot of ribbon or a bunch of col-



Rosette.—Early Italian medieval work.

ored worsted used as an ornament of costume, especially one of the two bunches of ribbons attached to the loops by which an officer's gorget was suspended on his chest.

2. Any object or arrangement resembling in form a full-blown rose. (a) A rose gas-burner, in which the jets of flame are disposed radially about a center. (b) A particular arrangement of the sails of a windmill. (c) The pattern produced by a rose-engine lathe. (d) In bot., a circle of leaves or fronds.

3. Same as *rosette* 1.—4. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a natural formation of parts resembling a rose.

See *rose*, 9. (a) The anal bunch of gills of a nudibranchiate gastropod. (b) The central plate which occupies the space between the apices of the first five radials of *Comatula*, and is formed from the confluence of five basals. *Carpenter*; *Huxley*. (c) The set of five petaloid ambulacra of some sea-urchins. See cut under *Petalosticha*. (d) A spot of color which resembles a flower, as a broken-up ocellus. See cut under *jaguar*. (e) A rosette-cell. (f) A rosette-plate.

5. A curve whose polar equation is  $r = a + \sin n\theta$ , which presents a great variety of forms symmetrical about a center.—6. *Naut.*, a form of knot.—7. In *metal.*, a disk or plate formed by throwing water on melted metal. See *rosette-copper*, and compare *quenching*, 2.—Red rosette, or red button, the rosette worn in the buttonhole by officers and higher dignitaries of the Legion of Honor.

**rosette-burner** (rō-zet'bēr'nēr), *n.* Same as *rose-burner*.

**rosette-cell** (rō-zet'sel), *n.* One of the small spheroidal clusters or masses of usually eight or sixteen cells which are developed in sponges, in the cavity both of the adult sponge and of its free-swimming ciliated gemmules. *W. S. Kent*.

**rosette-copper** (rō-zet'kōp'ēr), *n.* A product of copper made by throwing water on the surface of the melted metal (after the refining process), which is then removed in the form of a disk, the operation being repeated as often as is necessary. These disks or rosettes are colored bright-red by the action of the water on the copper, by which a suboxide is formed. This process has been followed at Chessy in France, chiefly, and also at Mansfeld in Prussia. Also called *rose-copper*.

**rosette-cutter** (rō-zet'kut'ēr), *n.* A rotary cutting-tool for making wooden rosettes or circular ornaments in which different moldings are combined. Its cutting edges of the inverse form of the ornament desired. Such tools are used in cabinet-making and carpentry.

**rosetted** (rō-zet'ed), *a.* [*< rosette* + -*ed* 2.] 1. Furnished or ornamented with a rosette.

The low-cut and *rosetted* shoe. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 614.

2. Formed or arranged in rosettes: as, the decorations were of looped and *rosetted* ribbons.

**rosette-plate** (rō-zet'plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, a communication-plate.

**rosetum** (rō-zē'tum), *n.*; pl. *rosetums*, *roseta* (-tumz, -tī). [*< L. rosetum*, a garden or bed of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose* 1.] A garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

**rose-vinegar** (rōz'vin'ē-gīr), *n.* An infusion made by steeping the petals of roses in vinegar, used as an external application in headaches, also to dispel unpleasant odors. *Chambers's Encyc.*, art. Rose.

**rose-water** (rōz'wā'tēr), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Water tintured with oil of roses by distillation.

Every morning their Priests (called Bramins) washe the Image of the deuyll with *rose water*, or such other swete liqoure, and perfume hym with dyuerse swete sauours. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 17).

Let one attend him with a silver basin

Full of *rose-water* and bestrew'd with flowers.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 66.

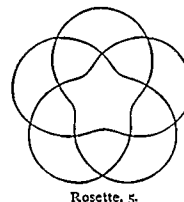
II. *a.* Having the odor or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate or sentimental: as, *rose-water religion*.

*Rose-water* philanthropy. *Carlyle*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

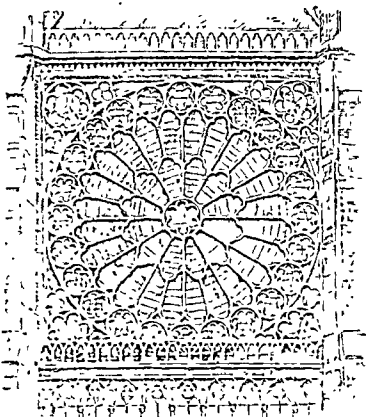
**Rose-water dish.** (a) A dish with perforated top, for pouring or sprinkling rose-water over the hands. (b) The plate for a rose-water ewer.—**Rose-water ewer**, a name given to the *afaba*, or spouted alquique, used in Persia and other parts of the East for pouring water over the hands after eating. See cut under *afaba*.—**Rose-water ointment.** See *ointment*.

**rose-willow** (rōz'wil'ō), *n.* See *willow*.

**rose-window** (rōz'win'dō), *n.* In arch., a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a center. Such windows are especially fine and numerous in French medieval architecture, and often attain very considerable dimensions, as in the cathedrals of



Rosette, 5.



Rose-window in North Transept of Abbey Church of Saint Denis, France.

Paris, Chartres, Rheims, Amiens, etc. Also called *cathedral wheel* and, rarely, *marigold-window*.

Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed triple portals, the beauty of the *rose-window* that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade. J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I, 541.

**rosewood** (rōz'wūd), *n.* 1. The wood of various Brazilian trees, especially of *Dalbergia nigra*. It is a fine hard cabinet-wood of a chestnut color streaked with black, or varying in the different sorts, and used chiefly in veneers. The name is due to the faint rose-scent of some kinds when freshly cut. Other species of *Dalbergia*, species of *Jacaranda*, and perhaps of *Machetium*, produce the rosewood of commerce. The woods known as *kingwood* and *violet-wood* may be considered as varieties. See *palisander*, the several generic names and the phrases below.

2. A wood, lignum rhodium, the source of oil of rhodium, or rosewood-oil: Canary rosewood. It is obtained in pieces a few inches thick from the root and stem of *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, small trees of the Canaries. See *rosewood-oil*.

3. Any of the trees producing rosewood. — African rosewood, the molompi, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. — Australian rosewood, a moderate sized tree, *Simouma glandulosum* of the *Meliaceae*. — Burmese rosewood. See *Pterocarpus* — Canary rosewood. See def. 2. — Dominica rosewood, *Coriaria Gerascanthus*, a boraginaceous tree of the West Indies. — East Indian rosewood. See *blackwood*, 1, and *Dalbergia*. — Jamaica rosewood, *Linociera ligustrina* and *Amorpha balsamifera*, West Indian trees not botanically related. — The latter also called *candlewood* and *rhodes-wood*. — Moulmein rosewood, a Burmese species of *Mitella*.

**rosewood-oil** (rōz'wūd-oil), *n.* A pale-yellow, viscid, volatile oil, having an odor resembling that of sandalwood or rosewood, and obtained by distillation with water from a kind of rosewood. (See *rosewood*, 2.) It has been used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but is now wholly or mostly replaced by artificial compounds.

**rose-worm** (rōz'wōrm), *n.* The larva of a common tortricid moth, *Pachaea rosariana*, which folds the leaves of the rose and skeletonizes them. It feeds also on many other plants, as the apple, peach, plum, birch, clover, strawberry, and cotton.

**rosewort** (rōz'wōrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the order *Rosaceae*. Lindley. — 2. Same as *roseroot*, 1.

**rose-yard** (rōz'yārd), *n.* [*ME. rosegerde*, < *rose* + *yard*.] A rose-garden.

**rosialt**, *a.* See *rosal*.

**rosicler** (rō-si-klēr'), *n.* [*Sp.*] The Spanish term for the ores of silver embraced under the general English name *ruby silver*. It includes the light silver ore proustite (*rosicler claro*) and the dark red silver ore pyrargyrite (*rosicler oscuro*), besides there the mineral stephanite is sometimes called *rosicler negro*.

**Rosicrucian** (rō-zī-kro'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be a Latinized form of *Rosenkreuz*, 'rose-cross,' the mythical name of the mythical founder of the sect, identified with *L. rosa*, a rose, + *crux* (*cruc*), a cross, whence *F. rose-croix*, a Rosicrucian, *E. rose-cross*, the Rosicrucian symbol: see *rose* and *cross*.] Others alter the name to *Rosicrucian* or *Roricrucian*, in order to derive it < *L. roscidus*, dewy (see *roscid*), or *ros* (*ror*), dew (see *ror*), + *crux* (*cruc*), cross, the emblem of light.] *I. n.*

A member of a supposed secret society, said to have originated in the fifteenth century, which combined pretensions to the possession of occult wisdom and gifts with so-called mysteries of physics, astronomy, alchemy, etc. The book describing the Rosicrucians ("Fama Fraternitatis," published in 1614) is generally regarded as merely an elaborate satire on the charlatanry and credulity of the times. Books of Rosicrucian pretensions were formerly numerous in England as well as in Germany, and several have lately reappeared in the United States. The sect were also styled *Brethren or Knights of the Rosy-cross*, *Rosy-cross Philosophers*, etc.

**II. a.** Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

**Rosicrucianism** (rō-zī-kro'shi-an-izm), *n.* [*Rosicrucian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, arts, or practices of the Rosicrucians.

**rosicrux** (rō-zī-kruks), *n.*; pl. *rosicruces* (rō-zī-kro'sēz). Same as *rose-cross*, 2.

**rosied** (rō'zīd), *a.* [*< rosy* + *-ed*.] Adorned with roses or rose-color; made rosy.

**rosiert**, *n.* See *rosier*.

**rosière** (rō-zīār'), *n.* [*F.*, the young girl who wins the rose, emblem of virtue, < *L. rosaria*, fem. of *rosarius*, of roses: see *rosary*.] See *rose-festival*.

**rosily** (rō'zī-lī), *adv.* With a rosy color or effect.

The white Olympus-peaks  
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile.  
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, II.

**rosin** (roz'in), *n.* [Formerly also *rozin*; a var. of *resin*: see *resin*.] 1. Same as *resin*. Specifically — 2. Resin as employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In this process the oil of the turpentine comes over, and the rosin remains behind. Rosin varies in color from dark brown or black to white, according to its purity and the degree of heat used in its preparation. Chemically it is the anhydride of abietic acid. It has the physical and chemical properties common to all resins. It is used in common varnishes, is combined with tallow to make common candles, is used by founders to give tenacity to their cores, by tinner and plumbers as a flux for their solder, for rubbing on violins, and for many other purposes. Also called *colophony*.

Suddenly! Auerum Gulf did swim  
With Rosin, Pitch, and Brimstone to the brim.  
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Furies.

**rosin** (roz'in), *v. t.* [*< rosin*, *n.*] To cover or rub with rosin.

Black Caesar had that afternoon *rosined* his bow, and tuned his fiddle, and practised fies and Virginia reels.  
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 340.

**rosined** (roz'ind), *a.* [*< rosin* + *-ed*.] Treated with rosin.

**rosiness** (rō'zī-nēs), *n.* [*< rosy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the rose in color.

The *rosiness* of glowing embers tinted the walls of Jonathan's home.  
M. H. Catherine, Romance of Dollard, xvii.

**rosing** (roz'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rosel*, *v.*] The operation of imparting a pink tint to raw white silk.

**rosin-oil** (roz'in-oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for lubricating machinery, etc., and in France for printers' ink. See *London oil*, under *oil*.

**rosin-plant** (roz'in-plant), *n.* Same as *rosin-weed*.

**rosin-soap** (roz'in-sōp), *n.* A soap made of rosin and an alkali, as soda or potash, or by boiling with an alkaline carbonate and evaporating to dryness. It is worthless except when mixed with tallow soap, or palm-oil soap, or with both, as in the common yellow soap of commerce. See *soap*.

**rosin-tin** (roz'in-tin), *n.* A pale-colored native oxide of tin with a resinous luster.

**rosin-weed** (roz'in-wēd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Silphium*.

especially, *S. laciniatum*. See *compass-plant*, 1, and *prairie burdock* (under *burdock*).

**rosiny** (roz'in-i), *a.* [*< rosin* + *-y*.] Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

**rosland** (ros'-land), *n.* [*Prop. \*rossland*, < *ross* + *land*.] Moorish or watery land; heathy land. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**rosmar** (ros'-mār), *n.* [*< Dan. rosmar*, a walrus, < Norw. *rossmaar*, *rossmaat*, < Icel. *rosmhrar*, a walrus, < *rosm*, of unknown meaning (appar. connected with *rostungr*, a walrus), + *healr* = *E. whale*: see *whale*. Cf. *horse-whale*, *walrus*, and *rorqual*.] The morse or walrus. See cuts under *rosmarine* and *walrus*.

**Rosmaridæ** (ros-mar'i-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Rosmarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pinnipedia*, named



Rosin-weed (*Silphium laciniatum*).  
1, the upper part of the stem with the head;  
2, a leaf; 3, one of the involueral scales.

from the genus *Rosmarus*: now usually called *Trichechidæ* and sometimes *Odobonidæ*. **rosmarine**<sup>1</sup> (roz'mā-rēn or -rīn), *n.* [*< L. ros marinus*, 'sea-dew,' rosemary: see *rosemary*.] 1. Sea-dew.

You shall . . . steep  
Your bodies in that purer brine  
And wholesome dew called *ros-marine*.  
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

2. Rosemary.

Cold Lettuce, and refreshing *Rosmarine*.  
Spenser, Muirpotmos, I, 200.

**rosmarine**<sup>2</sup> (roz'mā-rēn or -rīn), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. an altered form of *Dan. rosmar*, a walrus (see *rosmar*), simulating *rosmarine*<sup>1</sup>, whence the fable of its feeding on dew.] *I. n.* The walrus: formerly imagined as a sea-monster which climbed cliffs to feed on dew. Some of the early representations of this animal are extremely curious (as



Rosmarine (*Vacca marina* of Gesner, 1560).

that from Gesner here reproduced), and to them is probably traceable the heraldic creature known as the *marine wolf* (which see, under *marine*). Gesner's figure is clearly the walrus, though the tusks point upward from the lower jaw, instead of downward from the upper jaw, and though it is provided with hind feet besides a tail, instead of hind limbs forming a tail. Many zoological illustrations of the sixteenth century are not more accurate. Compare the cut under *walrus*.

Greedy *Rosmarines* with visages deforme.  
Spenser, F. Q., II, xii, 24.

**II. a.** Pertaining or relating to the walruses.

**Rosmarinus** (ros-mā-rī-nus), *n.* [*< L. ros marinus*, sea-dew: see *rosemary*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata* and tribe *Monardrea*. It is characterized by an ovoid and slightly two-lipped calyx, beardless within; by an exerted corolla-tube enlarged in the throat, the limb two-lipped, the large middle lobe of the lower lip declined and concave; and by having two stamens, each with a single anther-cell, the connective being continuous with the filament and the other cell represented by a slender reflexed tooth. The only species, *R. officinalis*, the rosemary (which see), is native through the Mediterranean region, and cultivated elsewhere, but is not hardy in America north of Virginia.

It is a low-branched evergreen aromatic shrub, 4 or 5 feet high, bearing linear entire opposite leaves which are sessile, thickish, about one inch long, smooth and green above, with revolute margins, and white with stellate hairs beneath. The pale-blue flowers are produced throughout the year; they are nearly sessile among the upper leaves, and form loosely few-flowered and axillary bracted verticillasters clustered in a few short racemes.

**rosmaroid** (ros'mā-roīd), *a.* Belonging to the *Rosmaroidæ*.

**Rosmaroidea** (ros-mā-roī-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Rosmarus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Pinnipedia*, represented by the *Rosmaridæ* alone, having the lower canines atrophied and the upper ones enormously developed as tusks protruding far from the mouth. Also called *Trichechoidæ*.

**Rosmarus** (ros'mā-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Scopoli, 1777, after Klein, 1751), < *Dan. rosmar*, a walrus: see *rosmar*, *rosmarine*<sup>2</sup>.] The typical genus of *Rosmaridæ*; the walruses: also called *Trichechus* and *Odobenus*.

**Rosminian** (ros-min'i-an), *n.* [*< Rosmini* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, entitled the Fathers of the Institute of Charity, founded by the Italian philosopher Antonio Rosmini Serbati in 1828, for the purpose of pursuing charitable work.

**Rosminianism** (ros-min'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Rosminian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Antonio Rosmini Serbati. Its fundamental proposition is that every idea involves the idea of being.

**rosolic** (rō-zō'lik), *a.* [*< rose* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Related to rosaniline. — **Rosolic acid**, an acid closely related to rosaniline, and differing from it in that the amide groups of the latter are replaced by hydroxyl groups in rosolic acid, with elimination of one molecule of water.

**rosolio** (rō-zō'liō), *n.* [Also *rosoglio* (and *rosoli*, *rosolis*, < *F.*); < *It. rosolio* = *Sp. rosoli* = *Fr. rossoli* = *F. rossolis*, rosolio, appar., like *rossolis*, sundew, a plant, < *L. ros solis*, sundew (*ros*,

dew; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun); but perhaps orig. It., < It. *rosso*, red, < L. *russus*, red: see *russell*.] A red wine of Malta; also, a sweet cordial made from raisins, popular throughout the Levant.

Rogue Hincinthe . . .  
Shall have a small full glass  
Of manly red *rosolio* to himself.  
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 117.

**Rosores** (rō-sō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rosor*, gnawer, < L. *rodere*, pp. *rosus*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] In *zool.*, the gnawing mammals: a synonym of *Glires* and of *Rodentia*. [Now rare.]

**Rosoria** (rō-sō-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Rosores*.] Same as *Rosores*. Bonaparte, 1837.

**rosorial** (rō-sō-ri-āl), *a.* [ < *Rosores* + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Rosores* or *Rosoria*; rodent.

**ross<sup>1</sup>** (ros), *n.* [ < Norw. *ros*, *rus*, *rös*, *rys*, shell, rind, peel, scale (usually of that which falls off of itself), = Dan. *ros*, shavings, chips; prob. connected with Norw. *ros*, *f.*, a fall, landslide, etc., < *rusa* = AS. *hrcōsan*, etc., fall: see *ruse*.] 1. The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.—2. Branches of trees lopped off; the refuse of plants. [Scotch.]

**ross<sup>1</sup>** (ros), *v. t.* [ < *ross<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. To strip the ross from; strip bark from.—2. To cut up (bark) for boiling, etc.

**ross<sup>2</sup>** (ros), *n.* [ < W. *rhos*, a moor, heath, morass. Cf. *rosland*.] A morass. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**rosselt** (ros'el), *n.* [Cf. *ross<sup>2</sup>*, *rosland*.] Light land; rosland.

A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

**Rossella** (ro-sel'ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Rossellidae*. Carter.

**Rossellidae** (ro-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rossella* + *-idae*.] A family of lysine silicious sponges whose dermal spicules have no centripetal ray, typified by the genus *Rossella*. The other genera are numerous.

**rosselly** (ros'el-i), *a.* [ < *rossel* + *-y*.] Loose; light: said of soil.

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper; that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. Mortimer, Husbandry.

**rosset** (ros'et), *n.* Same as *roussette*.  
**Ross Herald**. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Herald's College.

**Rossia** (ros'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John Ross (1777-1856), an Arctic explorer.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Rhodostetha*. Bonaparte, 1838.

—2. In *Mollusca*, a genus of decapod cephalopods of the family *Sepioidae*. R. Owen, 1838.

**rossignol** (ros'i-nyol), *n.* [ < F. *rossignol*, OF. *lousseignol*, *lousseignol* = Pr. *rossignol*, *rossinhos*, *rossignola* = Cat. *rossignol* = Sp. *ruiscior* = Pg. *rossinol*, *rossinol* = It. *rossignolo*, < L. *lusciniola*, *lusciniolus*, nightingale, dim. of *luscina*, nightingale: see *luscina*.] The nightingale.

**rossing-machine** (ros'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for removing the ross or rough exterior part of bark; a bark-rossing machine.—2. A rossing attachment to a sawmill for removing the bark from the log just before it meets the saw.—3. A machine for cutting up bark preparatory to boiling or steeping, for purposes of tanning, medicine, dyeing, etc. E. H. Knight.

**rosso antico** (ros'ō an-tō-kō), [It., < *rosso*, red, + *antico*, antique, ancient: see *russel* and *antique*.] See *marble*, 1.

**rossoli** (ros'ō-li), *n.* [It., < L. *ros*, dew, + *sol*, the sun.] An Italian liquor in the preparation of which the sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) is used.

**Ross's rosy gull**. See *gull*<sup>2</sup>, and cut under *Rhodostetha*.

**rost<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *roast*.

**rost<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *roast*<sup>2</sup>.

**rostell** (ros'tel), *n.* [= F. *rostell*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *rostellum*.

**rostell**, *n.* Plural of *rostellum*.  
**rostellar** (ros'tel-är), *a.* [ < *rostell* (l) + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a rostellum.

**Rostellaria** (ros-te-lä-ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostell*.] A genus of marine univalves belonging to the family *Strombidae*; the spindlestrombs. It is found both



*Rostellaria curta*.

recent and fossil. The shell is fusiform or subtrilobate, with an elevated pointed spire; the aperture is oval, with canal projecting, and terminating in a pointed beak. The species are found in the Indian ocean and neighboring seas.

**rostellarian** (ros-te-lä-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Resembling a spindlestromb; pertaining or belonging to the genus *Rostellaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rostellaria*.  
**rostellate** (ros'te-lät), *a.* [= F. *rostellé*, < NL. *\*rostellatus*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostell*.] Having a rostellum; diminutively rostrate or beaked.

**rostelliform** (ros-tel'i-fōrm), *a.* [ < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a rostell; shaped like a rostellum.

**rostellum** (ros-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *rostellae* (-i). [L.: see *rostell*.] 1. In bot.: (a) Any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets; specifically, a modification of the stigma in many orchids, which bears the glands to which the pollen-masses are attached.

The upper stigma is modified into an extraordinary organ, called the *rostellum*, which in many orchids presents no resemblance to a true stigma.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 4.

(b) A Linnæan term for the caulicle or radicle.

—2. In *zool.*, the fore part of the head of tape-worms or other cestoids, bearing spines or hooklets which are said to be *rostellar*. See cut under *Cestoides*.—3. [cap.] [NL.] In *conch.*, same as *Rostellaria*.

**roster<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *roaster*.

**roster<sup>2</sup>** (ros'tēr), *n.* [Also dial. *royster*, an inventory; < D. *rooster*, a list, table; prob. a particular use, in allusion to the crossing lines and columns in a table, of *rooster*, a grate, gridiron, = E. *roaster* (see *roaster*).] The word is commonly supposed to be a corruption of *register*<sup>1</sup>.

1. In the British and the United States regular armies, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who relieve or succeed each other; specifically, a military list or register showing or fixing the rotation in which individuals, companies, or regiments are called into service.—2. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, etc., containing, under several heads, their names, rank, corps, place of abode, etc. These are called *division rosters*, *brigade rosters*, *regimental* or *battalion rosters*. Bartlett.—3. Hence, any roll, list, or register of names. [Colloq.]

**rosterite** (ros'tēr-it), *n.* A variety of beryl of a pale rose-red color, found in the granite of the island of Elba, Italy.

**rosterle**, *n.* [Appar. an error for *\*rostre*, < F. *rostre* = Sp. Pg. It. *rostro*, < L. *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrum*.] The beak of a ship.

Vectis rostratus, a barre or lever with an iron point or end, a *rosterle*. Nomenclator, 1585. (Nares.)

**rostra**, *n.* Latin and New Latin plural of *rostrum*.

**rostral** (ros'trāl), *a.* [= F. *rostral* = Sp. Pg. *rostral* = It. *rostrale*, < LL. *rostralis*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a rostrum.

—2. In *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a rostrum in any sense; rostellar; rostriform. (b) Having a rostrum or beak of this or that kind; rostrate: usually in composition with a qualifying epithet: as, *lamellirostral*, *longirostral*, *fissirostral*, *conirostral*, *cultrirostral*, *curvirostral*, *rectirostral*, *dentirostral*, *recurvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *temurostral*, *scutirostral*, etc. See the compounds.

Thus for a day or two in the chick there are two "basal-temporal" and one *rostral* center.

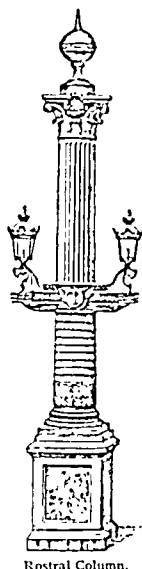
Nature, XXXVII. 501.

**Rostral channel** or **canal**, in the *Hemiptera*, a hollow on the lower surface of the thorax, in which the rostrum is received.—**Rostral column**, a column in honor of a naval triumph: it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships (whence the name).

At each angle of the esplanade rises a *rostral column* of rose-colored granite 100 feet high.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 192.

**Rostral crown**. Same as *naval crown* (which see, under *crown*).



Rostral Column, Grand Opera, Paris.

The monuments of their admirals . . . are adorned with *rostral crowns* and naval ornaments, with beautiful festoons of seaweed, shells, and coral.

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

**Rostral groove** or **furrow**, a groove or furrow on the lower surface of the body of a weevil, in which the rostrum is received in repose or when the insect feigns death. Its extension and form (shallow or deep, open or closed behind, etc.) are of great use in the classification of these insects.—**Rostral sheath**, in *Hemiptera*, a jointed organ formed by an extension of the labium, and deeply grooved on its upper surface for the reception of the needle-like mandibles and maxillæ: generally simply called *rostrum*.

**rostrate** (ros'trät), *a.* [= F. *rostré* = Sp. Pg. *rostrado* = It. *rostrato*, < L. *rostratus*, having a

beak, hook, or crooked point, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] 1. Furnished or adorned with beaks:

as, *rostrated* galleys.—2. In bot., beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—3. In *conch.*, having a beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated; canaliculate; rostriferous. See cuts under *muræx* and *Rostellaria*.—4. In *entom.*, provided with a rostrum or snout-like prolongation of the head, as the weevils; rhynchophorous.

**rostrated** (ros'trät-ed), *a.* [ < *rostrate* + *-ed*.] Same as *rostrate*.

**Rostratula** (ros-trät'ü-lä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] The proper name of the genus usually called *Rhynchæa* (Cuvier, 1817), and the type of the subfamily *Rostratulinae*.

**Rostratulinae** (ros-trät'ü-lä-nō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Rostratula* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidae*, typified by the genus *Rostratula*, characterized by the formation of the windpipe, which makes one or more subcutaneous convolutions; the painted snipes, usually called *Rhynchæinae* (see *Rhynchæa*).

**Rostrhamus** (ros-trä'mus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), irreg. < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *hamus*, hook.] An American genus of *Falconidae*, having the slender bill extremely hooked, the upper mandible being almost like a reaping-hook; the sickle-billed kites. There are 2 or 3 species, of the warmer parts of America, among them the well-known everglade kite of Florida, *R. sociabilis*. See cut under *everglade*.

**rostrifacure** (ros-tri-fak'tūr), *n.* [Formed on the model of *manufacture*; < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *factura*, a making, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *rostrum* and *facture*.] That which is constructed or fabricated by means of the bill or beak of a bird, as a nest. [Rare.]

The dexterity and assiduity they [orioles] display in their elaborate textile *rostrifacures*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 408.

**Rostrifera** (ros-trif'ē-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rostriferus*: see *rostriferous*.] A suborder or otherwise denominated group of gastropods having a contractile rostrum or snout, and supposed to be phytophagous. It includes most of the holostomatous shells and various others. The name is contrasted with *Proboscifera*.

**rostriferous** (ros-trif'ē-rus), *a.* [ < NL. *rostriferus*, < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Having a beak or rostrum; belonging to the *Rostrifera*, or having their characters.

**rostriform** (ros'tri-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *rostriforme*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, + *forma*, form.] Formed like or as a rostrum; shaped like a beak.

**rostro-antennary** (ros'trō-an-ten'ä-ri), *a.* [ < L. *rostrum*, beak, + NL. *antenna*, antenna, + *-ary*. Cf. *antennary*.] Pertaining to the rostrum and antennæ of a crustacean. Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 225. [Rare.]

**rostrobranchial** (ros'trō-brang'ki-äl), *a.* [ < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *branchia*, gills, + *-al*. Cf. *branchial*.] Pertaining to or representing the extent of the rostral and branchial parts of a fish. Gill. [Rare.]

**rostroid** (ros'troid), *a.* [ < L. *rostrum*, beak, + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Resembling a rostrum, beak, or snout; rostrate; rostriform. [Rare.]

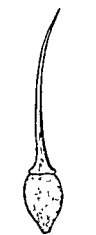
The head [of *Macrotus*, a genus of bats] has the same long rostroid appearance. H. Allen, Smiths. Misc. Coll., VII. 2.

**rostrrolateral** (ros'trō-lat'ē-räl), *a.* [ < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *latus* (later-), side: see *lateral*.] 1. Lateral with reference to the rostrum: applied to a part of the shell of a cirriped: see *rostrum*, 3 (f).—2. Situated alongside the rostrum, as of the skull of a fish.

Infraorbital chain with its anterior bones excluded from the orbit and functional as *rostrrolateral*.

Gill, Amer. Nat., 1888, p. 357.

**rostrular** (ros'trō-lär), *a.* [ < *rostrul*(um) + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the rostrulum of fleas.



Rostrate Fruit of *Rhynchospora macrostachya*.

**rostrulate** (ros'trū-lāt), *a.* [*< rostrul(um) + -ate.*] In *entom.*: (a) Having the form of a rostrulum, as the oral organs of a flea. (b) Provided with a rostrulum, as the *Pulicidae*.

**rostrulum** (ros'trū-lum), *n.*; pl. *rostrula* (-lā). [NL., dim. of *L. rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] The peculiar rostrum, beak, or mouth-parts of fleas.

**rostrum** (ros'trum), *n.*; pl. *rostrums*, *rostra* (-trumz, -trij). [*< L. rostrum*, the beak or bill of a bird, the snout or muzzle of a beast, a curved point, as of a bill-hook, hammer, plow, etc., the curved end of a ship's prow, the beak of a ship; orig. \**rodtrum*, with formative -*trum* (-tra-) (= *E. -ther, -der*, in *rother*<sup>1</sup>, *rudder*<sup>1</sup>, < *rodere*, gnaw, peek: see *rodent*).] 1. The beak or bill of a bird.—2. The snout, muzzle, or sometimes the face of an animal, especially when protrusive.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, any beaked or rostrate part, or part likened to a beak. Hence—(a) In *anat.*: (1) The forward median projection from the body of the sphenoid bone, received between the lips of the vomer, and effecting articulation with that bone; the beak of the sphenoid. See cuts under *parasphenoid* and *Acipenser*. (2) The reflected anterior part of the corpus callosum of a mammalian brain below the genu. (b) In *ornith.*: (1) The beak of the skull; the narrow spike-like projection forward of the basisphenoid bone in the middle line of the base of the skull, along which play the movable palatal parts, and upon which the vomer is supported in some cases; its lower border, especially if thickened, is commonly formed by a parasphenoid. (2) The beak of the sternum; the manubrium. *Cuvier*, 1884. (c) In *Crustacea*, the anterior termination of the carapace, especially when prominent or protrusive. For example, see cut of *Lilinia*, under *Oxyrhyncha*; see also cuts under *Amphithoe*, *Cephalothorax*, *Copepoda*, and *stale-eyed*. (d) In *entom.*: (1) The beak or anterior organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects, as *Hemiptera*. More fully called *rostral sheath* (which see, under *rostral*). (2) The proboscis, snout, or elongated anterior part of the head of a rhynchophorous beetle. The parts of the mouth are situated at the end of the rostrum, and the antennae generally lie in grooves at the sides. See *Rhynchophora*. (3) A more or less cylindrical anterior prolongation of the head of certain *Diptera*, not to be confounded with the proboscis or sucking-mouth, which in these flies is a prolongation from the front of the rostrum, though *rostrum* is incorrectly applied by some authors to the proboscis of any fly. (e) In *Cirripedia*, as an acorn-shell, the median one of three compartments of the fixed conical shell, into which the movable valves may be retracted, situated on the same side of the animal as the opening between the valves, between the two rostralateral compartments. See cut under *Balanus*. (f) In *conch.*: (1) The anterior extension of the head or snout when simply contractile (not retractile) and transversely annulated, opposed to *proboscis*. (2) The beak or beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated. See cuts under *maurex* and *Rostellaria*. (3) A strong solid process behind the apex of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, formed by its investing layers. In *Bellerophon* it is a conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, inclosing the straight phragmacone of these Mesozoic cephalopods. It is continued forward into the proostracum, the rostrum and proostracum together representing the pen of the *Tenididae*. See cut under *bellerophon*.

4. The beak of a ship: an ancient form of ram, consisting of a beam to which were attached heavy pointed irons, fixed to the bows, sometimes just above and sometimes below the water-line, and used for the purpose of sinking other vessels. See cut under *rostral*.

A man would expect, in so very ancient a town of Italy (Genoa), to find some considerable antiquities, but all they have to show of this nature is an old *rostrum* of a Roman ship that stands over the door of their arsenal. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 363).

5. *pl.* A platform or elevated place in the Roman forum, whence orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered: so called because it was adorned with the rostra or beaks of the ships taken in the first naval victory gained by the republic. Hence—6. A pulpit or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience. See cut under *pulpit*.

The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,  
And then skip down again; pronounce a text.  
*Cowper*, Task, II. 409.

7. In *bot.*, an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering: also applied generally to any rigid process of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant.—8. A trestle used in supporting platforms in a theater.—9. In an ancient lamp, the beak or projection in which the wick lies.—10. In *distilling*, that part of the still which connects the head with the worm and forms a passage for vapor from the head to the worm; the beak. It has a very marked taper from the head to the worm, and a downward inclination which gives it somewhat the appearance of a beak. See *still*<sup>2</sup>.

**rosula** (roz'ū-lū), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. rosa*, a rose: see *rose*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small rose; a rosette.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of echinoderms.

**rosular** (roz'ū-lūr), *a.* [*< rosula + -ar*.] In *bot.*, same as *rosulate*.

**rosulate** (roz'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< rosula + -ate*.] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in little rosettes or rose-like clusters.

**rosy** (rō'zi), *a.* [*< ME. \*rosy, < AS. rōsig, rosy, < rōse, rose: see rose*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Resembling a rose in color or qualities; red; blushing; blooming.

That sweet rosy lad  
Who died, and was Fidele.  
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 121.

Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue.  
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 619.

And every rosy tint that lay  
On the smooth sea hath died away.  
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

2. Consisting of roses; made of roses.  
I sent thee late a rosy wreath.  
*B. Jonson*, To Celia.

And we shall meet once more in happier days,  
When death lurks not amidst of rosy ways.  
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 239.

3†. Made in the form of a rose.  
His rosy ties and garters so o'erblown.  
*B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xcvii.

Rosy cross [also *rosie cross*, an accommodated form of *rose cross*, *F. rose-croix*, NL. *rosier*, etc.: see *Rosier* (cruce)].

Same as *rose-cross*, 2.—Rosy finch, gull, minor, rock-fish, etc. See the nouns.—Syn. 1. See *ruddy*.

**rosy-bosomed** (rō'zi-būz'umd), *n.* Having the bosom rosy in color or filled with roses.  
Lo! where the rosy-bosom'd hours,  
Fair Venus' train, appear,  
Disclose the long-expecting flowers,  
And wake the purple year!  
*Gray*, Ode on the Spring.

**rosy-colored** (rō'zi-kul'ord), *a.* Having a rosy color.  
Rosy-coloured Helen is the pride  
Of Lacedaemon, and of Greece beside.  
*Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus's Idylls, xviii.

**rosy-crowned** (rō'zi-kround), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray*.

**rosy-drop** (rō'zi-drop), *n.* Acne rosacea; grog-blossoms; brandy-face.

**rosy-fingered** (rō'zi-fing'gèrd), *a.* Having rosy fingers: Homer's favorite epithet of the dawn, *ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως*.

**rosy-footman** (rō'zi-fūt'man), *n.* The red-arches, a British moth, *Calligenia miniata*.

**rosy-kindled** (rō'zi-kin'dld), *a.* Suffused with a rosy color; blushing.  
Her bright hair blown about the serious face,  
Yet rosy-kindled with her brother's kiss.  
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**rosy-marbled** (rō'zi-mār'bl'd), *a.* Marbled with rosy color: as, the rosy-marbled moth.

**rosy-marsh** (rō'zi-mārsh), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

**rosy-rustic** (rō'zi-rus'tik), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hydractia micacea*.

**rosy-tinted** (rō'zi-tin'ted), *a.* Having rosetints.  
All about the thorn will blow  
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.  
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**rosy-wave** (rō'zi-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia cutnaria*.

**rot** (rot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotted*, ppr. *rotting*. [*< ME. roten, rotten* (pret. *rotede*, pp. *roted*), < AS. *rotian* (pret. *rotede*, *rotode*, pp. *rotod*) = OS. *rotōn* = D. *rotten* = MLG. *roten*, *ratzen*, *rotten*, LG. *rotten* (> G. *rotten*, *verrotten*), rot, = OHG. *rozen*, *rozen*, MHG. *rozen*, *roezzen*, *ratzen*, become or make rotten, G. *rösten*, rot or ret (hemp, flax, etc.); cf. D. *rot* = MHG. *roz*, *rotten*; Icel. *rotna* = Sw. *rutna* = Dan. *ruadne*, become rotten: see *rotten*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *ret*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To undergo natural decomposition; fall into a course or a state of elemental dissolution; suffer loss of coherence from decay: used of organic substances which either do or do not putrefy in the process, and sometimes, by extension, of inorganic substances.

I rot, he scyde, fro the boon;  
Jhesu Cryste, what schall y done?  
*MS. Cantab.* Fl. II. 38, f. 114. (*Hallivell*.)

For Cedre may not, in Erthe no in Watre, rote.  
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Ay, but to die: . . .  
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot.  
*Shak.*, M. for M., III. 1. 119.

2. To become morally corrupt; deteriorate through stagnation or indulgence; suffer loss of stamina or principle.

Wither, poor girl, in your garret; rot, poor bachelor, in your club.  
*Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxiii.

3. To become morally offensive or putrid; be nauseous or repulsive; excite contempt or disgust. [*Rare.*]

The memory of the just is blessed; but the name of the wicked shall rot.  
*Prov.* x. 7.

Cutthroats by the score abroad, come home, and rot in fripperies.  
*Ford*, Lady's Trial, III. 1.

4. To become affected with the disease called rot.

The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed;  
But, swain with wind, and the rank mist they draw,  
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread.  
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 127.

=Syn. 1. Rot, Decay, Putrefy, Corrupt, Decompose. Rot is, by its age and brevity, so energetic a word that it is often considered inelegant, and decay is used as a softer word. That which *rots* or *decays* may or may not emit a foul odor, as an egg or an apple; *putrefy* by derivation implies such foulness of odor, and hence is especially applied to animal matter when it is desired to emphasize that characteristic result of its rotting. *Corrupt* is sometimes used as a strong but not offensive word for thorough spoiling, that makes a thing repulsive or loathsome. To *decompose* is to return to the original elements; the word is sometimes used as a euphemism for *rot* or *putrefy*. The moral uses of the first four words correspond to the physical.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause decomposition in; subject to a process of rotting; make rotten: as, dampness *rots* many things; to *rot* flax. See *ret*<sup>1</sup>. Sometimes used imperatively in imprecation. Compare *rat*<sup>3</sup>, *drat*<sup>2</sup>.  
We bet is rotten appul out of hoord,  
Than that it *rotie* at the remenant.  
*Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 43.

I would my tongue could rot them [your hands] off!  
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 370.

"What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od rot 'em!"  
Were the last words of Higginbottom.  
*H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, ix.

2. To produce a rotting or putrefactive disease in; specifically, to give the rot to, as sheep or other animals. See *rot*, *n.*, 2.

The other [sheep] *rotted* with delicious feed.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4. 93.

**rot** (rot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rott*; < ME. *rot*, *rott*, *rote*, *rotte* = MD. *rot*, rottenness: see *rot*, *v.*] 1. The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; also, rotted substance; matter weakened or disintegrated by rotting.

I will not kiss thee; then the rot returns  
To thine own lips again. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 63.

2. A condition of rottenness to which certain animals and plants are liable, as the sheep and the potato (see *potato*), attended by more or less putrescence. (a) The rot in sheep, which sometimes affects other animals also, is a fatal distemper caused by the presence of a great number of entozoa, called liver-flukes (*Distoma hepaticum*), in the liver, developed from germs swallowed with the food. The disease is promoted also by a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and herbage. It has different degrees of rapidity, but is generally fatal. (b) In botany *rot* is a general term somewhat loosely applied to cases of the breaking down of the tissues of plants by the destructive agencies of fungi, especially saprophytic fungi and bacteria, but also parasitic fungi. The attacks of parasitic forms, the punctures of insects, and mechanical injuries to plants are frequently followed by decay or rot, since these accidents permit the introduction of bacteria, which are very active agents. The rot may be either "dry" (see *dry-rot*) or "wet"—that is, it may or may not be accompanied by moisture: both kinds may be seen in the potato-rot, which is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*. The so-called black rot of the grape is caused by *Phoma uicicola*, the white rot by *Coniophthium diplodictia*, the brown rot by *Peronospora viticola*, and the bitter rot by *Greeneria fuliginea*. The brown rot of the cherry is caused by *Monilia fructigena*. See *potato-rot*, *Phytophthora*, *grape-rot*, *Phoma*, *Peronospora*.

They have a *Rot* some Years like Sheep.  
*Congreve*, Husband his own Cuckold, Prol.

3. Disgusting stuff; nauseating nonsense; unendurable trash; rant; twaddle; bosh. [*Slang.*]

Immediately upon the conclusion of the second act Sir Christopher charged out, muttering something, as he passed, about . . . having had enough of this rot.  
*W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, vi.

The accomplished stenographer . . . restored the awful volume of unmitigated rot.  
*N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 477.

**Grinders' rot**. See *grinder*.—**Salt-peter rot**. See *salt-peter*.—**White rot**, hydrocotyle, a small herb belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferae*; pennywort; sheep-rot.

**rota**<sup>1</sup> (rō'tā), *n.* [= *OF. roc, roue* (> ME. *roo*), F. *roue*, dial. *reue* = Pr. *roda* = Sp. *rueda* = Pg. *roda* = It. *rota*, *ruota*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel of a vehicle, a potters' wheel, a wheel for torture, poet. a ear, chariot, the disk of the sun, etc., ML. a circle, circular garment, a round cake, etc., = Ir. Gael. *roth* = W. *rhod*, a wheel, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat* (*rad*-), G. *rad*, a wheel, = Lith. *ratas*, a wheel, pl. *ratas*, a cart, wheeled vehicle, = Skt. *ratha*, wagon, war-chariot, prob. < √ *ar*, go. From L. *rota* are ult. E. *rotate*, *rotary*, *rotatory*, *rotund*, *round*, *roundel*, *rondel*, *rondelau*, *rundlet*, *roué*, *roll*, *rowel*, *roulade*, *rouleau*, *roulette*, *control*, etc.] 1. A wheel.—2. A course, turn, or routine.

Fifty years' service of our country had familiarized the whole *rota* of duty in every office and department.  
*E. Styles*, Sermon, 1783.



The experience of those managers who have taken their rota of duty in the office.

*Ribbon-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 254.

3. A roll or list; a school-roll, a military roll, a roll of jurors, or the like, showing the order of call or of turns of duty.

"Whose turn for hot water?" . . . "East's and Tadpole's," answered the senior fog, who kept the rota.

*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

Its [the county court's] ordinary judicial work . . . required the attendance of the parties to suits and the rota of qualified jurors, and of none others.

*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 420.

4. In music, same as round, or any variety of piece in which repeats are frequent.—5. A reliquary or other receptacle of circular form, ornamented with a cross whose arms reach the outer rim so that the whole resembles a wheel.—6. [cap.] An ecclesiastical tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church, having its seat at the papal court. It is composed of twelve prelates, called *auditors*, and was formerly the supreme court of justice and universal court of appeal. It is now divided into two colleges or senates, and has jurisdiction, in the territory of the church, of all suits by appeal and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial. Owing to the present political position of the papacy, its power is very greatly diminished. There is no appeal from its decisions except to the Pope.

rota<sup>2</sup> (rō'tā), *n.* [NL., also *rotta*: see *rot*.] Same as *rotas*, in either of its senses.

rotacism, rotacize, etc. See *rotacism*, etc.

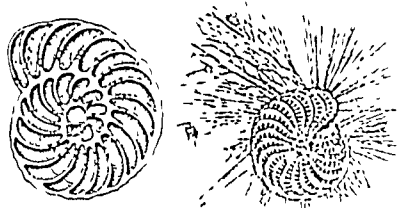
rotal (rō'tal), *a.* [L. *rotalis*, having wheels, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rot*.] 1. Pertaining to a wheel or wheels, or to wheeled vehicles. [Rare.]

The Cannebi re is in a chronic state of vocal and rotal tumult.

*G. A. Sala*, in Illustrated London News, Nov. 5, 1881, (p. 439. (*Encyc. Dict.*))

2. Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotary motion. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rotalia (rō-tā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1809), neut. pl. of *L. rotalis*, having wheels: see *rot*.] The typical genus of *Rotulidae*, formerly used with great latitude, now much restricted.



*Rotalia*.—On the right, with extended filamentous pseudopodia; on the left in the center, section of the chambered shell.

The shells or tests of these foraminifers are extremely minute, and of a rotate, turbinate, or nautiloid figure. They abound from the Chalk onward.

rotalian (rō-tā'li-ān), *a.* and *n.* [ < *Rotalia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rotalia*, in a broad sense; *rotaline*; *rotaliform*.

In the *Rotalian* series the chambers are disposed in a turbuloid spiral. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 483.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rotalia* in a broad sense.

Rotalidea (rō-tā-lid-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idea*.] A group of perforate foraminifers, regarded as an order. It contains groups called families and named *Spirillina*, *Rotalina*, and *Tinapora*, and corresponds to the family *Rotulidae*.

rotalidean (rō-tā-lid-ē-ān), *a.* and *n.* [ < *Rotalidea* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Rotaline or rotaliform, in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Rotalidea*.

II. *n.* A rotalidean foraminifer.

rotaliform (rō-tal'fōrm), *a.* [ < NL. *Rotalia* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the test of members of the genus *Rotalia*; *rotaline* in form. The peculiarity is that the shell is coiled so as to show all the segments on the upper surface, but only those of the last convolution on the lower surface, where the aperture is situated. Also *rotaliform*.

Rotaliidae (rō-tā-lī'ī-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idae*.] A family of rhizopods whose test is calcareous, perforate, free or adherent, typically spiral, and rotaliform—that is to say, coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior or apertural side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other. Aberrant forms are evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular. Some of the higher modifications have double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. See cut under *Rotalia*.

rotaliform (rō-tā'li-ī-fōrm), *a.* Same as *rotaliform*.

Rotaliinae (rō-tā-lī'ī-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Rotaliidae* with the test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, and very rarely irregular or acervuline.

Rotalina (rō-tā-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-ina*.] A group of *Rotaliidae*: same as *Rotaliinae*.

rotaline (rō'tā-lin), *a.* and *n.* [ < NL. *Rotalina*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rotalina* or *Rotaliidae*: *rotalidean*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rotalina*, *Rotaliidae*, or *Rotaliidae*.

rotalite (rō'tā-lit), *n.* [ < L. *rota*, a wheel, + Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil rotalinal or rotaline.

rotaman (rō'tij-mān), *n.* [ < *rot*<sup>1</sup> + *man*.] One who belongs to a rota. [Rare.]

Sidrophel, as full of tricks  
As *Rota-men* of politicians,  
Straight cast about to over-reach  
Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch.  
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 1103.

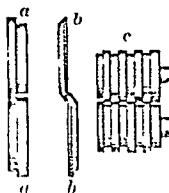
rotang (rō'tang), *n.* [ < F. (NL.) *rotang*: see *rotan*.] One of the ratan-palms, *Calamus Rotang*. See *rotan*.

rotary (rō'tā-ri), *a.* [ < ML. *\*rotarius*, pertaining to wheels (found as a noun, a wheelwright), < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rot*.] 1. Rotating; turning round and round, as a wheel on its axis; having or characterized by rotation: as, *rotary* annulecules; *rotary* motion.—2. Acting or held in rotation, as officers or an office; turn-about; rotating. [Rare.]

Several years since they . . . became an Independent Presbyterian church with a rotary board of elders.  
*The Congregationalist*, May 30, 1862.

Danks rotary furnace. See *furnace*.—Rotary battery, a peculiar arrangement of the stamps in a stamping-mill, in which they are grouped in circular form instead of standing in a straight line as is ordinarily the case.—Rotary blower, brush, crane. See the nouns.—Rotary cutter. (a) A milling-tool. (b) In metal-working, a serrated rotary steel tool used on a mandrel in a lathe for operating upon a piece of metal presented to it and fed toward it on a slide-rest or other analogous movable support. (c) In wood-working: (1) A rotary chisel-edged cutter fastened to a cutter-head, or one of a gang of cutters so attached, used to cut away superfluous wood in shaping irregular forms, as in the manufacture of hames for harness, of felloes for wagon-wheels, of curved chair-legs, etc. (2) A solid steel tool having rotating cutting edges, in the nature of a burring-tool or router, used in carving machines for cutting ornamental figures in intaglio. In working upon wood with rotary cutters, the cutter-head shafts or cutter-spindles are sometimes carried by movable bearings, and guided after the manner of a tracing-point or stylus in a pantograph. In other machines the bearings of the cutter-head shafts or spindles are stationary, and the work is itself guided and moved to produce the required shape or pattern. See *burl*, 4 (c), and *router*. Compare also *shaper* and *shaping-machine*.

Rotary fan, in pneumatic engine, a blowing-machine consisting of a rotary shaft with vanes or fans that rotate in a case to which the shaft-bearings are usually attached, the air entering the case through central annular openings around the shaft, and being driven by centrifugal force against the inside periphery of the case, whence it issues under pressure corresponding with the centrifugal force generated, and for any given diameter of the fan-wheel depending upon the velocity of rotation. Also called *fan blower*, *fan-wheel*, or simply *fan*.—Rotary gatherer, in printing, a revolving circular table on which the sections of a book are put, and successively brought to the gatherer. [Tag 1.—Rotary-hearth oven, rotary oven. See *oven*.—Rotary press, rotary machine, in printing, a printing-press or machine in which the types or plates to be printed are fastened upon a rotating cylinder, and are impressed on a continuous roll of paper. See *printing-machine*.—Rotary puddler, pump, steam-engine. See the nouns.—Rotary shears, shears having circular overlapping blades, provided with mechanism for rotating the blades, which cut at the point of intersection of their overlapping edges.—Rotary tubular steam-boller, a tubular boiler with a cylindrical shell supported on trunnions to permit revolution.—Rotary valve. (a) A valve that acts by partial rotation, after the manner of a rock-shaft, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with the port or ports in the valve seat, to which it is accurately fitted. Such valves were used in the earliest forms of steam-engines to which automatic valve-gear was applied, and are now used in the automatic valve-gear of some of the latest variable-cut-off engines. (See *steam-engine* and *valve-gear*.) When a single rotary valve is used both for induction and for eduction, and actuated by an eccentric rod connected with a rocker-arm rigidly attached to the body of the valve, the principles of this valve-motion are precisely the same as those of the common slide-valve motion, the point of cut-off depending upon angular advance of the eccentric and lap, and the admission being influenced by lead as in the slide-valve. Also called *rock-valve*. See *slide-valve*, cut-off, *angular advance* (under *angular*), *lap*, 3, and *lead*, 8. (b) A valve which makes complex and successive revolutions, thus alternately bringing its port or ports



Rotary Shears.

a, a cutting edge of one form; b, a cutting edge of another form; c, a series of rotary shear blades formed in a single piece of the form shown at a; they operate simultaneously to cut a sheet of metal into parallel strips of uniform width.

into continuity and discontinuity with a port or ports in its seat. This kind of valve has been but little used.

rotascope (rō'tā-skōp), *n.* [ < L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rot*), + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *gyro-scope*.

rotatable (rō'tā-tā-bl), *a.* [ < *rotate* + *-able*.] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

The improvement consists in the rotatable nozzle.  
*The Engineer*, LXV. 350.

The rotatable blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 306.

rotatably (rō'tā-tā-bli), *adv.* In a rotatable manner; so as to be rotated.

Pocketed valve rotatably supported in said casing.  
*The Engineer*, LXVI. 212.

rotate (rō'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotated*, ppr. *rotating*. [ < L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare* (> It. *rotare* = Pg. Sp. *rodar* = Pr. *rodar*, *rogar* = F. *rouer*), revolve like a wheel, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rot*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To revolve or move round a center or axis; turn in a circle, as or like a wheel; have a continuous circular motion.—2. To turn in a curve upon a center or support; have a revolving motion from side to side or up and down; specifically, in *anat.*, to be rotated; execute one or any of the movements of rotation.

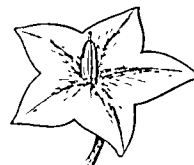
In convergence the eyes rotate on the optic axis in opposite directions. *G. T. Ladd*, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 438.

3. To go round in succession, as in or among a revolving or a repeating series; alternate serially; especially, to act or pass in rotation, as a set of office-holders or an office.—Rotating fires. See *firework*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to revolve upon an axis or upon a support; give a circular or curvilinear movement to; turn in a curve: as, to rotate a cylinder by hand; to rotate the head or the eyes.—2. To move or change about in a series or in rotation; cause to succeed in a serial or recurrent order: as, to rotate certain men in the tenure of an office.

The best men would be sooner or later rotated out of office, and inferior men would take their places.  
*Amer. Nat.*, June, 1890, p. 540.

rotate (rō'tāt), *a.* [ < L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, turn: see *rotate*, *v.*] 1.



Rotate Corolla of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

In bot., wheel-shaped; spreading out nearly flat like a wheel: as, the limb of a rotate corolla, calyx, etc.: usually applied to a gamopetalous corolla with a short tube.—2. In zool., wheel-shaped; rotiform; specifically, in *entom.*, noting hairs, spines, etc., when they form a ring around any organ or part, projecting at right angles to the axis.

rotated (rō'tā-ted), *a.* [ < *rotate* + *-ed*.] Same as *rotate*.

rotate-plane (rō'tāt-plān), *a.* In bot., wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: as, a rotate-plane corolla. Also *rotate-plane*.

rotating-ring (rō'tā-ting-ring), *n.* In gunn., a band of brass or copper placed around a projectile to take the grooves in the bore of a cannon and give rotation to the projectile.

A single rotating ring of copper is used for all calibers.  
*Gun Foundry Board Report*, p. 33.

rotation (rō-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *rotation* = Sp. *rotacion* = Pg. *rotação* = It. *rotazione*, < L. *rotatio(n)-*, < *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. The act of rotating or turning, or the state of being whirled round; the continuous motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, its opposite sides moving relatively to one another, as distinguished from the forward motion of the whole body in a circle or an ellipse independent of any relative motion of its parts, as that of the planets. Thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a rotation; its annual motion round the sun is a revolution.

In rotations a little force toward the circumference is equal to a greater force towards the centre.  
*Dacon*, *Works* (ed. Spedding), IX. 447.

The axle-trees of chariots . . . [take] fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels. *Newton*, *Opticks*, iii. query 8.

She has that everlasting Rotation of Tongue that an Echo must wait till she dies before it can catch her last Words. *Congrere*, *Way of the World*, II. 4.

The rotation of the plane of polarization is proportional to the strength of the magnetic action.

*J. E. H. Gordon*, *Elect. and Mag.*, II. 221.

2. A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable



cells, as in *Chara* and *Fallisneria*. See below.—3. Serial or recurrent order; a round or sequence of one after another; a fixed or definite routine of succession; regularly recurring change.

I have often observed particular words and phrases come much into vogue. . . . This has lately been remarkable of the word *rotation*. . . . Nothing is done now but by *rotation*. . . . [In] which they play the rubbers by *rotation*; a fine lady returns her visits by *rotation*; and the parson of our parish declared yesterday that . . . he, his curate, the lecturer, and now and then a friend, would for the future preach by *rotation*.  
*British Mag.*, 1763, p. 542, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 164.]

**Angular velocity of rotation.** When a solid body revolves about an axis, its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis, and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity is the angular velocity of rotation. It is often expressed as in turns per second.

**Axial rotation.** See *axial*.—**Axis of rotation.** See *axis*.—**Center of rotation,** the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the center of motion.—**Center of spontaneous rotation,** the point about which a body all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its center of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies in free space, and not in a direction passing through the center of gravity of the body or system, a rotatory motion will ensue about an axis passing through the center of gravity, and the center about which this motion is performed is called the *center of spontaneous rotation*.—**Circular rotation of the eyeball,** rotation about the visual axis.—**Congruency of rotations.** See *congruency*.—**Couple of rotations.** See *couple*.—**Energy of rotation.** See *energy*.—**Magnetic rotation of currents.** See *magnetic*.—**Magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *magnetic rotation polarization*.—**Method of rotations,** a method used in descriptive geometry, consisting in turning a part of the given geometrical system about an axis, usually perpendicular to a plane of projection.—**Principal axes of rotation.** If a point which is not the center of gravity be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum are called the *principal axes of rotation*. In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent.—**Principle of the composition of rotations,** the proposition that three rotations about axes which meet in one point are equivalent to one rotation round an axis through the same point, the measure of the rotations being taken upon the axes, and the axis of the resultant rotation being the diagonal of the parallelepiped of which the others are sides.—**Pure rotation,** rotation without translation; a screw-motion where the pitch of the screw vanishes.—**Rotation in office,** the holding of the same office by different persons in succession; specifically, in *politics*, the transfer of offices, especially those filled by appointment, to new incumbents at more or less regular intervals, without regard to the manner in which their duties have been discharged. In the United States the principle of rotation in appointive offices has been both advocated and condemned with great urgency on grounds of public advantage and partisan or personal right.

Jefferson would have *rotation* in office  
*Theodore Parker*, *Historic Americans*, p. 260.

**Rotation of crops,** a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping. It is found that the same kind of crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soil through a succession of years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another in repeated series. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation, but it is a recognized rule in all cases that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow.—**Rotation of protoplasm,** in *bot.*, the circulation or streaming movement of the protoplasmic contents of active vegetable cells. Under a moderately high power of the microscope the protoplasm of vitally active cells is seen to be in a state of constant activity or rotation—that is it flows or moves about in steady streams or bands in various directions inside the cell. These moving protoplasmic bands have embedded in them minute granules. The rate of the movements varies in different plants, being (at a temperature of 15° C.) only .009 millimeter per minute in the leaf-cells of *Potamogeton crispus*, and 10 millimeters per minute in the plasmodium of *Didymium Serpula*. See *protoplasm*.—**Rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.

**rotational** (rō-tā'shŏn-əl), *a.* [*< rotation + -al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; of the nature of rotation: as, *rotational velocity*.

We should thus be led to find an atom, not in the rotational motion of a vortex-ring, but in irrotational motion round a re-entering channel.  
W. K. Clifford, *Lects.*, I. 242.

**Rotational motion of a fluid.** See *vortex-motion*.  
**rotation-area** (rō-tā'shŏn-ā'ri-ā), *n.* Double the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass of a material system by the differential coefficient relative to the time of the area described by the radius vector upon the plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation. If all the external forces which act upon a system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion, which is the principle of the conservation of areas.

The *rotation-area* for an axis may be exhibited geometrically by a portion of the axis which is taken proportional to the area, and it is evident from the theory of projections that *rotation-areas* for different axes may be combined by the same laws with which forces applied to a point and rotations are combined, so that there is a corresponding parallelepiped of *rotation-areas*. There is, then, for every system, an axis of resultant *rotation-area*, with reference to which the rotation is a maximum, and the *rotation-area* for any other axis is the corresponding projection of the resultant *rotation-area*. The *rotation-area* vanishes for an axis which is perpendicular to the axis of resultant *rotation-area*.

B. Peirce, *Analytical Mechanics*, § 754.  
**rotative** (rō'tā-tiv), *a.* [*< F. rotatif*, *< L. rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. Causing something to rotate; producing rotation.

The *rotative* forces acting on A and B are, as it were, distributed by the diurnal rotation around NS.  
*Newcomb and Holden*, *Astronomy*, p. 211.

2. Pertaining to rotation; rotational.

This high *rotative* velocity of the sun must cause an equatorial rise of the solar atmosphere.  
*Siemens*, *New Theory of the Sun*, p. 21.

**rotatively** (rō'tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* So as to rotate; in a rotatory manner.

An internally-toothed wheel *c*, *rotatively* connected with the said shaft.  
*The Engineer*, LXIX. 290.

**rotato-plane** (rō'tā-tō-plān), *a.* Same as *rotatoplane*.

**rotator** (rō-tā'tor), *n.* [= *F. rotateur* = *Sp. rotador* = *It. rotatore* = *Fr. rotateur*, *< L. rotator*, a whirler, *< rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. One who or that which rotates, or causes rotation; any rotational agency or instrument.

This is mounted on the *rotator*, so that it can be turned around quickly.  
*Mayer*, *Sound*, p. 110.

2. Specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle that produces a rolling or rotatory motion of a part; a muscle which rotates a part upon its own axis. [In this sense usually as *New Latin*, with plural *rotatores*.]—3. In *metal-working*, a revolving or rotary furnace.—**Rotatores dors.** Same as *rotatores spinæ*.—**Rotatores femoris**, six muscles which in the human subject rotate the femur and evert the thigh: they are the *pyramiformis quadratus*, *obturator externus* and *internus*, with the *gemelli superior* and *inferior*.—**Rotatores spinæ**, several (about eleven) small deep-seated muscles of the thoracic region of the spine beneath the multilobes, passing obliquely from the transverse process of a vertebra to the lamina of the next vertebra above. Also called *rotospinales*.—**Rotator fibulæ**, the rotator of the fibula, a muscle of the leg of some animals, as leopards, from the back of the tibia obliquely downward and outward to the front of the fibula.

**Rotatoria** (rō-tā-tō'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of *L. rotatorius*, *< rotare*, rotate: see *rotary*.] The wheel-animalcules: same as *Rotifera*.

**rotatorial** (rō-tā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< Rotatoria + -al*.] In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Rotatoria* or *Rotifera*; rotiferal.

**rotatorian** (rō-tā-tō'ri-an), *n.* [*< Rotatoria + -an*.] A member of the *Rotatoria*; a rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian*.  
*The Century*, XIV. 151.

**rotatory** (rō'tā-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. rotatoire*, *< NL. rotatorius*, *< L. rotator*, a whirler, *< rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or effecting rotation; turning or causing to turn about or upon an axis or support; relating to motion from or about a fixed point or center: opposed to *reciprocatory*.

The ball and socket joint allows . . . of a *rotatory* or sweeping motion.  
*Paley*, *Nat. Theol.*, ix.

Verdet demonstrated that when a salt is dissolved in water the water and the salt each bring into the solution their special *rotatory* power.  
*Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 576.

My lady with her fingers interlock'd,  
And *rotatory* thumbs on silken knees.  
*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. Going about in a recurrent series; moving from point to point; following in succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke*, (*Imp. Diet.*)—3. In *zool.*, rotatorial or rotiferal, as a wheel-animalcule.—4. In *anat.*, causing rotation: as, a *rotatory* muscle.—**Magnetic rotatory polarization**, that rotation of the plane of polarization, + or —, which takes place when a plane-polarized beam of light is transmitted through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field, and similarly when it is reflected from the pole of a powerful electromagnet.—**Magnetic rotatory power.** See *magnetic*.—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis*.—**Rotatory muscle**, a rotator.—**Rotatory polarization**, the change of plane to the right or to the left (of an observer looking in the direction the ray is moving) which a ray of plane polarized light undergoes when passed through quartz, sugar, etc.; if the rotation is to the right, the substance is said to be *dextrorotatory* (or positive), as cane-sugar and glucose; if to the left, it is called *levorotatory* (or negative), as starch-sugar, quinine, etc. See also *magnetic rotatory polarization*, above.

—**Rotatory power**, the property which is possessed by some crystalline bodies, and a great number of liquids

and solutions, of rotating the plane of polarization. See *rotatory polarization*.—**Rotatory steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Specific rotatory power**, the angle of rotation which a layer of unit thickness would give to a certain light-ray; practically, an assumed color called the *transition-tint*.

II. *n.*; pl. *rotatories* (-riz). In *zool.*, a rotatorian or rotifer.

The *rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body.  
*Van der Hoeven*, *Zool.* (trans.), I. 166.

**rotch** (roch), *n.* Same as *roach*<sup>2</sup>, 2. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**rotche** (roch), *n.* [Said to be *< D. rotje*, a petrel; cf. *G. dial. rättsche*, *G. rättsch-ente*, the common wild duck. *< ratschen*, *rättschen*, splash like a duck.] The little auk, auklet, dovekie, or sea-dove, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*. See *Mergulus*, *Alle*, and cut under *dovekie*. Also *rotchie*.

**rotchet**, *n.* Same as *rochet*<sup>2</sup>.

**rotchie**, *n.* Same as *rotche*.

**rote**<sup>1</sup> (rōt), *n.* [*< ME. rot*, root, rote, *< OF. rote*, route, route, a way through a forest, a way, road, track, rut, *F. route*, a way, road, track, = *Sp. ruta* = *Pg. rota*, track, course of a ship at sea (ML. reflex *rotta*, *rota*), *< ML. rupta*, a way through a forest, a way, road, street; prop. adj., se. *ria*, a way broken or cut through a forest; *< L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumper*, break: see *rupture*. *Rote*<sup>1</sup> is thus a doublet of *route*<sup>1</sup>, *route*<sup>2</sup>, *rut*<sup>1</sup>, q. v. Cf. *routine*.] 1. A fixed or unchanging round, as in learning or reciting something; mechanical routine in learning, or in the repetition of that which has been learned; exact memorizing, or reproduction from memory, as of words or sounds, with or without attention to their significance: chiefly in the phrase *by rote*.

Loke a ribaut of hem that can nougt wel reden  
His rewle ne his respondes but be pure rote,  
Als as he were a conynge Clerke he catesth the lawes.  
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (L. E. T. S.), l. 377.

First, rehearse your song by rote,  
To each word a warbling note.  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 404.

He rather saith it *by rote* to himself, as that he would have, than that he can thoroughly believe it, or be persuaded of it.  
*Bacon*, *Atheism* (ed. 1837).

The lazy manner of reading sermons, or speaking sermons *by rote*.  
*Goldsmit*, *The Bee*, No. 7.

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. [*Rare*.]

A rote of buffoonery that serveth all occasions. *Swift*.

3. A row or rank. [*Prov. Eng.*]

We'll go among them when the barley has been laid in  
rotes.  
*R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, xxix. (song).

**rote**<sup>1</sup> (rōt), *r. i.* [*< rote*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *rote*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. To learn by rote or by heart.

To the people; not by your own instruction, . . .  
But with such words that are but *roted* in  
Your tongue.  
*Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 2. 55.

2. To repeat from memory.

And if by chance a tune you rote,  
'Twill foot it finely to your note.  
*Drayton*, *Muses' Elysium*, ii.

**rote**<sup>2</sup> (rōt), *r. i.* [*< L. rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] To rotate; change by rotation.

Now this modell upon rotation was that the third part of the House should *rote* out by ballot every year, so that every ninth year the House would be wholly altered. No magistrate to continue above 3 years.  
*Aubrey*, *Lives*, J. Harrington.

A third part of the senate, or Parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones to be chosen in their room.  
*Z. Grey*, *Note on Hudibras*, ii. iii. 1103.

**rote**<sup>3</sup> (rōt), *n.* [*< ME. rote*, route, *< OF. rote* (= *Pr. OSp. rota*) = OHG. *hrottā*, *rottā*, *rotā*, *rod-dā*, MHG. *rotte*, *< ML. rotta*, *rota*, *rocta*, earlier *chrotta*, a kind of fiddle, a crowd; of Celtic origin: *< W. crwth* = OIr. *crut* = Gael. *crut*, a fiddle, crowd: see *crowd*<sup>2</sup>.] A musical instrument with strings, and played either by a bow, like a crowd or fiddle, or by a wheel, like a hurdy-gurdy. See *crowd*<sup>2</sup>. Also called *rota*.

Wel conthe he sygne and playen on a rote.  
*Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., I. 236.

There were two sets of instruments in the middle ages very similar to each other, the one played with the fingers, the other with a bow. The term *Rote* may perhaps have been applied to both classes.

W. K. Sullivan, *Intro.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. ii.

**rote**<sup>4</sup>, *r. i.* An obsolete dialectal form of *route*<sup>1</sup>.  
**rote**<sup>4</sup> (rōt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *route*<sup>1</sup> or *rut*<sup>2</sup>.] The sound of surf, as before a storm. [*Local*, Eng. and U. S.]

Then all amaz'd shrieks out confused cries,  
While the seas rote doth ring their doleful knell.  
*Mir. for Mags.* (England's *Eliza*, st. 270), II. 895.

I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north. . . .  
They call this the *rote* or *rut* of the sea.  
*D. Webster*, *Private Correspondence* (ed. Fletcher Webster), II. 262.

The rote of the surf on Menimsha Blight  
Murmurs its warning.  
Walter Mitchell, In the Vineyard Sound, Harper's Weekly,  
[XXXIV, 743.]

Within sound of the rote of the sea.  
Siedman, Poets of America, p. 224.

**rote**<sup>61</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *root*<sup>1</sup>.  
**rote**<sup>62</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *root*<sup>2</sup>.  
**rotella** (rō-tel'ē), *n.*; pl. *rotellæ* (-ē). [ML.,  
dim. of *L. rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*. Cf. *rowel*,  
from the same source.] 1. A disk; a round  
plate.—2. A round shield.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A  
genus of gastropods of the family *Rotellidae*,  
containing small polished highly colored shells,  
as *R. suturalis*.—4. Any member of this genus.

**Rotellidae** (rō-tel'ē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotella*  
+ *-idae*.] A family of scutibranchiate gastro-  
pods, typified by the genus *Rotella*, united gen-  
erally with the *Trochidae*.

**rotent**, *a.* A Middle English form of *rotten*<sup>1</sup>.  
**rote-song** (rōt'sōng), *n.* A song to be taught  
by rote, or by frequent repetition to the learner,  
as a child before it is able to read.

**rot-grass** (rōt'grās), *n.* The soft-grass, *Holcus  
lanatus* and *H. mollis*; also, the butterwort,  
*Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort or pon-  
ny-rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*: so called as being  
supposed to cause rot in sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

**rotgut** (rōt'gut), *n.* and *a.* [ < *rot*, *v.*, + *obj.*  
*gut*.] 1. *n.* Bad or adulterated liquor, injuri-  
ous to the stomach and bowels; in the United  
States, specifically, whisky adulterated with  
deleterious substances to cheapen it while in-  
creasing its apparent strength. [Colloq. and  
low.]

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat  
rotgut; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey*  
*Rot-gut*: cheap whiskey. the word occurs in Heywood's  
"English Traveller" and Addison's "Drummer" for a poor  
kind of drink. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

**II. a.** Injurious and corrosive: said of bad  
liquor. [Colloq. and low.]

Then there's fuddling about in the public-house, and  
drinking bad spirits, and punch, and such rot-gut stuff  
*T. Hughes*, School Days at Rugby, l. 6.

**rōtheln** (rō'teln), *n.* [G.] Same as *rubella*.

**rotter**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of  
*rudder*<sup>1</sup>.

**rotter**<sup>2</sup> (rōt'ēr), *n.* [ < ME. *rother*, *rother*,  
*ritter* (pl. *rothers*, *retheren*, *rutheren*,  
*rittheren*), < AS *hrithra*, *hrythra*, a horned beast,  
an ox, bull, cow, pl. *hrithra*, *hrythra*, *hrythra*,  
*hruthra*, *hrythro*, earlier with long vowel *hrithra*,  
*ritter*, etc., horned cattle, oxen, = OE *fries. hrither*,  
*ritter*, *reder* = D. *rind* = OHG. *hrind*, *rind*,  
MHG. *runt* (runt-), G. *rund* (the formative -er  
being retained in the plural *rinder*), a horned  
beast, an ox, etc., pl. *rinder*, horned cattle (> *rinderpest*,  
> E. *rinderpest*, a cattle-plague), = Goth.  
\**hrunthis* or \**hrunthis* (not recorded). Con-  
nection with *horn* is doubtful: see *horn*.] A bovine  
animal; a cow, or an animal of the cow kind.  
[Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Four *rotheren* hym by-for that feble were [worthen];  
Men my 3te reken ich a ryb, so reufful they weren.

*Piers Plowman's Crede* (L. E. T. S.), l. 431.

It is the pasture lards the *rotter's* sides,  
The want that makes him lean.

*Shak*, T. of A., iv. 3. 12.

[In this passage *rotter's* is an emendation of *brother's*,  
which is given in most editions.]

**rotter**<sup>3</sup> (rōt'ēr), *n.* [Abbr. of *rotter-soil*.]  
Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or local, Eng.]

**rotter-beast** (rōt'ēr-bēst), *n.* A bovine or  
*rotter*.

*Bucrum pœcus*, an hearde of *rotter* beastes.  
*Elyot*, ed. 1559. (*Hallivell*.)

**rothermuck** (rōt'ēr-muk), *n.* The barnacle-  
goose, *Anser bernicla* or *Bernicla leucopsis*.  
*Montagu*. [Local, British.]

**rotter-nail** (rōt'ēr-nāl), *n.* [That is, *rudder-  
nail*.] In ship-building, a nail with a very full  
head, used for fastening the rudder-irons.  
[Eng.]

**rotter-soil** (rōt'ēr-soil), *n.* [ < *rotter*<sup>2</sup> +  
*soil*.] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or  
prov. Eng.]

In Herefordshire the dung of such [horned] beasts is  
still called *rotter soil*.

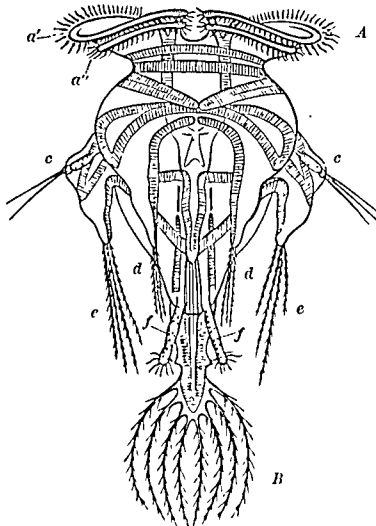
*Kennett*, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*Hallivell*.)

**Rothasay herald**. One of the six heralds of  
the Scottish Herald's College.

**rothoffite** (rōt'hof-it), *n.* [ < *Rothoff* (?) + *-ite*.]  
A variety of garnet, brown or black in color,  
found in Sweden.

**Rotifer** (rō'ti-fēr), *n.* [NL. (Leeuwenhoek, 1702),  
having a wheel, < *L. rota*, a wheel (see *rotal*),  
+ *ferre* = E. *bear*.] 1. The name-giving ge-  
nus of *Rotifera*, based upon a species called *R.*

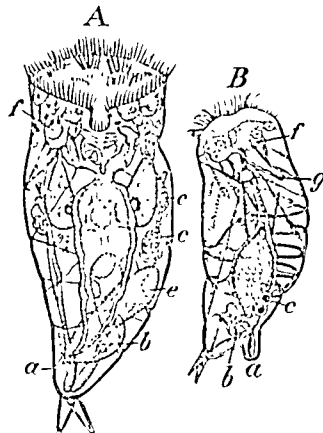
*vulgaris*, and now placed in the family *Philodi-  
nidae*, including forms which swim or creep like  
a leech, and have a forked, jointed, telescopic  
foot. Hence—2. [l. c.] One of the *Rotifera*  
(which see); any wheel-animalcule. Rotifers are



A Scirtopod Rotifer, *Pedalion mira* (ventral view of female, highly magnified).  
a, head with trochal disk of a double wreath; a', the cephalotroch;  
b, the branchiostome; c, the trochal foot, or pseudopodium; c',  
d, d', e, e', f, f', four pairs of appendages. The dark bands are the mus-  
cles.

found all over the world, in salt as well as fresh water,  
though chiefly in the latter; they often swarm in in-  
fusions with other animalcules; a few are parasitic. Many  
rotifers can be desiccated and kept in a dry state for  
months and still be revived by the application of moisture.

**Rotifera** (rō-tif'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of  
*Rotifer*: see *Rotifer*.] A class of animalcules,  
usually classified with or near the lowest worms,



*Hydatina senta*, one of the illoricate pliomate *Rotifera*, magnified.  
A, female: a, anus, b, contractile vacuole, c, water vessels, d,  
ovary, e, ganglion. B, male: a, penis, b, contractile vacuole, c, tes-  
tis, d, ganglion, e, setigerous pit. In both figures the conspicuous  
wheel or wreath and the forked foot are unmarked.

distinguished by their circles of cilia, some-  
times single, sometimes double, which through  
the microscope appear like revolving wheels,  
whence they have been called *wheel-animalcules*  
and *Rotatoria*. They are a small but well-marked  
group, whose true position in the evolutionary series is  
much questioned. Some of the forms have been known  
for nearly two centuries, and many others have only re-  
cently been brought to light. Being all of microscopic  
size, and often appearing in infusions, the rotifers that  
were known up to about 1838, the period of Ehrenberg's  
researches, were considered to be protozoan, and they  
were placed with some vegetable organisms in the old-  
fashioned Infusoria. (See *Infusoria*, l.) Their readily dis-  
cernible complex organization gave one of the reasons for  
supposing that infusorians reach a comparatively high  
grade of development. Rotifers present great attractions  
to the microscopist, and have been much studied; and the  
organization of few of the low invertebrates is better known.  
They are true metazoans, of microscopic size, bilaterally  
symmetrical, usually without metameric segmentation,  
always with an intestinal canal and a body-cavity or celom,  
and with an anus as well as a mouth (except in one group).  
Head and tail are generally well marked; the former bears,  
under many modifications, the characteristic wheel-organ  
which gives name to the group, and is technically called  
the *trochal disk* (see *ent* under *trochal*); the tail or foot-  
body, called *pseudopodium*, is variously modified as a loco-  
motory organ for swimming, skipping, creeping, or root-

ing (see *pseudopodium*, 2, and *ent* under *Rotifer*); in a few  
genera it is wanting. The body is covered with a firm  
cuticle, and sometimes also sheathed in a protective case  
(see *urceolus*); it often presents peculiar spinose or setose  
appendages. The muscular system may be quite highly  
developed, as in *Pedalion*, where it consists of several  
symmetrically disposed bands. In the alimentary canal  
may usually be distinguished a mouth, pharynx, esopha-  
gus, stomach, intestine, and anus. The pharynx contains  
the *mastax* with its teeth or *trophi*, among which are  
parts called *malleus*, *incus*, *uncus*, *fulcrum*, *ramus*, and  
*manubrium* (see these names, and *ent* under *uncus*). All  
true rotifers have a mastax; its homologies are disputed.  
Both the pharynx and the esophagus are chitinated. The  
intestine is lined with ciliated epithelium. Nephridia are  
present; a nervous system is demonstrable; and various  
sense-organs, as eye-spots, are recognized. Rotifers were  
supposed to be hermaphroditic; but separation of sex has  
been determined for most members of the class, the males  
being in all such cases small and degenerate in comparison  
with the females. Details of the reproductive process  
vary in different cases. The classification of *Rotifera*, as  
well as the taxonomic rank and systematic position of the  
group, is not yet settled, as some equivocal or aberrant  
forms remain to be accounted for. Exclusive of these, a  
reclassification given by C. T. Hudson in 1884, and gen-  
erally accepted, is into four orders: (1) *Rhizota*, rooted  
rotifers, with families *Flocculariidae* and *Meliceridae*; (2)  
*Belontiidae* or *Beldingiada*, creeping rotifers, with one fam-  
ily, called *Philodinidae*, though containing the original ge-  
nus *Rotifer*; (3) *Scirtopoda*, skipping rotifers, the *Peda-*  
*lionidae*, with one genus (see *ent* under *Rotifer*); and (4) *Ploti-*  
*ma*, or swimming rotifers, the rest of the class. These are  
either illoricate (the *Hydatiniidae*, *Syncladidae*, *Notomma-*  
*tidae*, *Triarthridae*, and *Asplanchnidae*) or loricate (the  
*Brachionidae*, *Pterodiniidae*, and *Euchlanidae*). Ranked as  
a superclass or phylum, the rotifers have also been divided  
into two classes: *Parapodiata*, represented alone by the  
genus *Pedalion*; and *Lipododa*, all the rest. One of the  
commonest rotifers is *Hydatina senta*, belonging to the il-  
loricate pliomate group.

**rotiferal** (rō-tif'ē-rāl), *a.* [ < *rotifer* + *-al*.]  
Bearing a wheel—that is, having a wheel-or-  
gan; pertaining to the *Rotifera* or wheel-an-  
imalcules, or having their characters; rotatorial  
or rotatory, as an animalcule. *Encyc. Brit.*,  
XXI. 8.

**rotiferan** (rō-tif'ē-rān), *n.* [ < *rotifer* + *-an*.]  
An individual member of the *Rotifera*; a ro-  
tifer. *Nature*, XLII. 378. [Rare.]

**rotiferous** (rō-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [ < *rotifer* + *-ous*.]  
Having a wheel, as a wheel-animalcule; pro-  
vided with a trochal disk or wheel-organ; re-  
lating to rotifers.

**rotiform** (rō'ti-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. rotiforme*, < *L.*  
*rota*, a wheel (see *rotary*), + *forma*, form.]  
Wheel-shaped; rotate.

**rotispinalis** (rō'ti-spī-nāl'is), *n.*; pl. *rotispina-*  
*les* (-lēz). [NL., < *L. rota*, a wheel, + *spina*,  
spine: see *spinal*.] A muscle of the back which  
assists in rotating the vertebræ; one of the ro-  
tatores spinæ. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**rotl** (rōt'l), *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian pound of  
twelve ounces. Each city has its own rotls for different  
commodities, so that the number of these units is great.  
Few weigh less than a troy pound, about one third of them  
have weights between one and two, another third between  
two and five, and the remainder between five and ninety  
troy pounds. The following are a few of the rotls now  
in use:

	Grams.	Pounds Avoirdupois.
Egypt .....	444	0.98
Tripoli, market .....	1817	4.01
" large .....	2150	4.81
Tunis, for metals .....	507	1.12
" " fruit, etc. ....	563	1.17
" " vegetables .....	639	1.41
Abyssinia .....	311	0.69
Morocco .....	508	1.12
Acre, for raw cotton .....	2207	4.87
" " yarn .....	2037	4.40
Aleppo, for figs, etc. ....	2280	5.03
" " silk .....	2220	4.89
" " Persian silk .....	2154	4.75
" " drugs .....	1902	4.19
Damascus .....	1787	3.94

**rotonde** (rō-tond'), *n.* [F., < *rotonde*, round;  
see *rotund*.] 1. A ruff of the kind worn during  
the early years of the seventeenth century by  
both men and women. Compare *ruff*<sup>1</sup>, l.—2. A  
cope, the ecclesiastical garment especially so  
called when considered as an object of decora-  
tive art.

**rotondo** (rō-ton'dō), *a.* [It. *rotondo*, round;  
see *round*.] *rotund*. In music, round; full.

**rotor** (rō'tor), *n.* [Short for *rotator*.] A quan-  
tity having magnitude, direction, and position.

In analogy with this (Hamilton's use of the word *vector*),  
I propose to use the name *rotor* (short for *rotator*) to mean  
a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position, of  
which the simplest type is a velocity of rotation about a  
certain axis. A *rotor* will be geometrically represented  
by a length proportional to its magnitude measured upon  
its axis in a certain sense.

*W. K. Clifford*, Lond. Math. Soc. Proc., 1873, p. 381.

**rotour**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *\*rotour*, < *rote*, a rote;  
see *rote*.] A player on the rote.

He is a persone, she thyntethe, of fair figure,  
A yong *rotour*, redy to hir pleaser.  
*Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 35. (*Hallivell*.)

**rot-steep** (rot'stēp), *n.* The process of steeping cotton fabrics in water to remove impurities, preparatory to bleaching. See the quotation.

The *rot steep*, so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy, is intended to thoroughly wet the cloth.

W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 45.

**rottat**, *n.* Same as *rota*<sup>2</sup>.

**rottant**, *n.* An occasional spelling of *rotan*.

**Rottbællia** (rot-bel'i-i), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), 1779], named after C. F. Rothball (1727-1797), professor of botany at Copenhagen, author of botanical works. A genus of grasses, of the series *Panicaceae* and tribe *Andropogoneae*, type of the subtribe *Rottbællieae*. It is marked by spikelets spiked in pairs, one of each pair sterile and pedicelled, the other fertile and sessile, and, further, by the cylindrical form of the spike, by the spikelets being embedded in excavations of the axis, by the absence of long hairs or awns, and by the single unisexual flower which commonly forms the fertile spikelet, containing four obtuse glumes, three stamens, and two distinct styles. The 27 species inhabit warm or temperate regions in both hemispheres; one species, *R. rugosa*, is found in pine barrens from Delaware southward. They are generally tall grasses with flat leaves, either rough or smooth. Some species bear a cluster of spikes, others a single one, or, as in *R. digitata*, a handsome Asiatic species, an elongated spike is sometimes set with a few short branches at its base, with often an additional male flower in each spikelet. Some are forage-grasses, as the tropical *R. compressa*, valued by graziers in Australia.

**rotten**<sup>1</sup> (rot'n), *a.* [ME. *rotten*, *rotun*, *rotin*, < Icel. *rottun* = Sw. *ruttan* = Dan. *rauden*, rotten; in form pp. of a lost verb. Icel. as if \**ryōta*, rot; see *rot*.] 1. Undergoing natural decomposition; affected by rot or organic dissolution; putrid (as animal and some vegetable matters), soft (as fruits, etc.), or weak (as vegetable fibers, fabrics, etc.) from elemental decay: as, a *rotten* carcass or egg; a *rotten* log or plank; *rotten* cloth.

The seed is *rotten* under their clods. Joel I. 17.

Breaking his oath and resolution like

A twist of rotten silk. Shak., Cor., v. 6. 96.

2. Putrid from organic decay, or from the presence of decomposing matter; hence, of a putrid quality; ill-smelling; fetid.

You common cry of curs' whose breath I hate

As reek o' the rotten fens. Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 121

3. Affected with the disease called rot, as sheep or other animals.

Many of those that got safe on the Island, for want of being accustomed to such hardships, died like *rotten* Sheep. Dampier, *Voyages* I. 50.

4. Unsound as if from rotting; in a loose or disintegrated state; soft or friable; yielding: as, *rotten* iron or stone.

They were left moid with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

His principal care was to have many Bridges laid over Bogs and *rot'n* Moors. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

We were obliged to leave the river on account of *rotten* ice, and took to the open plains, where our deer sank to their bellies in the loose snow.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 114.

5. Unsound in character or quality: in a corrupt or untrustworthy state; destitute of stability or integrity.

Never did base and *rotten* policy

Colour her working with such deadly wounds. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 108

Leaving these Antiquities (Babylonian legends), *rotten* with age, let vs come to take better view of this stately Citty. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 55.

Our condition is not sound but *rotten*, both in religion and all civil prudence. Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

6. In *printing*, said of bad prints from woodcuts, that show holes and broken lines.—**Rotten borough**. See *borough*<sup>1</sup>.

**rotten**<sup>2</sup> (rot'n), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ratten*.

**rotten-egg** (rot'n-eg'), *v. t.* [*rotten egg*.] To pelt with rotten or putrid eggs; throw rotten eggs at: done as a manifestation of extreme anger or disgust.

Rev. — and Bishop — were *rotten-egged* and "rocked," but San Antonio is bitterly ashamed of it. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 11, 1887.

**rottenly** (rot'n-li), *adv.* In a rotten manner; hence, fetidly; putridly; unsoundly; defectively.

**rotteness** (rot'n-nes), *n.* The state of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; unsoundness; corruptness.

A sound heart is the life of the flesh; but envy the *rotteness* of the bones. Prov. xiv. 30.

What's gained by falsehood? There they stand

Whose trade it is, whose life it is! How vain

To gild such *rotteness*! Browning, *Strafford*, iv. 1.

**rottenstone** (rot'n-stōn), *n.* An argillaceous or siliceous limestone which by weathering has become soft and friable, the calcareous part

having been wholly or in part removed. This material when pulverized forms a cheap and efficient substance for use in polishing the softer metals.

**rottenstone** (rot'n-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rottenstoned*, ppr. *rottenstoning*. [*rottenstone*, *n.*] To polish with rottenstone.

**rotting** (rot'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rot*, *v.*] Same as *rotting*, 1.

**Rottlera** (rot'lér-i), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Rottler, a Danish missionary.] A genus of plants, now placed under *Mallotus*.

**rottolo** (rot'ō-lō), *n.* [*It. rottolo*, a certain weight, also a round, < *L. rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a certain weight: see *rotula*, *roll*.] A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean.

**rotton** (rot'on), *n.* Same as *ratten*.

**rotula** (rot'ū-lī), *n.*; pl. *rotulæ* (-lē). [*L. rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *roll*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Same as *patella*. 2. (b) One of the five radial pieces entering into the composition of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, serving to connect the epiphyses of each of the five alveoli, and to furnish an articulation for each of the five radii or compasses. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*), and cut under *Clypeastridae*. (c) A small hard nodule embedded in soft parts of other echinoderms, as the calcareous rotule of some holothurians (*Chirodota*). (d) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of flat rotuliform sea-urchins of the family *Mellitidae*, having the test perforate and digitate.—2. In *music*, a little *rota* or round; especially, a carol or song for Christmas.

**rotular** (rot'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. rotula*, a little wheel (see *rotula*), + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a rotula, resembling a rotula; rotuliform; nodular, patellar, as, a *rotular* groove; the *rotular* bone of a limb.—2. Specifically, noting that aspect or surface of the hind limb on which the rotula is situated, as, the *rotular* aspect of the foot, the dorsum of the foot, as opposed to the sole or plantar surface: opposed to *poplital*, and corresponding to *anconal* in the fore limb, and to *epaxial* in either limb, when the limb is in its morphological position, extended at right angles with the axis of the body.

**rotulet** (rot'ū-let), *n.* [*L. rotulus*, a roll, + *-et*.] A roll.

There is every probability that the handy-book or register called *Doomsday* followed the Court whenever important business was to be transacted, the original *rotule* usually remaining in the Winchester treasury.

*Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 707.

**rotuliform** (rot'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. rotula*, a little wheel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.

**rotund** (rō-tund'), *a.* [= *F. rond*, OF. *round*, root = *Pr. rōdon*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *rdondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, round, < *L. rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *round*<sup>1</sup>, an earlier form of the word.] 1. Round or roundish; spherical or globular; rounded out; convexly protuberant; bulbous: as, a *rotund* paunch or figure.

It was a little too exasperating to look at this pink-faced *rotund* specimen of prosperity, to witness the power for evil that lay in his vulgar cant.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxx.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles: as, a *rotund* leaf or wing.

**rotundæ** (rō-tund'), *n.* [*F. rotunde*, < *It. rotunda*, a rotunda: see *rotunda*.] A rotunda. [Rare.]

I must confess the eye is better filled at first entering the *rotund*, and takes in the whole beauty and magnificence of the temple [the Pantheon at Rome] at one view.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 418).

**rotunda** (rō-tun'dij), *n.* [Formerly also *rotundo* (also *rotund*, < *F. rotunde*); < *It. rotunda* = Sp. Pg. *rotunda*, < ML. *\*rotunda* (sc. *domus*), a round building, < *L. rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, *round*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A round building, especially one with a dome; any building that is round both outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. See cuts under *octastyle* and *pantheon*.—2. A circular hall in a large building, generally surmounted by a dome: as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol in Washington.

**rotundate** (rō-tun'dāt), *a.* [*L. rotundatus*, rounded, pp. of *rotundare*, make round, < *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Rounded off; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*,

noting bodies which are rounded off at their ends; also, in *bot.*, same as *rotund*.

**rotundifolius** (rō-tun-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [*L. rotundifolius*, round-leaved, < *rotundus*, round, + *folium*, leaf.] Having round leaves.

**rotundious** (rō-tun'di-us), *a.* [Irreg. for *\*rotundous*, < *L. rotundus*, round: see *rotund*.] Rotund; rounded out. [Rare.]

So your rare wit, that's ever at the full,

Lies in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (Nares.)

**rotundity** (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *rotundité* = *Pr. rotunditat* = Sp. *rotundidad* = Pg. *rotundidade* = It. *rotundità*, < *L. rotunditas* (t-s), roundness, < *rotundus*, rotund, round: see *round*<sup>1</sup>, *rotund*.] 1. Roundness; sphericity; globular form.

And thou, all-shaking thunder,

Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world!

Shak., *Lear*, iii. 2. 7.

The usual French scenery, with its fields cut up by hedges, and a considerable *rotundity* in its trees.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 97.

2. Rounded fullness; integral entirety.

For the mere *rotundity* of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. Fuller.

=Syn. 1. See *roundness*.

**rotundness** (rō-tund'nes), *n.* Same as *rotundity*.

**rotundo** (rō-tun'dō), *n.* Same as *rotunda*.

**rotund-ovate** (rō-tund'ō-vāt), *a.* In *bot.*, roundly egg-shaped.

**rotund-pointed** (rō-tund'poin'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, having the point rounded off or blunt; bluntly pointed.

**roture** (rō-tūr'), *n.* [*F.*, < ML. *ruptura*, land broken up by the plow, cleared land capable of being used for sowing, etc., < LL. *ruptura*, a breaking: see *rupture*.] 1. In France, plebeian rank; the state of being a roturier.

Indeed he himself always signed the name Delabruyère in one word, thus avowing his *roture*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 177.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, a grant made of feudal property, part of a fief, subject to a ground-rent or annual charge, and with no privilege attached.

**roturier**, *n.* Same as *roturier*.

**roturier** (rō-tū-ri-ā'), *n.* [*F.*, a plebeian, < ML. *rupturarius*, that cultivates a field, < *ruptura*, a field: see *roture*.] 1. In France, a person not of noble birth; a plebeian.

He required all persons, noble as well as *roturier*, to furnish so many soldiers in proportion to their revenues.

Brougham.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, one who holds real property subject to an annual rent or charge.

**Roubaix blue**. See *blue*.

**rouble**, *n.* See *ruble*.

**rouche**, *n.* See *ruche*.

**roucheaget**, *n.* Same as *rokeage*.

**rouched** (roucht), *a.* [An assimilated form, with lengthened vowel, of *ruked*, < *ruck*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*.] 1. Wrinkled. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Puckery; puckering the mouth, as sour beer. [Prov. Eng.]

Beer is said to be *rouched* when it acquires a tartness.

Halliwell.

**roucou** (rō'kō), *n.* [*F. roucou*, *rocou* = Pg. *ruco*, < Braz. *urucú*, arnotto.] A dye: same as *arnotto*.

**roué** (rō-ā'), *n.* [*F. roué*, an epithet applied by the Duke of Orleans, regent of France from 1715 to 1723, to his companions in dissipation, and usually explained as 'broken on a wheel,' implying that his companions deserved to be broken on the wheel; but it is prob. to be taken in the other fig. use, 'jaded,' 'worn out'; pp. of *rouer*, break on the wheel, run over, beat, bang (*roué*, *roué de fatigue*, jaded), < *roue*, a wheel, < *L. rota*, a wheel: see *rota*<sup>1</sup>.] A man devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, especially in his relation to women; a debauchee; a rake.

**rouelle-guard** (rō-el'gärd), *n.* [*F.*, a little wheel, < ML. *rotella*, a little wheel: see *rotella*<sup>1</sup>, *rouel*.] A guard having the shape of a disk, the plane of it at right angles with the grip. In some daggers of the fourteenth century both pommel and guard are of this form, the whole hilt resembling a spool or reel for thread. See *dague à rotelle*, under *dague*.

**rouen**, *n.* See *rowen*.

**Rouen cross**. A jewel, worn either as a brooch or as a pendant, or sometimes in the form of a pendant hanging from a brooch, composed of a somewhat elaborate piece of fretwork in the general shape of a cross, usually of gold. These crosses are often set with small crystals cut like diamonds, or with diamonds of small value, the stones and

the chief decoration being gathered up into four or five bosses marking the form of the cross.

**Rouen duck.** See *duck*².

**Rouen pottery.** See *pottery*.

**rouerie** (rō'è-ré), *n.* [*F.*, < *roué*, a profligate: see *roué*.] The character or conduct of a *roué*; rakishness; debauchery.

Certain young English gentlemen from the age of fifteen to twenty . . . ape all sorts of selfishness and *rouerie*.  
*Thackeray, Fitz-Boodles' Confessions.*

**rouet** (rō-ā'), *n.* [*F.* *rouet*, a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rotal*.] Same as *rewet*.

**rouge** (rōzh), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *rouge*, red, as a noun *rouge*, *OF.* *roge*, *rouge* = *Pr.* *roj*, fem. *roja* = *Lat.* *roj* = *Sp.* *roja*, *rubio* = *It.* *raggio*, *robbio*, < *ML.* *L. rubinus*, red; akin to *rubr*, *rufus*, red: see *red*.] 1. *a.* Red: as in the French *rouge croix*, *rouge et noir*, etc.—**Rouge Croix**, one of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment: so called from the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England—**Rouge Dragon**, in *her.*, one of the pursuivants of the Herald's College of England. The name is taken from the red dragon, one of the supporters of the arms of Henry VII., and said to have been taken by him from the badge or device of some Welsh ancestor.

II. *n.* 1. Any red cosmetic or coloring for the skin. There are many coloring matters used for this purpose. That obtained from the sallow, *Carthamus tinctorius*, is rather a stain than a paint, and is thought to be harmless to the skin. Rouge has been used at many epochs by women, and even by men. The custom was carried to a great extent in Europe in the eighteenth century, at which time, at least in court circles, there was little attempt at imitating the natural blush of the cheek, but the red was applied, as patches were, to produce a supposed decorative effect.

Both riotous laughter now replace  
Thy smile and rouge, with stony glare,  
Thy cheek's soft hue."

*Matthew Arnold, Switzerland*

To see the *rouge* and the powder on the face of a young woman still playing her part was one thing—to mark the traces of them on the vulgarized and faded countenance of one whose day was over was quite another.

*Mrs. Oliphant, Four Gentlemen, xl.*

2. A scarlet, bright-crimson, or dark-red polishing-powder (peroxide of iron, sometimes intermingled with black oxide) made by a variety of processes, and varying in color according to the mode of production. Common rouge is made by calcining iron sulphate (copperas), its color being lighter or darker according to the prolongation of the heating. The darker product is called *crème* and the lighter *rouge*. A general name for both rouge and *crème* is *colodhar*. A fine scarlet rouge used by jewelers for polishing gold and silver is made from iron oxalate (either by calcination or precipitation). Rouge obtained from the sulphate of iron is much used for polishing glass, metals, and other hard substances. A polishing powder for plate is a mixture of prepared chalk and the rouge. **Jewelers' rouge.** See *jeweler* and *plate powder*.

**rouge** (rōzh), *v.* pret. and pp. *rouged*, ppr. *rouging*. [*< rouge, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To color (the skin, especially the cheeks) with rouge.

There was not a lady at the ball fight who was not highly *rouged* and powdered. *The Century, XXVII, 5.*  
2. To cause to become red, as from blushing. [Rare.]

Madame d'Henin, though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me.  
*Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, IV, 281.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To use rouge, especially on the cheeks.

*Rouging* and making up [in a theater] are largely dependent upon the size of the house.  
*The Century, XXV, 639.*

2. To become red; redden; blush. [Rare.]

They all stared, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high.  
*Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, I, 228.*

**rouge-berry** (rōzh'ber'), *n.* A shrub, *Rubra laevis* (including *R. humilis*), of tropical America, often grown in hothouses. It bears racemes of bright-red berries whose juice affords an evanescent scarlet color used in the West Indies as a cosmetic. Also *rouge plant*.

**rouge-dish** (rōzh'dish'), *n.* A small saucer containing a thin layer of dry rouge for use as a cosmetic. Such saucers, as prepared in Portugal, usually contain genuine carmine.

**rouge-et-noir** (rōzh-a-nwō'), *n.* [*F.*, red and black: *rouge*, red (see *rouge*); *et* (< *L.* *et*), and; *noir* (< *L.* *niger*), black (see *nigro*).] A game at cards, played between a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two colored black and two red. A player may stake his money upon *rouge* (red) or *noir* (black) by placing it on the outer ring of the table. Two rows of cards are placed upon the table: one for *noir*, the other for *rouge*; the spots on the cards in each row are counted, the face cards being considered as ten-spots, and the players betting on that row the spots on which come nearest to 31 are winners. Also called *truite-et garant*.

**rouge-plant** (rōzh'plant), *n.* Same as *rouge-berry*.

**rouge-pot** (rōzh'pōt'), *n.* A small covered pot for rouge, intended to form part of a toilet-set.

**rouge-powder** (rōzh'pōu'dēr), *n.* See *rouge* and *plate-powder*.

**Rouge's operation.** An operation by which the upper lip and the lower part of the nose are cut away from the upper jaw, to aid in removing growths or necrosed bone from the nasal cavity.

**rouget** (rō-zhā'), *n.* [*< F.* *rouget*, < *rouge*, red: see *rouge*.] An acute infectious disease (septicæmia) of swine: so called on account of more or less redness of skin accompanying it. It is caused by the multiplication, in the blood and various vital organs, of a specific bacillus, and is fatal in about one half of the cases. It is not known to prevail outside of France and Germany.

To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*.

*Daily Chronicle, Aug. 12, 1866. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**rough**¹ (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME.* *rough*, *roghe*, *roge*, *rou*, *roug*, *ru*, *rug*, *ruh*, < *AS.* *rūh*, rarely *rūg* (in inflection *rūh*, *rūg*, *rūw*, rarely *rūch*), *rough*, hairy, shaggy, untrimmed, uncultivated, knotty, undressed, = *OD.* *rūch*, *ru*, *MD.* *rughe*, *ruggh*, *D.* *rūg*, *ruw* = *MLG.* *rūch*, *rūc*, *rū*, *LG.* *rug* = *OHG.* *rūh*, *MIHG.* *rūch*, *G.* *rūch*, also *rauch* (in *rauch-werk*, peltries, furs, *rauch-handel*, trade in furs, etc.), *rough*, shaggy, = *Dan.* *ru*, *rough*; cf. *Lith.* *raukas*, a fold, wrinkle, *rukis*, wrinkle. Cf. *rūg*¹, *rugged*.] I. *a.* 1. Not smooth to the touch or to the sight; uneven, from projections, ridges, wrinkles, or the like; broken in outline or continuity by protruding points or lines, irregularities, or obstructions; shaggy; as, a *rough* surface of any kind; *rough* land; a *rough* road; *rough* cloth.

His browes reade and *roue*, and his berde reade and longe, that henge down to his breste.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 635.*

These high wild hills and *rough* uneven ways  
Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.

*Shak., I. i. 11, H. 3. 1.*

Through camp and cities *rough* with stone and steel.  
*Shelley, Adonais, xxiv.*

At the end of the file Irene noticed a gentleman clad in a perfectly fitting *rough* travelling suit.

*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 4.*

2. Not smoothed or formed by art; existing or left in a natural or an incomplete state; crude; unwrought; uneven; untrimmed: as, the *rough* materials of manufacture.

She is very honest,

And will be hard to cut as a *rough* diamond.

*Fletcher, Wile for a Month, iv. 2.*

3. Rugged in form, outline, or appearance; harsh or unpleasing to the eye; irregular.

A rosy chain of rheum, a visage *rough*,

Deformed, unfactured, and a skin of buff.

*Druiden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.*

4. Crudely done or considered; indefinitely approximate; vague; partial; erroneous; hasty: as, to make a *rough* estimate or calculation; at a *rough* guess.

There is not a subscription goes forward in which Tom is not privy to the first *rough* draught of the proposals.

*Addison, Tatler, No. 158.*

A *rough* census was taken at the time of the Armada.

*Franklin, Sketches, p. 138.*

At the same time, for carrying conviction in the first instance, it is only necessary to use large masses, and for this a *rough* count will answer.

*Amer. Jour. Philol., IX, 146.*

5. Characterized by harshness or asperity; disagreeably severe or coarse; discordant: used of things and actions with reference to their effects upon the senses or feelings, actions, sounds, etc.; as, *rough* weather; a *rough* remedy; *rough* treatment.

Your reproof is something too *rough* [in some editions, *round*].

*Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 216.*

I am glad to find that the *rough* (line of Russia agrees so well with you.

*Howell, Letters, I, vi 33.*

6. Lacking refinement; rude in character or action; unpolished; untrained; uncouth; awkward: as, *rough* kindness or attendance; a *rough* backwoodsman.

For I am *rough*, and woo not like a babe.

*Shak., I. of S. 4. 1. 138.*

Brom, who had a degree of *rough* chivalry in his nature, would fain have carried matters to open warfare.

*Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 433.*

7. Characterized by violent or disorderly action or movement; rudely agitated or disturbed; boisterously violent; unrestrained: as, *rough* water; *rough* play.

The winds grew contrary, and sent too *rough* to be brooked by so small a vessel.

*Sandys, Travels, p. 14.*

When I was a Boy, the Prince of Salmona, riding a *rough* Horse at Naples, . . . held Reals under his knees and Toes.

*Montaigne, Essays (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I, 501.*

The town was *rough* with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk.

*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.*

Nor is that wind less *rough* which blows a good man's barge.

*M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.*

8. Coarse; stale: as, *rough* bread; *rough* fish. [Slang.]

The poorer classes live mostly on fish, and the "dropped" and *rough* fish is bought chiefly for the poor.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 53.*

9. Astringent: said of wines or other beverages: as, a *rough* claret.

The *rougher* the drink [elder] the farther it will go, and the more acceptable it is to the working man.

*Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I, 417.*

10. In *bot.*, same as *scabrous*.—11. In *Gr. gram.*, accompanied by, constituting, or marking the stronger aspiration, equivalent to our *h*; aspirated (in a narrower sense): as, a *rough* mute; the *rough* breathing. The *rough* breathing (*spiritus asper*) is our *h*. The *rough* mutes are *θ* (*th*), *φ* (*ph*), and *χ* (*ch*), equivalent in earlier times to *t* + *h*, *p* + *h*, and *k* + *h*, but in later times to English *th* (in *thin*), *f*, and German *ch* (*ch*), respectively. *Rough* translates Greek *δαρς*, and is opposed to *smooth* (*δαρς*).—Perfectly *rough*, in theoretical dynam., so rough that a body will not slip over the surfaces so characterized.—**Rough-and-ready.** (a) *Rough* in character or manner, but prompt in action or ready for emergencies: as, a *rough-and-ready* workman.

He was not going to hang back when called upon—he had always been *rough* and *ready* when wanted—and then he was now *ready* as ever, and *rough* enough, too, God knows.

*Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxii.*

(b) *Rough*, harsh, or crude in kind, but ready or prompt in action or use.

He [Honescan] could not have been the mere sentimentalist and rhetorician for which the *rough-and-ready* understanding would at first glance be inclined to condemn him.

*Lowell, Among My Books, 1st ser., p. 333.*

Tentons or Celtic we were to be, and in this *rough-and-ready* fashion we were enlisted under one or other of the banners.

*Contemporary Rev., LIII.*

**Rough-and-tumble**, consisting of or characterized by rough and tumbling action; carried on with, requiring, or employing indiscriminate blows, falls, or struggles: used of a method of free fighting in which all means are allowable, and extended to other subjects involving similar conditions. [*Colloq.*]—**Rough arch**, blindweed, cicely, coat, diamond. See the nouns.—**Rough breathing**. See *def. 11*.—**Rough-cut margin**. See *margin*, 1.—**Rough-faced rustic work**, masonry in which the faces of the blocks are left rough, and the joints are chiseled, either plain or chamfered.—**Rough file**, fish, log, parsnip, plate-glass. See the nouns.—**Rough oak**. Same as *post-oak*.—**Rough-pointed stone**, in *stone-cutting*, stone from the face of which an inch or more has been removed by the pick, or by heavy points, leaving projections of from half an inch to an inch in height. Blocks of stone are thus treated as the first operation in dressing limestone and granite.—**Rough respiration**, rice, setter, etc. See the nouns.—**Short and rough**. See *short*, 1. Rugged, jagged.—2. Unhewn, unwrought.—5. Hirsute, bristly.—6. Indelicate, ungracious, bluff, blunt, bearish, churlish, gruff, impolite, brusque.

II. *n.* 1. *Rough* or roughened state or condition; crudeness; rawness; vehemence; exacerbation: with *the*; as, materials or work in *the rough*; *the rough* of a storm.

I knew a King that, being crossed in his Game, would amid his Oaths fall on the Ground, and bite the very Earth in *the Rough* of his Passion.

*Howell, Letters, I, v. 11.*

Contemplating the people in *the rough*.

*Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.*

2. A projecting piece inserted in a horse's shoe, to keep him from slipping.

If this steel *rough* [a spike inserted in a square hole in each heel of a horseshoe] be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.

*E. H. Knight, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.*

3f. *Rough weather.*

In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances.

*P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 32.*

4. *pl.* In *mining*, a poor grade of tin ore, or that which has been only roughly dressed. Also *rows*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**rough**¹ (ruf), *r.* [*< ME.* *ruhen*, *rouwen* = *OHG.* *gi-rūhan*, make rough; from the adj.: see *rough*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make rough; give a rough condition or appearance to; roughen: as, to *rough* a horse's shoes to prevent slipping.

The *roughing* of bottle-neck interiors is done by iron tools fixed on a lathe and moistened with sand and water.

*Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 261.*

2. To execute or shape out roughly; finish partially or in the rough; prepare for a finishing operation: as, to *rough* out building-stones.

The boulders . . . were thrown to the surface to be *roughed* out and trimmed.

*Amer. Anthropol., III, 224.*

In the grinding of a lens, the first operation consists in *roughing* it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.

*E. L. Wilson, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 35.*

**Roughing-down rolls.** Same as *roughing-rolls*.—**Roughing-in** or **roughing-up coat**. See *coat*².—To *rough* a horse. (a) To make a horse's shoes rough in order to keep him from slipping. See *rough*¹, *n.*, 2.

A simple mode of *roughing horses*, practised in Russia. *E. H. Knight*, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.  
(b) To break in a horse, especially for military use.—To *rough in*, in *plastering*, to spread roughly upon brick, as the first of three coats.

When three coats are used, it [the laying on of the first coat of plaster] is called *pricking up* when upon laths, and *roughing in* when upon brick.

*De Colange*, Dict. Commerce, I. 378.  
To *rough it*, to live in a rough, haphazard manner; put up with coarse or casual food and accommodations; endure hardship or inconvenience.

Take care of Fanny, mother. She is tender, and not used to rough it like the rest of us.

*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxix.  
Molly Corney was one of a large family of children, and had to rough it accordingly.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, II.  
**II. intrans.** To behave roughly; specifically, to break the rules in boxing by too much roughness.

That no wrestling, *roughing*, or hugging on the ropes [in boxing] be allowed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 691.

**rough<sup>1</sup>** (ruf), *adv.* [*rough<sup>1</sup>*, *a.*] Roughly: in a coarse, crude, or harsh manner.

*Abb.* You should for that have reprehended him.

*Jdr.* Why, so I did.

*Abb.* Ay, but not rough enough.

To cut up rough. See *cut*.

My jealous Puss cut up rough.

The day before I bought her muff

With sable trimming. *F. Locker*, Mabel.

**rough<sup>2</sup>** (ruf), *n.* [Also formerly *ruff*; appar. an abbr. of *ruffian*, but now associated with *rough<sup>1</sup>* and accordingly conformed to it in spelling. It is not probable that the adj. *rough* alone would give rise to such substantive use.] A rowdy: a ruffian; a rude, coarse fellow; one given to riotous violence; a bully.

The great queen, moody, despairing, dying, wrapt in the profoundest thought, with eyes fixed upon the ground or already gazing into infinity, was besought by the counsellors around her to name the man to whom she chose that the crown should devolve. "Not to a rough," said Elizabeth, sententiously and grimly.

*Molloy*, United Netherlands, IV. 138.

[In a foot-note Scaramelli is quoted to the effect that the word signifies in English "persona bassa e vile."]

I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into *rough*, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper.

*Dickens*, All the Year Round, Oct. 10, 1868. (*Latham*.)

A lady living in the suburbs of London had occasion to make complaint because a rough climbed on to her garden wall and broke off a branch from one of her fruit trees.

*T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 138.

**rough<sup>3</sup>** (ruf), *v. t.* A bad spelling of *ruff<sup>1</sup>*.

**roughage** (ruf'ij), *n.* [*rough<sup>1</sup>* + *-age*.] Rough or coarse material; something for rough use, as straw for bedding animals. [*Local*, U. S.]

Bedding or roughage is scarce, especially in the milk- and the fancy-butter-producing regions near our great cities. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 98.

**rough-backed** (ruf'bakt), *a.* Having a rough back: as, the *rough-backed* cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America.

**rough-billed** (ruf'bild), *a.* Having a rough horny excrescence on the beak: specific in the phrase *rough-billed pelican*, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* (or *erythrorhynchus*). This remarkable formation is deciduous, and is found only on adult birds during the breeding-season.



Rough-billed Pelican, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*.

**rough-bore** (ruf'bör), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to make, with a boring-tool, a heavy, coarse cut in, preparatory to a lighter and smooth finishing cut.

**rough-cast** (ruf'kást), *n.* A kind of plastering for an external wall, composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, dashed on the wall, to which it adheres.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some rough-cast about him, to signify wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., III. 1. 71.

*Gorgon*. 'Twas my invention.

*Gasp.* But I gave it polish, Gorgon.

*Gorg.* I confess you took off the rough-cast.

*Shirley*, Love Tricks, I. 1.

**rough-cast** (ruf'kást), *v. t.* 1. To form roughly or crudely; compose or shape in a rudimentary manner; block out in the rough: as, to *rough-cast* a model; to *rough-cast* a story or an essay.

Nor bodily nor ghostly negro could

Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould.

*Cleveland*.

This *rough-cast*, unheaven poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of an hundred and twenty years together.

*Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. To cover with a coarse semi-fluid plaster by casting or throwing it: as, to *rough-cast* a wall. See the noun.—**Rough-cast pottery.** See *pottery*.  
**rough-caster** (ruf'kás'tér), *n.* One who rough-casts.

**rough-clad** (ruf'klad), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson*.

**rough-cull** (ruf'kul), *v. t.* To cull (oysters) hastily or for the first time, throwing out only dead shells and other large trash.

**rough-dab** (ruf'dab), *n.* A pleuronectid fish, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*.

**rough-draft** (ruf'dráft), *v. t.* To draft or draw roughly; make a rough sketch of.

**rough-draw** (ruf'drá), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely; trace rudely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,  
Or polish 'em so fast as he rough-draws. *Dryden*.

**rough-dry** (ruf'dri), *v. t.* To dry by exposure to the air without rubbing, smoothing, ironing, etc.

The process of being washed in the night air, and *rough-dried* in a close closet, is as dangerous as it is peculiar.

*Dickens*, Pickwick, xvii.

**rough-dry** (ruf'dri), *a.* Dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, *rough-dry* clothes.

**roughen** (ruf'n), *v.* [*rough<sup>1</sup>* + *-en*. Cf. *rough<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] **I. trans.** To make rough; bring into a rough condition.

Such difference there is in tongues that the same figure which *roughens* one gives majesty to another; and that it was which Virgil studied in his verses.

*Dryden*, Ded. of the *Æneid*.

Her complexion had been freckled and *roughened* by exposure to wind and weather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 513.

**II. intrans.** To grow or become rough.

The broken landscape, by degrees

Ascending, *roughens* into rigid hills.

*Thomson*, Spring, I. 958.

**rougner** (ruf'er), *n.* 1. One who roughens or roughs out; specifically, a workman who shapes or makes something roughly, preparatory to finishing operations.

When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the *rougner*, it is rough in shape.

*E. L. Wilson*, Quarter Century In Photography, p. 35.

2. A piece of woollen cloth as taken from the loom, previous to its preparation for fulling by the operation called *perching*.

Woollen cloth from the loom, called *rougners*, has an irregular slack aspect, very different from the same web when it comes to be sold as, say, broad cloth.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 661.

3. A percher.

**rough-footed** (ruf'fúted), *a.* Having feathered feet, as a grouse, pigeon, or hawk; feather-footed; rough-legged.

**rough-grained** (ruf'gráind), *a.* Same as *coarse-grained*, as qualifying things or persons. [*Rare*.]

She became quite a favourite with her *rough-grained* hostess.

*Cornhill Mag.*

**rough-grind** (ruf'grind), *v. t.* To grind roughly, or so as to leave the surface rough or unpolished, as with a coarse grindstone or with the aid of a roughening material.

The Duke of Wellington ordered his Scots Greys to *rough-grind* their swords, as at Waterloo.

*W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 83.

Cast-iron is used by . . . opticians, with sand or emery, for *rough-grinding*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 433.

**rough-head** (ruf'héd), *n.* 1. The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus suberistatus*.—2. Same as *red-dace*.—3. The common shiner, *Lutulus cornutus*. [*Local*, U. S.]

**rough-hew** (ruf'hü), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. rough-hew*; < *rough<sup>1</sup>* + *hew*.] To hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber; hence, to give a rough or crude form to, as if by hewing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,

*Rough-hews* them how we will.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 11.

A *rough-hewn* seaman, being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanour, was by him sent away to prison.

*Bacon*, Spurious Apophthegms, 6.

This *rough-hewn*, ill-timber'd discourse.

*Howell*, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

**rough-hewer** (ruf'hü'er), *n.* [*rough-hew* + *-er*.] One who rough-hews.

**rough-hound** (ruf'hound), *n.* The rough hound-fish or dogfish, a kind of shark.

**roughie** (ruf'i), *n.* [*Dim.* of *rough<sup>1</sup>*.] Brush-wood; dried heath. [*Scotch*.]

Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind free you.

*Scott*, Guy Mannering, II.

**roughing-drill** (ruf'ing-dril), *n.* See *drill<sup>1</sup>*.

**roughing-hole** (ruf'ing-hól), *n.* In *metal*, a hole into which iron from the blast-furnace is sometimes allowed to run.

**roughing-mill** (ruf'ing-mil), *n.* A circular plate or wheel, made of lead or iron, charged with emery wet with water, and usually revolved in a horizontal position, for roughing and grinding any gem except the diamond.

**roughing-rolls** (ruf'ing-rólz), *n. pl.* In a rolling-mill, the first pair of rolls between which prepared blooms are passed, for working them into approximate shape. Also called *roughing-down rolls*.

**roughings** (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* [*< rough<sup>1</sup>* (cf. *roughie*) + *-ingz*.] See *rowen*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**roughleg** (ruf'leg), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

**rough-legged** (ruf'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having the tarsi feathered; feather-footed, as a hawk: specifically noting the members of the genus *Archibuteo*. The common rough-legged hawk or buzzard is *A. lagopus*. See cuts under *Archibuteo* and *squirrel-hawk*.

**roughly** (ruf'li), *adv.* 1. In a rough manner; with physical roughness or coarseness; without smoothness or finish; in an uneven or irregular manner as to surface or execution.

A portrait of a stern old man, in a Puritan garb, painted *roughly*, but with a bold effect and a remarkably strong expression of character.

*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. With asperity of manner or effect; coarsely; harshly; gruffly; rudely; gratingly; austere.

Joseph saw his brethren, and knew them, but . . . spake *roughly* unto them.

*Gen.* xlii. 7.

3. Without precision or exactness; approximately; in a general way.

Six miles, speaking *roughly*, are 30,000 feet.

*Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 35.

**rough-necked** (ruf'nekt), *a.* Having the neck rough: as, the *rough-necked* jacare, *Jacare hirticollis*, of South America.

**roughness** (ruf'nes), *n.* [*< ME. \*roughnes*, *rounes*; < *rough<sup>1</sup>* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or property of being rough, in any sense of that word; physical, mental, or moral want of smoothness or equability; asperity, coarseness, harshness, rudeness, etc.

This is some fellow

Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect

A saucy *roughness*. *Shak.*, Lear, II. 2. 103.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes.

*Sir T. Browne*.

The *roughness* of a surface, as that of a piece of undressed stone, may be recognized to some extent by merely laying the outspread hand on the surface.

*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 168.

2. Fodder for animals, consisting of dried corn-stalks cut into short pieces. [*Southern and western U. S.*]

She slipped off her horse, pulled the saddle from him, and threw it inside the door, then turned the animal loose. "Ef he gits ter thur *roughness*, I shan't blame him noan," she remarked.

On a North Carolina Mountain, N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 23, 1888.

= *Syn.* See *rough<sup>1</sup>*.

**rough-perfect** (ruf'pér'fekt), *a.* Approximately perfect in the memorizing of a part: said of an actor when he can begin rehearsing from memory. [*Theatrical slang*.]

**rough-rider** (ruf'ri'dér), *n.* 1. One who breaks young or wild horses to the saddle; in the army, a non-commissioned cavalry or artillery officer detailed to assist the riding-master, one being allowed to each troop or battery.—2. Loosely, a horseman occupied with hard, rough work.

The *rough-rider* of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver, is first cousin to the backwoodsman of the southern Alleghanies. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 505.

**rough-souff** (ruf'skuf), *n.* A rough, coarse fellow; a rough; collectively, the lowest class of the people; the riffraff; the rabble. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

**rough-setter** (ruf'set'ér), *n.* A mason who builds rough walls, as distinguished from one who hews also.

**roughshod** (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks: as, a horse is said to be *roughshod* when his shoes are roughed or sharpened for slippery roads.—To ride *roughshod*. See *ride*.

**rough-slant** (ruf'slánt), *n.* A lean-to; a shelter made of canvas, blankets, bark, or boards laid on poles supported on crotches, and sloping from a ridge-pole to the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

**rough-spun** (ruf'spun), *a.* Rude; unpolished; blunt. *Halliwel*.

**rough-string** (ruf'string), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the generally unplanned inclined supports for the steps of a wooden stairway, usually concealed from view.



**rough-stuff** (ruf'stuf), *n.* In *painting*, coarse paint applied next after the priming, to be covered by the final coat or coats.

Paint has less tendency to crack where rough-stuff is left off.

*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 439.

**rough-tail** (ruf'tail), *n.* Any snake of the family *Uropeltidae*; a shieldtail.

**rough-tailed** (ruf'tald), *a.* Having a rough tail, as a snake: specifically said of the *Uropeltidae*.

**rough-tree** (ruf'tree), *n.* (a) A rough unfinished mast or spar. (b) The part of a mast above the deck.—**Rough-tree rails**, a timber forming the top of the bulwark.

**roughwing** (ruf'wing), *n.* 1. A British moth, *Phtheochroa rugosana*.—2. A rough-winged swallow.

**rough-winged** (ruf'wingd), *a.* Having the outer web of the first primary retractor serrulate, as a swallow of the subfamily *Psittidoprocne*. The common rough-winged swallow of the United States is *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. It closely resembles the bank-swallow.

**rough-work** (ruf'werk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Thus you must continue till you have rough-worked all your work from end to end.

*J. Moron*, Mechanical Exercises.

**rouket**, *v.* A Middle English form of *ruck*.

**roulade** (rö-läd'), *n.* [*< F. roulade, < rouler, roll, trill: see roll.*] In *vocal music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in a rapid succession of tones sung to a single syllable; a run.

**rouler**, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

**rouleau** (rö-lö'), *n.*; pl. *rouleaux* (rö-löz'), *F. rö-lö'*. [*< F. rouleau, a roll, a roll of paper, dim. of OF. roule, a roll: see roll.*] 1. A roll. Specifically—(a) A roll of paper containing a specified number of coils of the same denomination.

In bright confusion open *rouleaux* lie.

*Pope*, The Basket-Table, l. 81.

*Wer* (showing a *rouleau*). Here's gold—gold, Josephine, Will rescue us from this detested dungeon.

*Buron*, *Werner*, l. 1.

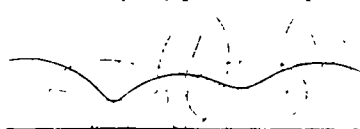
(b) In *millinery*, a large piping or rounded fluting: generally used in the plural: as, a trimming of *rouleaux*.

2. *Milit.*, one of a collection of round bundles of fascines tied together, which serve to cover besiegers or to mask the head of a work.—**Rouleau of blood-corpuscles**, the peculiar arrangement that the red blood-corpuscles tend to assume when drawn from the system, forming cylindrical columns, like rolls or piles of coins.

**roulett**, *n.* An obsolete form of *roulette*.

**roulette** (rö-lët'), *n.* [*< F. roulette, a little wheel, a custer, etc., also a game so called, fem. dim. of OF. roule, a wheel, a roll, etc.: see roll.*] 1. An engravers' tool, used for producing a series of dots on a copperplate, and in mezzotint to darken any part which has been too much burnished. Roulettes are of two kinds: one is shaped like the rowel of a spur; the other has the rowel at right angles with the shaft, thick in the middle and diminishing toward the sides, which are notched and sharpened to a series of fine points. A similar instrument is used in mechanical drawing and in plotting. It is dipped into India ink, so that the points imprint a dotted line as the wheel is passed over the paper.

2. A cylindrical object used to curl hair upon, whether of the head or of a wig.—3. In *geom.*, a curve traced by any point in the plane of a



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given curve when this plane rolls on this curve over another curve.—4. A game of chance, played at a table, in the center of which is a cavity surrounded by a revolving disk, the circumference of which is generally divided into 36 compartments colored black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The person in charge of the table (the banker or croupier) sets the disk in motion, and causes a ball to revolve on it in an opposite direction. This ball finally drops into one of the compartments, thus determining the winning number or color. The players, of whom there may be any number, may stake on a figure or a group of figures, on even or odd number, or on the black or red. Should the player stake on a single figure and be successful, he wins 35 times his stake. The amount varies in the event of success on other chances.

**roulroul**, *n.* [Native name. See *Rollulus*.] A bird of the genus *Rollulus*.

**rouly-pouly**, *n.* An obsolete form of *roly-poly*.

**roum<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *room<sup>1</sup>*.

**roum<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* Same as *room<sup>2</sup>*.

**Roumanian**, *a.* and *n.* See *Rumanian*.

**Roumansh**, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romansh*.

**Roumelian**, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rumelian*.

**rount**, *v.* See *round<sup>2</sup>*.

**rount**, *n.* See *round<sup>2</sup>*.

Herkne to my rount.

*Morris and Skeat*, Spec. of Early English, II. iv. (A) 44.

Lenten ys come with love to tounce,

With blosmen ant with bridles roune (birds' song).

*Ritson*, Ancient Songs (ed. 1829), I. 63. (*Hallivell*.)

**rounce** (rouns), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. In *printing*, a wheel-pulley in a hand-press, which winds and unwinds girths that draw the type-form on the bed to and from impression under the platen. See cut under *printing-press*.—2. A game of cards, played with a full pack by not more than nine persons. Each player starts with fifteen points, and for every trick he takes subtracts one from the score; the player who first reaches zero wins.

**rounce-handle** (rouns'han'dl), *n.* In *printing*, the crank attached to the rounce, by which it is turned. See *printing-press*.

**rounceval**, **rounceval** (roun'se-val, -si-val), *n.* and *a.* [*Also ronceval, runcival; so called in allusion to the gigantic bones, believed to be those of Charlemagne's heroes, said to have been dug up at Roncesvalles (F. Roncevaux), a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where, according to the old romances, the army of Charlemagne was routed by the Saracens.*] 1. *n.* 1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

Hereof I take it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rounceval*. *Fol.* 22. b. (ed. 1600). (*Nares*.)

2. The marrowfat pea; so called from its large size.

And set, as a dainty, thy *runcival* pence.

*Tusser*, January's Husbandry, st. 8.

Another [serving-man], stumbling at the Threshold,

tumbled in his Dish of *Rouncevals* before him.

*Brome*, Joyful Crew, v.

From Cleero, that wrote in prose,

So call'd from *rounceval* on a nose.

*Muram Delicia* (1656). (*Nares*.)

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncevals sown in the fields

kernel well. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

II. *a.* Large; strong; robustious.

Dost roar, bulchin? dost roar? th' art a good *rounceval*

ull voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.

*Decker*, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 243).

**rouncey**, **rounciet**, *n.* See *rouncey*.

**rouncey**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *runcle*.

**rouncey** (roun'si), *n.* [*Also rouncey, rounceie; < ME. rouncey, rounsie, rounce, rounce, rouncein, < OF. roncein, runcin, roncei, F. roussin = Pr. rossi, roci, roncini = Cat. roci = Sp. rocin = Pg. rocin = It. roncino, roncino, a nag, hack (whence Sp. roncinate = OF. rossinante, a miserable hack, the name of Don Quixote's horse), < ML. runcinus; origin uncertain; perhaps < G. ross, a horse (< F. rosse, a poor horse, sorry jade), = E. horse<sup>1</sup>: see horse<sup>1</sup>. The W. rhensi, a rough-coated horse, is perhaps < E.] 1. A common hackney-horse; a nag.*

He rood upon a *rouncey* as he couthe.

*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 390.

The war horse is termed *dextrarius*, as led by the squire with his right hand; the *runcinus*, or *rouncey*, was the horse of an attendant or servant.

*S. Doedl*, Taxes in England, l. 74, note.

2. A vulgar, coarse woman. *Hallivell*.

**round<sup>1</sup>** (round), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *round*; < ME. *round*, *round*, *roude* = D. *round* = MHG. *runt*, G. *rund* = Dan. Sw. *rund*, < OF. *round*, *roont*, *roond*, F. *round* = Pr. *redon*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *redondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, < L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*, and cf. *rolund*. Hence ult. *roundel*, *roundelay*, *roudeau*, *roundlet*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Circular, or roughly so; plane, without angles, and having no axis much longer than any other.

*Round* was his face, and camuse was his nose.

*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 14.

This yle of Mylo is an c. myle northe from Candy; it was called Melos, and is *roundest* of all yles.

*Sir R. Guyllorde*, Fylgrymage, p. 62.

For meals, a *round* tray is brought in, and placed upon a low stool.

*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

2. Having circular sections: as, *round* columns; *round* chambers. See *round bodies*, below.—

3. Spherical; globular; compressed about a center; collected into a shape more or less exactly spherical.

Upon the firm opacous globe

Of this *round* world. *Milton*, P. L., III. 419.

4. Without corners or edges; convex, not elongated, and unwrinkled; bounded by lines or surfaces of tolerably uniform curvature.

And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools [deer] . . .

Should . . . have their *round* haunches gored.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, II. 1. 25.

In person he was not very tall, but exceedingly *round*; neither did his bulk proceed from his being fat, but windy; being blown up by a prodigious conviction of his own importance.

*Irring*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

He [the King of Saxony] is of medium height, with sloping, *round* shoulders.

*T. C. Crauford*, English Life, p. 87.

5. Proceeding with an easy, smooth, brisk motion, like that of a wheel: as, a *round* trot.

A *round* and flowing utterance. *Dart*, Alvearie, 1580.

*Round* was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon.

*Tennyson*, Geraint.

6. Well-filled; full; liberal or large in amount or volume: as, "good *round* sum," *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3. 104.

I lay ye all

By the heels and suddenly, and on your heads

Clap *round* fines for neglect.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 84.

7. Not descending to unworthy and vexatious stickling over small details.

Clear and *round* dealing is the honour of man's nature.

*Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

8. Not prevaricating; candid; open.

I will a *round* unvarnish'd tale deliver.

*Shak.*, Othello, I. 3. 90.

9. Without much delicacy or reserve; plain-spoken: as, a *round* oath.

What shall be done? He will not hear, till feel:

I must be *round* with him. *Shak.*, T. of A., II. 2. 8.

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace.

*Bacon*, (Johnson.)

10. Severe; harsh.

Your reproof is something too *round*.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., IV. 1.

The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governor that, if he were so *round*, he would be *round* too.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 99.

11. Periodic; beginning and ending at the same position or state of things, and that without reversal of the direction of advance: as, a *round* journey.

The *round* year

Will bring all fruits and virtues here.

*Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

12. Filled out roundly or symmetrically; made complete in sense, symmetrical in form, and well-balanced in cadence; well-turned: said of a sentence or of literary style.

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings.

*By. Fell*, Life of Hammond.

If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound,

And truth cut short to make a period *round*,

I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse

Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.

*Copey*, Table-Talk, I. 517.

13. Written, as a number, with one or more "round figures," or ciphers, at the end. See *round number*, below.—14. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Circular; annular. (b) Cylindric; terete. (c) Rotund; globose or globular; spherical.—15. In *arch.*, round-arched or -vaulted; characterized by the presence of round arches or a barrel-vault.

The distinctly Gothic type of capital, which finds one of its earliest illustrations in the *round* portion of the choir of the Cathedral of Sens.

*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 201.

In *round numbers*, considered in the aggregate; with disregard of the smaller elements of a number or numbers, or of minute calculation: as, in *round numbers* a population of 99,000.

She [the United States] has risen, during one simple century of freedom, in *round numbers* from two millions to forty-five.

*Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 175.

The earth in its motion round the sun moves in *round numbers* 20 miles in a second.

*Stokes*, Light, p. 228.

**Round arch**, **belting**, **cardamom**. See the nouns.—**Round bodies**, in *geom.*, the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder.—**Round clam**, one of many different edible clams of rounded or subcircular figure, as of the families *Veneridae* and *Macridae*: distinguished from *long clam*, as *Myidae*, *Solenidae*, etc.; especially, the quahog, *Venus mercenaria* of the eastern United States, and *Cameus staminea* of the Pacific coast. See *quahog*, *little-neck*.—**Round corn**. See *corn*.—**Round dance**, a dance in which the dancers are arranged in a circle or ring, or one in which they move in circular or revolving figures, as in a waltz, polka, etc.: opposed to *square dance*.—**Round dock**. See *dock*, 2.—**Round-edge file**, *round file*. See *file*, 1.—**Round fish**, game. See the nouns.—**Round herring**,

a clupeoid fish of the genus *Etrumeus*. The species so called in the United States is *E. teres*, of the Atlantic coast, of a terete or fusiform figure, olivaceous above and silvery on the sides and belly, with small mouth and fins and large eyes.—**Round jack**. See *jack*.—**Round jacket**. Same as *roundabout*, 6.

When he wore a *round jacket*, and showed a marvelous nicety of aim in playing at marbles.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, Finale.

**Round-joint file**. See *file*.—**Round knife**, ligament, mackerel, meal. See the nouns.—**Round number**, a number evenly divisible by tens, hundreds, etc., or a number forming an aliquot part of one so divisible, as 10, 25, 75, 100, 750, 1,000, etc.: used especially with reference to approximate or indefinite statement.

Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether, in the first ages and long lives of our fathers, Moses doth not sometime account by full and *round numbers* . . . as in the age of Noah it is delivered to be just five hundred when he begat Sem; whereas perhaps he might be somewhat above or below that *round* and complete number.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 1.

This, still pursuing the *round-number* system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man, woman, and child in this, the greatest metropolis of the world.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 526.

**Round o.** (a) See *Ol*. (b) A corruption of the word *rondo*, common in English music-books of the early part of the eighteenth century.—**Round ore**. Same as *leap-ore*.—**Round plane**. See *plane*.—**Round pound**. See *pound*.—**Round pronator**, the pronator radii teres (which see, under *pronator*).—**Round robin**. See *round-robin*, 5.—**Round shore-herring**. See *herring*.—**Round shot**, seam, table, tower, etc. See the nouns.—**Round tool**. (a) In *wood-working*, a chisel with a round nose, used for making concave moldings. (b) In *seal-engraving*, a tool with a round, bead-like end, used for purposes very similar to those of the bead-tool.—**Round turn**, the passing of one end of a rope, attached by the other end to some moving object, completely around a post or timber-head, so as to give a strong hold. This is commonly done to check the movement of a vessel coming into her berth, or the like: hence the saying to *bring a person up with a round turn*, to stop him suddenly in doing or saying something; administer an effectual check to him.—**Round zeduary**. See *zeduary*.—*Syn.* See *roundness*.

II. n. 1. That which has roundness; a round (spherical, circular, cylindrical, or conical) object or group of objects; a round part or piece of something: as, a *round of beef*.

We'll dress [some children]  
Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies, green and white,  
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads.  
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4. 50.

Over their sashes the men wear *rounds* of stiffened russet, to defend their brains from the piercing fervor.

Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 85.

As this pale taper's earthly spark,  
To yonder argent *round* [the moon].  
Tennyson, *St. Agnes' Eve*.

The arches of the *round* [circular stage] rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 133.

Specifically—(a) A rung of a ladder or a chair, or any similar round or spindle-shaped piece joining side- or corner-pieces by its ends.

That lowliness is young ambition's ladder; . . .  
But, when he once attains the utmost *round*,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back.  
Shak., *J. C.*, II. 1. 24.

Where all the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise.  
Dryden, *Bind and Panther*, II. 220.

(b) In *arch.*, a molding the section of which is a segment of a circle or of a curved figure differing but little from a circle.

2. In *art*, form rounded or curved and standing free in nature or representation; specifically, the presentation in sculpture of complete



Figure in the Round.  
The Sleeping Ariadne, in the Vatican Museum.

roundness, represented with its projection on all sides, as in nature, free from any ground, as distinguished from *relief*: used with the definite article, especially with reference to sculptures of human and animal figures.

The progress of sculpture in the *round* from the Branchide statues to the perfect art of Phidias may be traced through a series of transition specimens.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archeol.*, p. 81.

To the training in this school, and the habit of drawing from the *round*, . . . we may be indebted for the careful

drawing and modeling of the details of his pictures which distinguish Mantegna from all his contemporaries.

The Century, XXXIX. 390.

3. A circle; a ring or coil; a gathering in a circle or company, as of persons. [Rare.]

Him [the serpent] fast sleeping soon he found  
In labyrinth of many a *round* self-roll'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 183.

Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of politicians at Will's.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 1.

4. A circuit of action or progression; a going about from point to point or from one to another in a more or less definite series; a range or course through a circle of places, persons, things, or doings: as, a *round of travel* or of visits; a *round of duties* or pleasures; the story went the *rounds* of the papers.

Come, ladies, shall we take a *round*? as men  
Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour  
After supper; 'tis their exercise.

Beau. and FL., *Phyllaster*, II. 4.

He walks the *round* up and down, through every room  
Of the house.

B. Jonson, *Epitaph*, iv. 2.

Thro' each returning Year, may that Hour be  
Distinguish'd in the *Rounds* of all Eternity.

Congreve, *To Cynthia*.

The trivial *round*, the common task,  
Would furnish all we ought to ask;  
Room to deny ourselves; a road  
To bring us daily nearer God.

Kelce, *Christian Year*, Morning.

5. A fixed or prescribed circuit of going or doing, supposed to be repeated at regular intervals; a course or tour of duty: as, a policeman's or a sentinel's *round*; the *rounds* of postmen, milkmen, newsmen, etc.; a *round of inspection* by a military officer or guard.

We must keep a *round*, and a strong watch to-night.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, III. 5.

They accompany the military guards in their nightly *rounds* through the streets of the metropolis.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 143.

The wise old Doctor went his *round*.  
Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

6. A complete or continuous circuit or course; revolution or range from beginning to end, or without limit; sweep; scope; sphere: as, the *rounds* of the planets; the whole *round* of science.

They hold that the Blood, which bath a Circulation,  
and fetcheth a *Round* every 24 Hours about the Body, is quickly repaired again.

Hovell, *Letters*, I. II. 21.

In the Glorious *Round* of Fame,  
Great Marlboro, still the same,  
Incessant runs his Course.

Congreve, *Pindaric Odes*, I.

Thy pinions, universal Air, . . .  
Are delegates of harmony, and bear  
Strains that support the Seasons in their *round*.

Wordsworth, *Power of Sound*, XII.

He seems, indeed, to have run the whole *round* of knowledge.

Sumner, *Hon. John Pickering*.

So runs the *round* of life from hour to hour.

Tennyson, *Circumstance*.

7. A bout or turn of joint or reciprocal action; a course of procedure by two or more, either complete in itself, or one of a series with intermissions or renewals: as, *rounds of applause*; a *round at cards*; a *round of golf* (a course of play round the whole extent of the golfing-ground).

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play  
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away.  
Graville, *Epigrams and Characters*.

The simultaneous start with which they increased their distance by at least a fathom, on hearing the door-bell jingling all over the house, would have ensured a *round* of applause from any audience in Europe.

W. H. Melville, *White Rose*, I. III.

Specifically—(a) In *jugglism*, one of the series of bouts constituting a prize-fight or a sparring-match. A *round* may last for a certain specified length of time, as three minutes, or until one of the combatants is down.

He stood up to the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four *rounds*.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxxiv.

The second *round* in this diplomatic encounter closed with the British government fairly discomfited.

H. Adams, *Albert Gallatin*, p. 540.

(b) A bout of shooting, as at a target, in saluting, or in battle, either with firearms or with bows, in which a certain number of shots are delivered, or in which the participants shoot or fire by turns.

The first time I reviewed my regiment they . . . would salute with some *rounds* fired before my door.

B. Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 239.

The "National *Round*," shot by the Ladies of Great Britain at all public meetings, consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.

M. and W. Thompson, *Archery*, p. 12.

(c) A bout of toast-drinking; the drinking of a toast or of a set of toasts by the persons round a table; also, a toast to be drunk by the company.

Them that drank the *round*, when they crowned their heads with folly and forgetfulness, and their cups with wine and noises.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. 615.

The Tories are forced to borrow their toasts from their antagonists, and can scarce find beauties enough of their own side to supply a single *round* of October.

Addison, *Freholder*, No. 8.

(d) A bout of drinking participated in by a number of persons; a treat all round: as, to pay for the *round*. (e) In *vocal music*, a short rhythmical canon at the unison, in which the several voices enter at equal intervals of time: distinguished from a *catch* simply in not being necessarily humorous. *Rounds* have always been very popular in England. The earliest specimen is the famous "Summer is I-cumen in," which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and is the oldest example of counterpoint extant. Also called *rondo*, *rota*.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, vii. 6.

A *Round*, a *Round*, a *Round*, *Boyes*, a *Round*,  
Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd.

Brayne, *Jovial Crew*, iv. 1.

In the convivial *Round*, in which each voice chases, so to speak, the different movements in the same order.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 213.

(f) Same as *round dance* (which see, under I.).

A troupe of Faunes and Satyres far away  
Within the wood were dancing in a *round*.

Spenser, *P. Q.*, I. vi. 7.

Tread we softly in a *round*,  
Whilst the hollow murmuring ground  
Fills the music with her sound.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, i. 2.

8. Same as *roundel*.—9. Ammunition for a single shot or volley: as, to supply a marksman or a company with forty *rounds*.—10. In the *manège*, a volt, or circular tread.—11. A brewers' vessel for holding beer while undergoing the final fermentation.

It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ the fermenting *rounds* only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.

Spence's *Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 400.

Cog and round. See *cog*.—Gentleman of the round. See *gentleman*.—Hollows and rounds. See *hollow*.—In the *round*, in art. See *def.* 2, above.—*Round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Instead of boiling or stewing a piece of the *round* of beef, for example, the Mount Desert cooks broil or fry it.

The Century, XL. 502.

To cut the round. See *roll*.

round<sup>1</sup> (round), *adv.*<sup>1</sup> [*ME.* *round*; *< round*],  
a.] Roundly; vigorously; loudly.

I payne me to han an hauteyn speche,  
And ringe it oute as *round* as goth a belle.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 45.

round<sup>1</sup> (round), *adv.*<sup>2</sup> and *prep.* [Prop. an aphetic form of *around*: see *around*.] I. *adv.* 1. On all sides; so as to surround or make the circuit of. See *round about*, below.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*, and keep thee in on every side.

Luke xix. 43.

When he alighted, he surveyed me *round* with great admiration.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, i. 2.

2. With a revolving or rotating movement or course; in a circular or curvilinear direction; around: as, to go *round* in a circle; to turn *round* and go the other way.

He that is giddy thinks the world turns *round*.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 20.

3. In or within a circuit: round about.

The longest way *round* is the shortest way home.

Popular saying.

*Round* and *around* the sounds were cast,  
Till echo seemed an answering blast.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, i. 10.

A brutal cold country this. . . . Never . . . a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile *round*.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, v.

4. To or at this place or time through a circuit or circuitous course.

Time is come *round*.

And where I did begin, there shall I end.

Shak., *J. C.*, v. 3. 23.

Tally-ho coach for Leicester 'll be *round* in half an-hour, and don't wait for nobody.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 4.

Once more the slow, dumb years  
Bring their avenging cycle *round*.

Whittier, *Mithridates at Chios*.

5. In circumference: as, a tree or a pillar 40 inches *round*.—6. In a circling or circulating course; through a circle, as of persons or things: as, there was not food enough to go *round*; to pass *round* among the company.

The invitations were sent *round*.

Scott.

7. In a complete round or series; from beginning to end.

She named the ancient heroes *round*.

Swift.

The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears almost the year *round*.

Dublin *Unit. Mag.*, Feb., 1872, p. 224.

All round. (a) Over the whole place; in every direction. (b) In all respects; for all purposes: also used adjectively: as, a clever *all-round* writer or actor; a good horse for *all-round* work.

One of the quietest, but, *all round*, one of the brainiest merchants and financiers in the United States.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 241.

**Luff round.** See *luff*.—**Round about.** (*a*) [*about*, adv.] (1) In an opposite direction; with reversed position; so as to face the other way.

She's turned her right and *round about*,  
And the kenbe fell frae her han'.  
*Lady Mairny* (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

(2) All around; in every direction.

When he giveth you rest from all your enemies *round about*, so that ye dwell in safety.  
*Deut.* xli. 10.

*Round about* are like Tombs for his wives and children, but not so great and faire.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 288.

On the other side . . . stood a great square Tower, and *round about* the rubbish of many other Buildings.

*Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 17.

(b) [*About*, prep.] On every side of; all round.

And he made darkness pavilions *round about* him, dark waters, and thick clouds of the skies.  
*2 Sam.* xxli. 12.

The skins hanging *round about* his head, backe, and shoulders.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 161.

And hears the Muses in a throng  
Aye *round about* Jove's altar sing

*Milton, Il Penseroso*, l. 48.

**To bring round.** See *bring*.

"What's the matter, Mother?" said I, when we had brought her a little *round*.  
*Dickens, Little Dorrit*, l. 2.

**To come round.** See *come*.

He was about as glib-tongued as Jacobin as you'd wish to see; but now my young man has come *round* handsomely.  
*H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 195.

**To fly, get, go, turn round.** See the verbs.—**To pass round the hat.** See *hat*.

**II. prep.** 1. On every side of; surrounding; encircling; as, the people stood *round* him; to put a rope *round* a post.

O thou my love, whose love is one with mine,  
I, maiden, *round* thee, maiden, bind my belt.  
*Tennyson, Holy Grail*.

2. Circuitously about; as, a ramble *round* the park; to sail *round* Cape Horn; a journey *round* the world.

He led the hero *round*  
The confines of the blest Elysian ground.  
*Dryden, Euclid*, vi. 1227.

The successful expedition *round* Cape Bojador, being soon sped abroad through Europe excited a spirit of adventure in all foreigners.  
*Bruce, Source of the Nile*, II. 101.

**To come round, get round, etc.** See the verbs.

**round<sup>1</sup>** (round), *v.* [= D. *ronden*, round, = G. *runden*, become round, *runden*, make round, = Sw. *runda* = Dan. *runde*, make round, = F. *rouler*, become round; from the adj. (in defs. 1, 4, 5, and II. 2, 3, 5, rather from the adverb); see *round<sup>1</sup>*, *a.*, *round<sup>1</sup>*, *adv<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. trans.** 1. To give roundness or rotundity to; make circular, spherical, cylindrical, conical, convex, or curved; form with a round or curved outline; as, to *round* the edges of anything; the *rounded* corners of a piano or of a book.

We shall not *round* the corners of your heads.  
*Lev.* xix. 27.

The figures on several of our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection.  
*Adcock, Ancient Medals*, III.

Bull the dog, lies *rounded* on the hearth, his nose between his paws, fast asleep.  
*S. Judd, Margaret*, l. 17.

Remains of Roman architecture controlled the minds of artists and induced them to adopt the *rounded* rather than the pointed arch.  
*J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece*, p. 101.

2. To fill out roundly or symmetrically; complete or perfect in form or substance.

A quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadences.  
*Swift, Misc.*

General ideas are essences: they are our gods; they *round* and enoble the most partial and cordid way of living.  
*Emerson, Naturalist and Realist*.

He has lived to *round* a personality that will be traditional.  
*Stedman, Forts of America*, p. 502.

3. To fill out the circle or term of; bring to completion; finish off.

We are such stuff  
As dreams are made on, and our little life  
Is *rounded* with a sleep.  
*Shak. Tempest*, iv. 1. 165.

I like your picture: but I fain would see  
A sketch of what your promised land will be  
When  
The twentieth century *rounds* a new decade.  
*Whittier, The Panoramia*.

4. To encircle; encompass; surround.

Am I not he that rules great Nineveh,  
*Rounded* with Lycas silver flowing streams?  
*Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord and Eng.*

I would to God that the inclusive verge  
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow  
Were red-hot steel.  
*Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 1. 60.

With garlands of great pearl his brow  
Beget and *rounded*.

*Fletcher (and another), False One*, III. 4.

5. To go, pass, or get round; make a course round the limit or terminus of; as, the ship

*rounded* Cape Horn; to *round* the corner of a street.—**To round down**, to overhaul downward, as a rope or tackle.—**To round in**, or *round in on* (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of; as, to *round in* a rope; to *round in on* a weather-brace.—**To round off**. (*a*) To finish off in a curved or rounded form; give a rounding finish to; as, to *round off* the corners of a table or a marble slab. See *round-off file*, under *file*. (*b*) To finish completely; bring into a completed or perfected state.

Just as little in the course of its development in time as in space is the body *rounded off* into strict unity.  
*Lotze, Microcosmos* (trans.), I. 136.

Positive science, like common-sense, treats objects as *rounded-off* totals, as "absolutes."  
*Mind*, XLII. 124.

**To round out.** (*a*) To expand, distend, or fill out in a rounded form; as, a paunch or a bust well *rounded out*. (*b*) To fill out symmetrically or completely; as, to *round out* a speech with apt illustrations.—**To round to**, to haul by the wind when sailing free; bring (a vessel) head up to the wind preparatory to letting go the anchor.—**To round up**. (*a*) To heap or fill up so as to make round at top; as, to *round up* a measure of grain. (*b*) In grazing regions, to drive or bring together in close order; as, to *round up* a scattered herd of cattle. (*c*) *Naut.*, to haul up, as the slack of a rope through its leading-block, or a tackle which hangs loose by its fall. (*d*) To scold or reprove roundly; bring to account.

**II. intrans.** 1. To grow or become round; acquire curvature, plumpness, roundness, or rounded bigness.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace.  
*Shak., W. T.*, II. 1. 16.

All the jarring notes of life  
Seem blending in a psalm,  
And all the angles of the strife  
Slow *rounding* into calm.

*Whittier, My Psalm*.

The fair pink blooms . . . gave way to small green spheres *rounding* daily to full-orbed fruit.  
*R. T. Cook, Sombody's Neighbors*, p. 217.

2. To go round about; make a circuit; go the rounds, as a guard.

While they keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk.  
*Milton, P. L.*, iv. 655.

So *rounds* he to a separate mind,  
From whence clear memory may begin.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, xlv.

The stream goes *rounding* away through the sward, bending somewhat to the right, where the ground gradually descends.  
*The Century*, XXXVI. 808.

3. To turn around or about; make a turn.

The men who met him *rounded* on their heels,  
And wonder'd after him.  
*Tennyson, Pelham and Estarce*.

4. To become full or finished; develop into a completed or perfected type; as, the girl *rounds* into the woman.—5. To bend or turn downward, as a whale; make ready to dive, as a whale, by curving its small. Also *round out*.—**To round on**, to turn upon or against; abuse; assault; beset; as, he *rounds on* me in a rage.

**round<sup>2</sup>** (round), *v.* [With excrecent *d*, as in *sound*, *pond<sup>2</sup>*, etc.; < ME. *rounen*, *rounen*, *runen*, < AS. *raman* (= OD. *runen*, MD. *runen*, *runen* = OLG. *runon* = OLG. *runen*, MHG. *runen*, G. *raunen*, > OF. *runer*), whisper, murmur, < *run*, mystery: see *round<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. intrans.** To speak low; whisper; speak secretly; take counsel.

The steward on knees him set adown,  
With the cuppe four for to *run*.  
*Richard Cœur de Lion* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 80).

Another *round* to his fellows lowe.  
*Chaucer, Squire's Tale*, l. 208.

**II. trans.** To address or speak to in a whisper; utter in a whisper.

One *rounded* another in the ear, and said "Erat dives,"  
He was a rich man—a great fault.  
*Latham, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI.*, 1549.

They re here with me already, whispering, *rounding*,  
'Stella is a so forth.  
*Shak., W. T.*, I. 2. 217.

At the same time he [April 1601] slyly *rounded* the first lady in the court that an action might be against the Crown for bigamy.  
*Lamb, On the New Year's Coming of Age*.

How often must I *round* thee in the ear—  
All means are lawful to a lawful end.  
*Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 104.

**round<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* [< ME. *roun*, < AS. *run*, a whisper, secret, mystery: see *round<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*, and *round<sup>1</sup>*.] A whisper or whispering; discourse; song.

ix. and night I get he (Abraham) was old,  
Quene him can bode (mystery) in sunder (diverse) *run*,  
I to gods of eternaleoun.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 691.

**roundabout** (round'a-bout'), *a.* and *n.* [< *round about*, adverbial phrase: see *round<sup>1</sup>*, *adv.*, and *about*, *adv.*] **I. a.** 1. Circuitous; tortuous; indirect.

Girls have always a *round about* way of saying yes before company.  
*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man*, II.

The inferences of political economy are true only because they are discovered by a *roundabout* process of what the moral law commands.  
*H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 502.

2. Comprehensive; taking a wide range.

Those sincerely follow reason, but, for want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question.  
*Locke, Human Understanding*.

3. Encircling; surrounding; encompassing.  
*Tatler. (Imp. Dict.)*

**II. n.** 1. A large horizontal revolving frame, carrying small wooden horses and carriages, sometimes elephants, etc., on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.—2. A round dance.

The Miss Flamboyings . . . understood the jig and the *roundabout* to perfection.  
*Goldsmith, Vicar*, ix. 1.

3. A scene of incessant revolution, change, or vicissitude. [Rare.]

He sees that this great *roundabout*,  
The world, with all its motley rout,  
Church, army, physis, law,  
Its customs, and its businesses,  
Is no concern at all of his,  
And says—what says he?—"Caw!"  
*Cowper, The Jackdaw* (trans.).

4. An arm-chair with *roundabout* back and sides.—5. A short coat or jacket for men and boys, without skirts, which fits the body closely. Also *round jacket*.

He sauntered about the streets in a plain linen *roundabout*.  
*The Century*, XXV. 176.

6. A cyclonic storm. [Bermudas.]

**roundaboutly** (round'a-bout'li), *adv.* [< *roundabout*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] In a roundabout manner; circuitously; indirectly. [Rare.]

He said it much more lengthily and *roundaboutly*.  
*R. Broughton, Joan*, l.

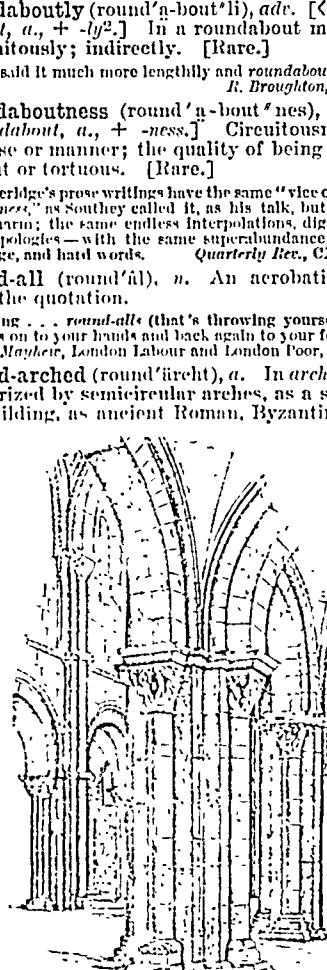
**roundaboutness** (round'a-bout'ness), *n.* [< *roundabout*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Circuitousness of course or manner; the quality of being roundabout or tortuous. [Rare.]

Coleridge's prose writings have the same "vice of *roundaboutness*," as Southey called it, as his talk, but without its charm; the same endless interpolations, digressions, and apologies—with the same superabundance of long, strange, and hard words.  
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 77.

**round-all** (round'al), *n.* An acrobatic feat. See the quotation.

Doing . . . *round-alls* (that's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).  
*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, III. 104.

**round-arched** (round'archit), *a.* In arch., characterized by semicircular arches, as a style or a building, as ancient Roman, Byzantine, Ro-



Round-arched construction—A pier with perspective of a nave, aisle, and vaulting of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, France.

manesque, and other construction, and the edifices in those styles; also, having the form of a round arch, as an architectural member.

The transverse ribs [choir of Noyon Cathedral] alone are pointed, and the *round-arched* longitudinal ribs are . . . much stilted.  
*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture*, p. 49.

**round-arm** (round'arm), *a.* In cricket, swinging the arm round more or less horizontally, or done with the arm so used; as, a *round-arm* bowler; *round-arm* bowling. *Encyc. Dict.*

**round-armed** (round'armed), *a.* In boxing, given with a horizontal swing of the arm.

And the clumsy *round-armed* hit, even though it does more harm to the recipient, is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made directly from the shoulder.  
*Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

**round-backed** (round'bak), *a.* Having a round or curved back; showing unusual convexity of back, especially between the shoulders; round-shouldered.

**round-bend** (round'bend), *a.* Bent in a certain curve: specifically said of fly-hooks.

**round-crested** (round'kres'ted), *a.* Having a round crest; fan-crested: specific in the phrase *round-crested duck*, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Catesby, 1731. See cut under *merganser*.

**roundel** (roun'del), *n.* [Also *roundle*, *rondel*, *rondle*, *rundel*, in obsolete, technical, or dialectal uses; < ME. *rondel*, *rundel*, *rondel*, < OF. *rondel*, later *rondeau*, anything round and flat, a round plate, a round cake, etc., a scroll, dim. of *rond*, round: see *round*. Cf. Sp. *redondilla* = Pg. *redondilla*, a roundel: see *redondilla*. Cf. *rondau*, *rondel*.] 1. Anything round; a round form or figure; a circle, or something of circular form. [Archaic except in some technical uses.] A *roundel* to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth. Baret, 1590. (Halliwell.)

The Spaniards, vinting themselves, gathered their whole fleet close together into a *roundel*. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 598.

Come, put in his leg in the middle *roundel* [round hole of stocks]. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

Scales and *roundels* to mount the pinnacles and highest pieces of divinity. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Those *roundels* of gold fringe, drawn out with cypress. Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

The *roundels* or "bulls'-eyes," so largely used in domestic glazing. Glass-making, p. 92.

Specifically—(a) In *her.*, a circular figure used as a bearing, and commonly blazoned, not roundel, but by a special name according to the tincture. Also *roundle*, *rondel*.

(b) In *medieval armor*: (1) A round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and generally convex, but sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss. (2) A piece of metal of circular or nearly circular form. (a) A very small plate sewed or riveted to cloth or leather as part of a coat of fence. (b) A larger plate, used to protect the body at the défaut de la cuirasse, where that on the left side was fixed, that on the right side movable to allow of the couching of the lance, and at the knee-joint, usually one on each side, covering the articulation. Also called *disk*. (c) In *fort.*, a bastion of a semicircular form, introduced by Albert Durer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained roomy casemates for troops. (d) In *arch.*, a molding of semicircular profile. J. T. Clarke. (e) A fruit-trencher of circular form.

2f. A dance in which the dancers form a ring or circle. Also called *round*.

Come, now a *roundel* and a fairy song.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 1.

3. Same as *rondel*: specifically applied by Swinburne to a form apparently invented by himself. This consists of nine lines with two refrains, arranged as follows: *a, b, a* (and refrain); *b, a, b*; *a, b, a* (and refrain)—the refrain, as in the *rondeau* and *rondel*, being part of the first line. The measure is unrestricted, and the refrain generally rhymes with the *b* lines.

Many a himpne for your holy daies  
That lighten balades, *roundels*, virelaines.  
Chaucer, Good Women.

All day long we rode  
Thro' the dim land against a rushing wind,  
That glorious *roundel* echoing in our ears.  
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

**roundelay** (roun'de-lā), *n.* [< OF. *rondellet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*. The spelling *roundelay* appar. simulates E. lay<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Any song in which an idea, line, or refrain is continually repeated.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,  
Wil. Hey, ho, hallday!  
Per. When holy fathers went to shrieve;  
Wil. Now giueth this *roundelay*.

Wil. Now endeth our *roundelay*.  
Cud. Sicker, sike a *roundel* never heard I none.  
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Loudly sung his *roundelay* of love. Dryden  
While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay  
Sing forth her nuptial *roundelay*.  
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 16.

The breath of Winter . . . plays a *roundelay*  
Of death among the bushes and the leaves.  
Keats, Isabella, st. 32.

2. Same as *rondeau*, 1.

The *roundelay*, in which, after each strophe of the song, a chorus interposes with the same refrain.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 214.

3. A dance in a circle; a round or roundel.

The fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. Howell.

As doth the billow there upon Charybdis,  
That breaks itself on that which it encounters,  
So here the folk must dance their *roundelay*.  
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 24.

**roundeleer** (roun-de-lēr'), *n.* [< *roundel* + -eer.] A writer of roundels or roundelays. [Rare.]

In this path he must thus have preceded . . . all contemporary *roundeleers*. Scribner's Mag., IV. 250.

**rounder** (roun'dér), *n.* [< *round*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which rounds or makes round; specifically, a tool for rounding, or rounding out or off, as a cylindrical rock-boring tool with an indented face, a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons, etc.—2. One who habitually goes round, or from point to point and back, for any purpose; especially, one who continually goes the round of misdemeanor, arrest, trial, imprisonment, and release, as a habitual drunkard or petty thief.

G— had made himself conspicuous as a *rounder*, . . . and occupied much of his time in threatening employees of the various railroad companies. Philadelphia Times, 1890.

A very large proportion of the inmates [of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island] are "old *rounders*" who return to the Island again and again. Christian Union, Aug. 25, 1887.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, thugs, and midnight *rounders*, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in bar-room mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. The Century, XXXVI. 249.

3. Something well rounded or filled out; a round or plump oath, or the like. [Colloq.]

Though we can all swear a *rounder* in the stockyard or on the drafting camp, as a rule we are a happy-go-lucky, peaceable lot. Mrs. Campbell Praed, Head Station, p. 33.

4. A round: an act or instance of going or passing round. Specifically—(a) A round of demonstrative speech or procedure: as, they gave him a *rounder* (a round of applause).

Mrs. Cork . . . was off amid a *rounder* of "Thank's ma'am, thank's." R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, II. viii.

(b) A complete run in the game of rounders.

A *rounder* was when a player struck the ball with such force as to enable him to run all four bases and "get home." The Century, XXXIX. 637.

5. *pl.* (a) A game played with a soft and small ball and a bat of about 2 feet in length. About four or five players are on each side. The game is played on a ground in the form of a rectangle or pentagon with a base at each angle; on one of these bases, called the "home," the batsman stands. When the ball is thrown toward the batter he tries to drive it away as far as he can and secure a run completely round the boundary, or over any of the parts of it, before he can be hit by the ball secured and thrown at him by one of the opposite party. In some forms of the game the batter is declared out if he fails to strike the ball, if he drives it too short a distance to secure a run, or if the ball from his bat is caught in the air by one of the opposite party. From rounders the game of base-ball has been developed. (b) In England, a game like fives, but played with a foot-ball.

**round-faced** (round'fäst), *a.* Having a round face: as, the *round-faced* mæneque, *Maracrus cyclopius*.

I can give no other account of him but that he was pretty tall, *round-faced*, and one, I'm sure, I ne'er had seen before. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

**roundfish** (round'fish), *n.* 1. The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*.—2. The shad-waiter or pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*; the Menomonee whitefish, abundant in the Great Lake region and northward. See cut under *shad-waiter*.

**roundhand** (round'händ), *n.* [< *round*<sup>1</sup> + *hand*.] 1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.—2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally. See *round-arm*. Imp. Dict.

**Roundhead** (round'hed), *n.* [< *round*<sup>1</sup> + *head*.] 1. In *Eng. hist.*, a member of the Parliamentary or Puritan party during the civil war: so called opprobriously by the Royalists or Cavaliers, in allusion to the Puritans' custom of wearing their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers usually wore theirs in long ringlets. The Roundheads were one of the two great parties in English politics first formed about 1641, and continued under the succeeding names of Whigs and Liberals, as opposed to the Cavaliers, Tories, and Conservatives respectively.

But our Scene's London now; and by the rout  
We perish, if the *Roundheads* be about.  
Cowley, The Guardian, Prol.

2. [*l. c.*] The weakfish or squeteague, *Cynoscion regalis*. [Virginia.]

**round-headed** (round'hed'ed), *a.* [< *round*<sup>1</sup> + *head* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Having a round head or top: as, a *round-headed* nail or rivet.

*Roundheaded* arches and windows.

Hp. Louth, Life of Wykelham, § 6. (Latham.)

Above was a simple *round-headed* clerestory, and outside are the same slight beginnings of ornamental arcades. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 101.

2. Hence, having the hair of the head cut short; close-cropped; specifically, belonging or per-

taining to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians. [Rare.]

The *round-headed* rebels of Westminster Hall. Scott, Rokeby, v. 20 (song).

**roundhouse** (round'hous), *n.* 1f. A lockup; a station-house; a watch-house. Foote.—2. *Naut.*: (a) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof: formerly sometimes called the *coach*; also, the poop itself.

Our captain sent his skiff and fetched aboard us the masters of the other two ships, and Mr. Pyncheon, and they dined with us in the *round house*.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 14.

(b) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.—3. On American railroads, a building, usually round and built of brick, having stalls for the storage of locomotives, with tracks leading from them to a central turn-table. In Great Britain called *engine-house* or *engine-shed*.—4. A privy. [Southwestern U. S.]

**rounding** (roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *round*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. In *bookbinding*, the operation of shaping the folded and sewed sheets into a slightly convex form at the back. It is done either by hand-tools or by machinery.—2. The action or attitude of a whale when curving its small in order to dive. Also *rounding-out*.—3. *Naut.*, old rope or strands wound about a rope to prevent its chafing.

**rounding-adz** (roun'ding-adz), *n.* A form of adz having a curved blade for hollowing out timber.

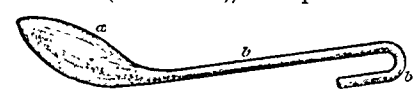
**rounding-machine** (roun'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* One of several kinds of machines for producing round forms or roundness of form. Especially—(a) A machine for sawing out circular heads for casks and barrels. (b) A machine for rounding the backs of books. (c) A machine for forming the rounded depressions in shoe-sole blanks; a sole-stamping machine. (d) A machine for making rods and spindles: a *rod-machine* or *dowel-machine*. (e) A cornering-machine for chamfering off the angles of stuff in tool-making and carriage-work.

**rounding-out** (roun'ding-out), *n.* Same as *rounding*, 2.

**rounding-plane** (roun'ding-plān), *n.* A wood-working tool for rounding and finishing the handles of rakes or brooms, chair-rounds, and other round pieces. It has a plane-bit placed parallel to the axis of a circular hole, and projecting slightly. The rough stuff is passed through the hole, and rotated against the cutting edge.

**rounding-tool** (roun'ding-töl), *n.* 1. In *forging*, a top- or bottom-tool having a semicylindrical groove, used as a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, and the like. E. H. Knight.—2. In *saddlery*, a kind of draw-plate for shaping round leather straps. It consists of a pair of jaws with corresponding semicylindrical grooves of various sizes on both sides. The jaws can be locked shut in order that the strap may be passed through the cylindrical openings thus formed.

**round-iron** (round'ir-ēn), *n.* A plumbers' tool



*a*, head, in use made red-hot and passed over the joint to be smoothed until the latter is sufficiently heated for the application of the solder; *b*, handle.

with a bulbous head, for finishing soldered work.

**roundish** (roun'dish), *a.* [< *round*<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Somewhat round; nearly round; inclining to roundness: as, a *roundish* seed or leaf.

**roundishness** (roun'dish-nes), *n.* The state of being roundish. Imp. Dict.

**roundle** (roun'dl), *n.* Same as *roundel*.

**round-leaved** (round'lēvd), *a.* Having round leaves.—*Round-leaved* cornel, horsemint, spinach. See the nouns.

**roundlet** (round'let), *n.* [< F. *rondellet*, dim. of OF. *rondel*, *rondel*: see *roundel*. Cf. *rundlet*, *rundlet*<sup>2</sup>, *roundelay*.] 1. A little circle; a roundel.

Like *roundlets* that arise  
By a stone cast into a standing brook.  
Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 60.

2f. Same as *rundlet*.—3. In *her.*, same as *roundel*.—4. *pl.* The fuller round part of the hood worn as a head-dress in the middle ages. See *hood*.

**roundly** (round'li), *adv.* [< *round*<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In a round form. [Rare].—2. In a round or positive manner; frankly, bluntly, vigorously,

earnestly, energetically, or the like. See *round<sup>1</sup>*, a, 9.

What a bold man of war! he invites me *roundly*.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

He *roundly* and openly avows what most others studiously conceal.  
*Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Not to weary you with long preambles, . . . I will come *roundly* to the matter.

Let me beg you, Mrs. Malaprop, to enforce this matter *roundly* to the girl.  
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

3. In round numbers; without formal exactness; approximately.

The destructors now consumed, *roundly*, about 500 loads of refuse a week.  
*Lancet*, No. 3451, p. 931.

4. Briskly; hastily; quickly.

She has mounted on her true love's steed, . . .  
And *roundly* she rode frae the town.  
*Sir Roland* (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

Two of the outlaws . . . walked *roundly* forward.  
*Scott*, Ivanhoe, xi.

To come off *roundly*†. See *come*.

**roundmouth** (round'mouth), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a lamprey or a hag: a book-name translating the technical name of the order, *Cyclostomi*.

**round-mouthed** (round'moutht), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a mouth without any lower jaw; cyclostomous: specifically noting the *Cyclostom*, or lampreys and hags.

**roundness** (round'nes), *n.* [*ME. rowndnes, rowndenes*; < *round<sup>1</sup>* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being round, or circular, spherical, globular, cylindrical, curved, or convex: circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; convexity: as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, of a hill, etc.

Eggs they may eat in the night for their *roundness*.  
*Purshas*, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

2. The quality of being well filled or rounded out metaphorically; fullness, completeness, openness, positiveness, boldness, or the like.

The whole people and compass of this speech so delightome for the *roundness*, and so grave for the strangeness.  
*Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise.  
*Balcan*, Arts of Emphie, xv. (Latham.)

=*Syn.* 1. *Roundness, Rotundity*, plumpness, globularity. *Roundness* applies with equal freedom to a circle, a sphere, a cylinder, or a cone, and, by extension, to forms that by approach suggest any one of these: as, *roundness* of limb or cheek. *Rotundity* now applies usually to spheres and to forms suggesting a sphere or a hemisphere: as, the *rotundity* of the earth or of a barrel, *rotundity* of abdomen.

**round-nosed** (round'nôzd), *a.* Having a full blunt snout, as a female salmon before spawning; not hook-billed. — **Round-nosed chisel**, plane, etc. See the nouns.

**round-ridge** (round'rij), *v. t.* [*round<sup>1</sup>* + *ridge*.] In *aggr.*, to form into round ridges by plowing.

**round-robin** (round'rob'in), *n.* 1. A pancake. *Hallucell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 2. A kind of ruff, apparently the smaller ruff of the latter part of the sixteenth century. — 3. Same as *cigar-fish*. — 4. The angler, *Lophus piscatorius*. — 5. A written paper, as a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, bearing a number of signatures arranged in a circular or concentric form. This device, whereby the order of signing is concealed, is used for the purpose of making all the signers equally responsible for it. Also written as two words, *round robin*.

I enclose the *Round Robin*. This jeu d'esprit took its rise one day (in 1770) at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds's. All the company present, except myself, were friends and acquaintances of Dr. Goldsmith. The Epitaph written for him by Dr. Johnson became the subject of conversation, and various emendations were suggested, which it was agreed should be submitted to the Doctor's consideration. But the question was, who should have the courage to propose them to him? At last it was hinted that there could be no way so good as that of a *Round Robin*, as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper.  
*Sir W. Forbes*, in Boswell's Life of Johnson (ed. 1811), (III. 83).

**round-shouldered** (round'shōl'derd), *a.* Having the shoulders carried forward, giving the upper part of the back a rounded configuration.

**roundsman** (roundz'man), *n.*; pl. *roundsmen* (-men). A police officer, of a rank above patrolmen and below sergeants, who goes the rounds within a prescribed district to see that the patrolmen or ordinary policemen attend to their duties properly, and to aid them in case of necessity. [*U. S.*]

**roundstone** (round'stōn), *n.* Small round or roundish stones collectively, used for paving; cobblestone. [*Local, U. S.*]

Gangs of street paviors were seen and heard here, there, and yonder, swinging the pick and ramming the *round stone*.  
*G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

**round-tailed** (round'tald), *a.* 1. Having a cylindrical or terete tail: as, the *round-tailed spermophile*, *Spermophilus tereticauda*. — 2. Having the end of the tail rounded by gradual shortening of the lateral feathers in succession, as a bird.

**roundtop** (round'top), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a platform at the masthead; a top. — 2. In *her.*, an inclosed circular platform, like a large flat tub, set upon the top of a pole, which pole is shown to be a mast by having a small yard with furled sail attached put across it, usually at an angle—the whole being a conventional representation of an ancient round top of a ship.

**round-up** (round'up), *n.* [*< round up*: see *round<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. A rounding up; the forming of upward curves; curvature upward.

These curves are used in drawing the frames, the *round-up* of the forefoot, the rudder, and the other quick curves in the boat.  
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 204.

2. In grazing regions, the herding or driving together of all the cattle on a range or ranch, for inspection, branding, sorting, etc.; also, the beating up or gathering of any animals, as those of the chase.

His [a ranchman's] hardest work comes during the spring and fall *round-ups*, when the calves are branded or the beeves gathered for market.

*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 11.

3. A rounding off or finishing, as of an arrangement or undertaking; a bringing round to settlement or completion. [*Colloq.*]

That exception . . . will probably be included in the general *round-up* [of an agreement among railroads] tomorrow.  
*Philadelphia Times*, May 3, 1886.

4. In *ship-building*, the convexity of a deck; crown; camber. [*Eng.*]

**roundure** (round'dūr), *n.* Same as *roundure*.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls  
Can hide you from our messengers of war.  
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 259.

**round-winged** (round'wingd), *a.* Having rounded wings, as an insect or a bird: as, the *round-winged muslin*, a British moth, *Nudaria sener*; the *round-winged white-wave*, another moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*; the *round-winged hawks*, as of the genera *Asitur* and *Accipiter*.

**roundworm** (round'wērm), *n.* 1. An intestinal parasitic worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, several inches long, infesting the human intestine: distinguished from the similar but much smaller pinworms or threadworms, and from the larger and more formidable flatworms, jointworms, or tapes. Hence—2. Any member of the class *Nematelminta*; a nematoid worm: distinguished from cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapeworms and flukes.

**roundy** (round'di), *a.* [*< round<sup>1</sup>* + *-y*.] Round-  
ing; curving; rounded out. [*Rare.*]

Her *roundy*, sweetly swelling lips a little trembling, as though they kissed their neighbour's cheek.  
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**rounet**, *v.* See *round<sup>2</sup>*.

**roun-tree** (roun'trē), *n.* Same as *rowan-tree* or *roan-tree*. *Hallucell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**roup<sup>1</sup>** (rōp), *v.* and *n.* Same as *roop*.

**roup<sup>2</sup>** (roup), *v. t.* [A particular use, in another pronunciation, of *roup<sup>1</sup>*, *roop*: see *roop*.] To sell by outcry for bids; sell at public auction; auction. [*Scotch.*]

They had *rouped* me out of house and hold.

*Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, ii.

**roup<sup>2</sup>** (roup), *n.* [*< roup<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] A sale of goods by outcry; a public auction. [*Scotch.*]

The tenements are set by *roup*, or auction.

*Pennant*, Tour in Scotland (1772), p. 201. (*Jamieson*.)

**roup<sup>3</sup>** (rōp), *n.* [*Also roop*; < *roup<sup>1</sup>*, *roop*, *v.*] An infectious disease of the respiratory passages of poultry, closely similar in character and origin to catarrh in man, but more virulent and rapid in its progress, and very commonly fatal. It begins with a slight cough or a discharge from the nostrils. The discharge quickly becomes fetid, and frequently fills the eyes. The head swells, the eyes are closed, and sight is often destroyed. Cheesy cankers of diphtheritic character often form in the throat and mouth, frequently causing death by choking. As a remedy, injection of a weak solution of copper sulphate (4 ounce to 1 quart water) gives good results.

**roupit**, **roupet** (rō'pit, -pet), *a.* See *roupit*.

**roopy**, *a.* See *roopy*.

**rousant** (rou'zant), *a.* [*< rouse<sup>1</sup>*

+ *-ant*.] In *her.*, starting up, as from being roused or alarmed: noting a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight.

When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are indorsed. Also spelled *roussant*.



**rouse<sup>1</sup>** (rouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roused*, ppr. *rousing*. [*Early mod. E. also rowse, rouze, rowze*; < *ME. rowsen, rouzen*, < *Sw. rusa* = *Dan. ruse*, *rush*; cf. *AS. hreosan*, fall, rush down or forward, come down with a rush: see *ruse<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *rush<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*, and *arouse*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To cause to start up by noise or clamor, especially from sleep; startle into movement or activity; in *hunting*, to drive or frighten from a lurking-place or covert.

The night outwatched made us make a night of the morning, untill *rouz'd* from our groundbeds by the report of the Canon.  
*Sandys*, Travels, p. 69.

We find them [the ladies] . . . in the open fields winding the horn, *rousing* the game, and pursuing it.  
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 70.

Your rough voice  
(You spoke so loud) has *roused* the child again.  
*Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

2. To raise or waken from torpor or inaction by any means; provoke to activity; wake or stir up: said of animate beings.

This rebaldo he *rouses* hym it rathely to rayse.

*York Plays*, p. 264.

He stooped down, he couched as a lion; . . . who shall *rouse* him up?

*Gen.* xlix. 9.

"For the heavens, *rouse* up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run."  
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 12.

3. To evoke a commotion in or about: said of inanimate things.

He should have found his uncle Gaunt a father,  
To *rouse* his wrongs and chase them to the bay.  
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3. 128.

Blustering winds, which all night long  
Had *roused* the sea.  
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 287.

Hence—4. To move or stir up vigorously by direct force; use energetic means for raising, stirring, or moving along. In this sense still sometimes written *rouse*.

We were obliged to sit down and slide about in the close hold, passing hides, and *rousing* about the great steves, tackles, and dogs.  
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 308.

5†. To raise up; erect; rear; fix in an elevated position.

Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats,  
Their neighing coursers daring of the spur.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.

6. To put and turn over or work about in salt, as fish in the operation of rousing; roil.

Another carries them [fish] off to be *roused*, as it is called: that is, cast into vats or barrels, then sprinkled with salt, then more herrings and more salt, and next a brawny arm plunged among them far above the elbow, thus mingling them together.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, ix. 250.

7. *Naut.*, to haul heavily.

The object is that the hawser mayn't slip as we *rouse* it taut.  
*W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

To *rouse out*, to turn out or call up (hands or the crew) from their berths to the deck. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To animate, kindle, stimulate, provoke, stir up.

II. *intrans.* 1. To start or rise up, as from sleep, repose, or inaction; throw off torpor or quietude; make a stir or movement.

Night's black agents to their preys do *rouse*.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 53.

Melancholy lifts her head;  
Morpheus *rouses* from his bed.

*Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 31.

2†. To rise; become erect; stand up.

My fell of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse* and stir  
As life were in 't.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 12.

3. *Naut.*, to haul with great force, as upon a cable or the like.—*Rouse-about block*. See *block<sup>1</sup>*.

**rouse<sup>1</sup>** (rouz), *n.* [*< rouse<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] An arousing; a sudden start or movement, as from torpor or inaction; also, a signal for arousing or starting up; the reveille. [*Rare.*]

These fowles in their moulting time, . . . their feathers be sick, and . . . so loose in the flesh that at any little *rouse* they can easily shake them off.

*Pottenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight.  
*City Press*, Sept. 30, 1885. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**rouse<sup>1</sup>†** (rouz), *adv.* [An exclamatory use of *rouse<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] As if suddenly aroused; rousingly; vehemently.

What, Sir! 'Slife, sir! you should have come out in choler, *rouse* upon the Stage, just as the other went off.  
*Buckingham*, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 2.

**rouse<sup>2</sup>†** (rouz), *n.* [*Early mod. E. rowze*, also *rowza*; < *Sw. rus* = *Dan. rus*, drunkenness, a drunken fit, = *Icel. rúss*, drunkenness (*Haldorson*), = *D. roes*, drunkenness (*eenen roes drinken*, drink a rouse, drink till one is fuddled; cf. *G. rausch*, intoxication, adapted from *D. roes*); connections uncertain.] 1. Wine or other liquor considered as an inducement to mirth or drunkenness; a full glass; a bumper.



*Cas.* 'Fore God, they have given me a *rouse* already.  
*Mon.* Good faith, a little one; not past a pint, as I am a soldier.

I have took, since supper,  
A rouse or two too much, and, by [the gods],  
It warms my blood.

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta*, iii. 4.

Fill the cup and fill the can,  
Have a rouse before the morn.

*Tennyson*, *Vision of Sin*.

Hence—2. Noise; intemperate mirth. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rouse**<sup>3</sup> (rüz), *v. t.* Same as *rouse*.

**rousement** (rouz'ment), *n.* [*< rouse*<sup>1</sup> + *-ment*.] Arousal; a rousing up; specifically, an arousing religious discourse; an awakening appeal or incitement. [Colloq.]

Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more *rousements*.

*The Congregationalist*, Sept. 27, 1883.

Dr. ——— was also present to add the *rousements*.

*The Advance*, Dec. 9, 1886.

**rouser** (rou'zér), *n.* [*< rouse*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which rouses or excites to action.

All this which I have deputized to these are inciters and rousers of my mind.

*Shelton*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, iii. 6. (*Latham*).

2. That which rouses attention or interest; something exciting or astonishing: as, the speech was a *rouser*; that's a *rouser* (an astonishing lie). [Colloq.]—3. Something to rouse with; specifically, in *breeding*, a stirrer in the hop-copper.

**rousey**<sup>†</sup> (rou'zî), *a.* [Also *rowsey*; *< rouse*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Carousing; noisy; riotous.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these *rousey*, ragged rabblement of rake-hells. *Harman*, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. ii.

**rousing** (rou'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rouse*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A method of curing herring; roiling. See *rouse*<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.*, 6.

**rousing** (rou'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rouse*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Having power to rouse, excite, or astonish; surprisingly great, swift, violent, forcible, lively, or the like: as, a *rousing* fire; a *rousing* pace; a *rousing* meeting; a *rousing* lie or oath.

A Jew, who kept a sausage-shop in the same street, had the ill-luck to die of a strangury, and leave his widow in possession of a *rousing* trade.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ix. 5.

**rousingly** (rou'zing-li), *adv.* In a rousing manner; astonishingly; excitingly.

**rousant** (rō'sant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *rousant*.

**Rousseauism** (rō-sō'izm), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] That which distinguishes or is characteristic of the writings of the French author Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78), especially in regard to social order and relations, or the social contract (which see, under *contract*).

**Rousseauist** (rō-sō'ist), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ist*.] A follower or an admirer of J. J. Rousseau; a believer in Rousseau's doctrines or principles.

**Rousseauite** (rō-sō'it), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Rousseauist*.

**Rousseau's laudanum**. A fermented aqueous solution of opium, to which is added very weak alcohol: seven drops contain about one grain of opium.

**Rousselot's caustic**. A caustic composed of one part of arsenious acid, five parts of red sulphuret of mercury, and two parts of burnt sponge. Also called *Frère Comé's caustic*.

**roussette** (rō-set'), *n.* [Also *rosset*; *< F. roussette*, *< rousset*, reddish: see *russet*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A fruit-eating bat of a russet or brownish-red color; hence, any fox-bat of the genus *Pteropus* or family *Pteropodidae*. See cuts under *fruit-bat* and *Pteropus*.—2. Any shark of the family *Scyllidae*; a dogfish.

**Roussillon** (rō-sé-lyōn'), *n.* [*< Roussillon*, a former province in southern France.] A strong wine of very dark-red color, made in southern France. It is used for mixing with light-colored and weaker wines, a few of the better varieties being used as dessert-wines. It appears, too, that a great deal goes into the Spanish peninsula, where it is flavored and sold as port-wine.

**roust**<sup>1</sup> (roust), *v.* [Appar. *< rouse*<sup>1</sup> (with exerescent *t*).] 1. *trans.* To rouse or disturb; roust out; stir or start up.

II. *intrans.* To stir or act briskly; move or work energetically. Compare *roustabout*. [Colloq. in both uses.]

**roust**<sup>2</sup>, **roost**<sup>2</sup> (röst), *n.* [Also *rost*; *< Icel. röst* (pl. *rostir*), a current, a stream in the sea,

= Norw. *röst*, a current, a line of billows.] A tidal current.

This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, . . . called the *Roost* of Sumburgh.

*Scott*, *Pirate*, 1.

**roust**<sup>2</sup>, **roost**<sup>2</sup> (röst), *v. i.* [*< roust*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To drive fiercely, as a current. [Rare.]

And in the .vi. degrees wee mette northerly wyndes and greate roostynge of tydes.

*R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 332).

**roustabout** (roust'ā-bout'), *n.* [Cf. *E. dial. rousabout*, a restless, fidgety person; *< rouse*<sup>1</sup> or *roust*<sup>1</sup> + *about*.] A common wharf-laborer or deck-hand, originally one on the Mississippi or other western river. [U. S.]

In the middle of the group was an old Mississippi *roustabout* singing the famous old river song called "Limber Jim."

*New York Sun*, March 23, 1890.

**rouster** (rous'tér), *n.* Same as *roustabout*.

Men . . . who used to be *rousters*, and are now broken down and played out.

*The American*, VI. 40.

**rusty** (rös'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *rusty*<sup>1</sup>.

**roust**<sup>1</sup> (roust), *v. i.* [*< ME. routen, rowten, routen*, *< AS. hrutan*, also *\*hrcōtan, reōtan* (pret. *redt*), make a noise, snore, = OFries. *hrūta, rūta* = OD. *rūten*, MD. *ruyten*, make a noise, chatter, as birds, = OHG. *riuzan*, make a noise, weep, etc., = Icel. *rjōta, hrjōta*, roar, rattle, snore; cf. OHG. *rūzan, rūzzan, rūzōn*, MHG. *rūzen, rüssen*, make a noise, rattle, buzz, snore, = Icel. *rauta* = Sw. *ryta*, roar, secondary forms of the orig. verb.] 1. To make a noise; roar; bellow, as a bull or cow; snort, as a horse. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Sax poor ca's stand in the sta',  
A' routing loud for their minnie.

*Jamie Telfer* (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

The bum-clock humm'd w' lazy drone,  
The kye stood routin' i' the loan.

*Burns*, *The Two Dogs*.

Some of the bulls keep traveling up and down, bellowing and routing, or giving vent to long, surly grumblings as they paw the sand.

*T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXV. 665.

2†. To snore.

Longe tyme I slepte; . . .

Reste me there, and route faste.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 7.

For travail of his goost he groneth sore,  
And eft he routeth, for his heed mysly.

*Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 461.

3†. To howl, as the wind; make a roaring noise.

The sterne wynde so loude gan to route  
That no wight other noyse myghte here.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 743.

The stormy winds did roar again,  
The raging waves did rout.

*The Lowlands of Holland* (Child's Ballads, II. 214).

**roust**<sup>1</sup> (roust), *n.* [*< ME. rout, route*; from the verb.] 1. A loud noise; uproar; tumult.

Give me to know

How this foul rout began, who set it on.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 3. 210.

They have many professed Physicians, who with their charms and Rattles, with an infernal rout of words and actions, will seeme to sucke their inward griefe from their navels.

*Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, I. 137.

Not school boys at a baring out  
Rais'd ever such incessant rout.

*Swift*, *Journal of a Modern Lady*.

Sir Robert, who makes as much *rout* with him [a dog] as I do, says he never saw ten people show so much real concern.

*H. Walpole*, *To Mann*, Oct. 8, 1742.

2†. Snoring. *Chaucer* (ed. Morris).—3. A stunning blow.

**roust**<sup>2</sup> (roust), *v.* [Formerly *wroot*; a var. of *root*<sup>2</sup>, formerly *wroot*: see *root*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn up with the snout; root, as a hog: same as *root*<sup>2</sup>, 1.

Winder of the horn

When snouted wild-boars, routing tender corn,  
Anger our huntsman.

*Keats*, *Endymion*, i.

2. In *mech.*, to deepen; scoop out; cut out; dig out, as moldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps, etc.

II. *intrans.* To root; rummage or poke about.

What 'll they say to me if I go a routing and rookling in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?

*Kingsley*, *Two Years Ago*, xiv.

**route**<sup>3</sup> (route), *n.* [Formerly also *roust*; *< ME. route, rute* = MD. *rote*, D. *rote* = MHG. *rote, rotte*, G. *rotte* = Icel. *rott* = Sw. *rote* = Dan. *rode*, a troop, band, *< OF. route, roughte*, *rote* = Pr. *rota*, a troop, band, company, multitude, flock, herd, *< ML. rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta, ruta, rota*, a troop, band, prop. a division of an army, *< L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus* (> It. *rotto* = OF. *rout, rought*), broken, divided, pp. of *rumper*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *route*<sup>4</sup>, *route*<sup>5</sup>, *route*,

*rote, rut*<sup>1</sup>, from the same ult. source.] 1. A troop; a band; a company in general, either of persons or of animals; specifically, a pack of wolves; any irregular or casual aggregation of beings; a crowd.

At the englene *rote*.

*Ancren Riecle*, p. 92, note.

Tukked he was, as is a frere, aboute,  
And evere he rood the hyndreste of our route.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 622.

Alle the route [of ants]

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. L. T. S.), p. 31.

The foresters . . . talk of the chase of the bear and bull, of a *route* of wolves, etc. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

2. A disorderly or confused crowd of persons; a tumultuous rabble; used absolutely, the general or vulgar mass; the rabble.

You shall be cast

Into that pitt, with the ungodlie rout,  
Where the worm dies not, the fire ne're goes out.

*Times' Whistle* (E. L. T. S.), p. 18.

Whence can sport in kind arise,  
But from the rural routes and families?

*B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd*, Prolog.

A rout of saucy boys

Brake on us at our books, and marr'd our peace.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

3. A large social assemblage; a general gathering of guests for entertainment; a crowded evening party.

I have attended a very splendid *route* at Lord Grey's.

*Macaulay*, in *Trevelyan*, I. 265.

He found everybody going away from his house, and all to Mrs. Dumplin's *route*; upon which . . . he painted and described in such glowing colors the horrors of a *Dumplin route*—the heat, the crowd, the bad lemonade, the ignominy of appearing next day in the *Morning Post*—that at last, with one accord, all turned back.

*Lady Holland*, *Sydney Smith*, iv.

4. At *common law*, an assemblage of three or more persons breaking or threatening to break the peace; a company which is engaged in or has made some movement toward unlawful action.

**route**<sup>3†</sup> (route), *v. i.* [*< ME. routen, routen* (= Sw. *rota* = Dan. *rotte*), assemble; *< route*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] To collect together; assemble in a company.

In al that lond no Cristen men durste route.

*Chaucer*, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 142.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and, suddenly assailing the earl [of Northumberland] in his house, slew him.

*Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

**route**<sup>4</sup> (route), *n.* [Formerly also *route*; *< ME. route, rute*, *< OF. route, rote, rute* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rota* = It. *rotta*, formerly also *rotto*, a defeat, rout, *< ML. rupta*, defeat, overthrow, rout, *< L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, broken: see *route*<sup>3</sup>, which is in form and source identical with *route*<sup>4</sup>, though differently applied.] A defeat followed by confused or tumultuous retreat; disorderly flight caused by defeat, as of an army or any body of contestants; hence, any thorough repulse, overthrow, or discomfiture: as, to put an army to *route*.

Shame and confusion! all is on the route.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 21.

I hope this bout to give thee the route,  
And then have at thy purse.

*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 253).

Such a numerous host

Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,  
With ruin upon ruin, route on rout,

Confusion worse confounded. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 905.

**route**<sup>4</sup> (route), *v.* [*< route*<sup>4</sup>, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To put to rout; drive into disordered flight by defeat, as an armed force; hence, to defeat or repulse thoroughly; drive off or dispel, as something of an inimical character.

Spur through Media,

Mesopotamia, and the shelters whither  
The routed fly.

*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1. 9.

Come, come, my Lord, we're routed Horse and Foot.

*Steele*, *Grief A-la-Mode*, ii. 1.

O sound to route the brood of cares,  
The sweep of scythe in morning dew!

*Tennyson*, in *Memorial*, lxxxix.

They were *routed* in the house, *routed* in the Courts, and *routed* before the people.

*Theodore Parker*, *Historic Americans*, iii.

2. To drive or force, as from a state of repose, concealment, or the like; urge or incite to movement or activity; hence, to draw or drag (forth or out): generally with *out* or *up*: as, to *route out* a lot of intruders; to *route up* a sleeper; to *route out* a secret hoard or a recondite fact. See *router-out*.

*Routed out* at length from her hiding place.

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 123.

=Syn. 1. *Overwhelm*, *Overthrow*, etc. See *defeat*. II. *intrans.* 1†. To crowd or be driven into a confused mass, as from panic following defeat,

or from any external force.—2. To start up hurriedly; turn out suddenly or reluctantly, as from a state of repose. [Colloq.]

We have *routed* night after night from our warm quarters, in the dead of winter, to make fires, etc. *Good Housekeeping*, quoted in *The Advance*, Sept. 2, 1886.

**route<sup>5</sup>** (rout), *n.* See *route<sup>1</sup>*.

**route<sup>6</sup>** (rout), *n.* [*< Icel. hrota*, the barnacle-goose, in comp. *hrotgas* = Norw. *rotgaas* = Dan. *rotgaas* (> E. dial. (Orkneys) *roodgaase*), the barnacle-goose. Cf. *routtherock*.] The bent or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. *Encyc. Diet.*

**route-cake** (rout'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake made for evening parties. [Eng.]

The audience . . . waited . . . with the utmost patience, being enlivened by an interlude of *route cakes* and lemonade. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, Mrs. Joseph Porter.

**route<sup>1</sup>** (rôt or rout), *n.* [Now spelled *route* and usually pron. rô, after mod. F.; historically the proper spelling is *rout* (rout), or, shortened, *rut* (rut), now used in a restricted sense (cf. *rotel*, a fourth form of the same word); < ME. *route*, *rule*, a way, course, track (see *rut*), < OF. *route*, *rote*, *rule*, a way, path, street, course, a glade in a wood, F. *route*, a way, course, *route*, = Sp. *ruta*, *ruta* = Pg. *rota* (naut.), a way, course, < ML. *rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta*, *rotta*, *rotta*, a way, path, orig. (see *via*) a way broken or cut through a forest, fem. of L. *ruptus*, broken: see *route<sup>3</sup>*, *route<sup>4</sup>*.] 1. A way; road; path; space for passage.

He gave the *route* to the blue-bloused peasant. *Shand*, *Shooting the Rapids*, I. 97.

2. A way or course of transit; a line of travel, passage, or progression; the course passed or to be passed over in reaching a destination, or (by extension) an object or a purpose; as a legal or engineering term, the horizontal direction along and near the surface of the earth of a way or course, as a road, a railway, or a canal, occupied or to be occupied for travel.

Wide through the fuzzy field their *route* they take, Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay*, *Rural Sports*, II. 100.

**Ocean-lane route.** See *lane-route*.—**Overland route.** See *overland*.—**Star route.** In the United States, a post-route over which the mail is carried under contract by other means than steam, so called because the blank contracts for transportation of the mail over such routes have printed upon them three groups of four stars or asterisks each to identify them as coming under the terms of the act which refers only to "celerity, certainty, and security" in the mode of transportation for which words the groups of stars respectively stand. The name became famous from the discovery of extensive frauds in the procurement and execution of star route contracts, which led in 1861-2 and in 1863 to the indictment and trial of many persons of whom a few were convicted. To get the *route* (*route*) to receive orders to quit one station for another.

The Colonel calls it a *route* "Marching Orders" . . . Whenver it settled and began to flower the regiment got the *route*. *J. H. Irving*, *Story of a Short Life*, III.

**route<sup>2</sup>** (rout), *r.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *route<sup>1</sup>*, *route<sup>2</sup>*, *route<sup>3</sup>*, *route<sup>4</sup>*.

**router** (rou'tér), *n.* [*< route<sup>2</sup> + -er*.] In carp., a sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on sashes. **Router-gage**, in blind work, a gage used in cutting out the narrow channels in which metal or colored woods are to be laid. It is similar to a common marking-gage, but instead of the marking-point has a narrow chisel as a cutter. **Router-plane**, a kind of plane used for working out the bottoms of rectangular cavities. The sole of the plane is broad, and carries a narrow cutter which projects from it as far as the intended depth of the cavity. This plane is vulgarly called *old woman's tooth*.

**Router-saw**, a saw used for routing. In setting it, every alternate tooth is left in the plane of the saw. In filing it, the teeth which are set are filed much like those of the cross-cut hand-saw, while the teeth not set are filed more chisel-edged.

**router** (rou'tér), *r. t.* [*< router, n.*] In wood-working, to cut away, or cut out, as material below a general surface, leaving some parts, figures, or designs in relief; rout.

**router-out** (rou'tér-out'), *n.* One who routs out, or drives or draws forth, as from repose, concealment, or the like. [Colloq.]

He is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand router-out of antiquities. *Quarterly Rev.*, XLV. 110

**route-step** (rôt'stép), *n.* An order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step or remain silent, and may carry their arms at will, provided the muzzles are elevated.

**route<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *route*.

**route<sup>2</sup>** (rout), *a.* [Also *routh*; cf. W. *rhuth*, wide, gaping, *rhoth*, loose, hollow.] Plentiful; abundant. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

**routh<sup>2</sup>** (rout), *n.* [Also *routh*; see *route<sup>2</sup>*, *a.*] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

Lat never a man a wooling wend  
That lacketh things three:  
A *routh* o' gould, an open heart,  
Ay fu' o' charity.

*King Henry* (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

**routherock**, *n.* [Also *routhurrock*. Cf. *route<sup>6</sup>*.] The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*.

**routhie** (rou'thi), *a.* [Also *routhie*; < *route<sup>2</sup> + -ie* (-y).] Plentiful; well-filled; abundant. [Scotch.]

Wait a wee, an' cannie wale [choose]  
A *routhie* butt, a *routhie* ben; . . .  
It's plenty beats the luvver's fire.

*Burns*, *The Country Lassie*.

**routier** (rô-ti-âr'), *n.* [F., < OF. *routier*, < ML. *ruptarius*, *rutarius*, a trooper, mercenary soldier, a mounted freebooter, < *rupta*, a troop, band: see *route<sup>3</sup>*; see also *rutier*, from the same source.] 1. One of a class of French brigands of about the twelfth century, who infested the roads in companies on horse or foot, and sometimes served as military mercenaries. They differed little from earlier and later organizations of the same kind throughout Europe, under various names.—2. Hence, any undisciplined, plundering soldier, or brigand.

**rouinary** (rô-tô-nâ-ri), *a.* [*< routine + -ary*. Cf. F. *rouinier*, routinist.] Involving or pertaining to routine; customary; ordinary. [Rare.]

He retreats into his *rouinary* existence, which is quite separate from his scientific. *Emerson*, *Works and Days*.

**routine** (rô-tên'), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. *rutina* = Pg. *rotina*, < F. *routine*, OF. *routine*, *rotine*, *rottine*, a beaten path, usual course of action, dim. of *route*, *rote*, a way, path, course, *route*: see *route<sup>1</sup>* and *rote<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. *n.* 1. A customary course of action or round of occupation; a way or method systematically followed; regular recurrence of the same acts or kind of action; as, the *routine* of official duties; to weary of a monotonous *routine*.

The very ordinary *routine* of the day. *Brougham*, *Lord Clatham*.

2. Fixed habit or method in action; the habitual doing of the same things in the same way; unvarying procedure or conduct.

A restlessness and excitement of mind hostile to the spirit of *routine*. *Buckle*, *Hist. Civilization*, I. xiv.

That beneficent harness of *routine* which enables silly men to live respectably and unhappy men to live calmly. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, lxi.

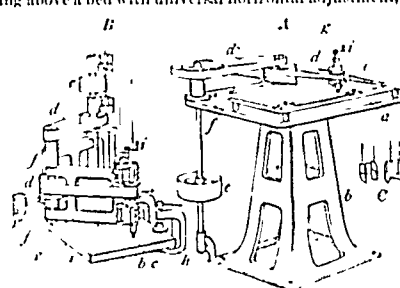
II. *a.* Habitually practised or acting in the same way; following or consisting in an unvarying round: as, *routine* methods or duties; a *routine* official.

The tendency of such a system is to make mere *routine* men. *J. R. Soley*, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 5.

**routineer** (rô-ti-nêr'), *n.* [*< routine + -er*.] One who follows routine; an adherent of settled custom or opinion. [Rare.]

The mere *routineer* in gas-making has been shaken out of his complacency. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 259.

**routing-machine** (rou'ting-ma-shên'), *n.* A shaping-machine or shaper for wood, metal, or stone. It works by means of cutting apparatus revolving above a bed with universal horizontal adjustment, and



A, Routing machine for general purposes. B, Stair router, used in cutting the grooves in the strings of stairs for the reception of the ends of the steps on which it runs. C, Router tool. D, Table. E, pedestal. F, cutter, whose spindle is driven by the belts G, H, in driving pulleys. I, J, winging arms or frames by means of which the cutter can be moved to any place on the table. K, handle by which J, F, are operated by a workman who follows with the cutter a guiding former or pattern. L, M, wheels sometimes used in manipulating the machine. N, O, clump which binds the work to the table. P, Q, adjuster, screw, for regulating depth of cut.

cuts the work to a shape or grooves it to a fixed depth. It executes paneling in relief or intaglio, lettering, slotting, key-seating, beveling, bordering, etc. *L. H. Knight*.

**routing-tool** (rou'ting-tûl), *n.* In *metal-work*, a revolving cutter used for cutting or scraping out scores, channels, and depressions.

**routinism** (rô-tê-niz-m), *n.* [*< routine + -ism*.] The spirit or practice of routine; a rigid and

unvarying course of action or opinion; routine method or manner.

He deprecated *routinism*, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine, and vindicated the value of living personal observation and opinion. *Lancet*, No. 3449, p. 703.

**routinist** (rô-tê'nist), *n.* [*< routine + -ist*.] An adherent of routine; a follower of unvarying methods or prescribed principles: as, a *routinist* in medicine, in education, etc.

The mere *routinists* and unthinking artisans in most callings dislike whatever shakes the dust out of their traditions. *O. W. Holmes*, *Med. Essays*, Pref.

**routish** (rou'tish), *a.* [*< rout<sup>1</sup> + -ish*.] Characterized by routing; clamorous; disorderly.

The Common Hall . . . became a *routish* assembly of sorry citizens. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 93. (*Davies*.)

**route** (rou'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *routled*, ppr. *routling*. [Var. of *route*, freq. of *route<sup>2</sup>*, var. *route<sup>2</sup>*.] To rout out; disturb. *Davies*. [Prov. Eng.]

A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' *routling* out yon wasps' nest. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxiii.

**routous** (rou'tus), *a.* [*< rout<sup>1</sup> + -ous*.] Noisy. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**routously** (rou'tus-li), *adv.* [*< routous + -ly*.] Noisily. *Imp. Dict.*

**roux** (rô), *n.* [*< F. roux*, a sauce made with brown butter or fat, < *rouir*, red, reddish, < L. *russus*, red: see *russel*.] In *cooking*, a material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

**Roux's operation.** See *operation*.

**rouzel** (rou'z), *v.* An obsolete form of *rouzel*.

**rove<sup>1</sup>** (rôv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [A back formation, < *rover*, a robber, used generally in the sense of 'a wandering robber,' and hence taken as simply 'a wanderer.' The Icel. *röfu*, rove, stray about, is not related.] I. *intrans.* 1. To wander at pleasure or without definite aim; pass the time in going about freely; range at random, or as accident or fancy may determine; roam; ramble.

The Fauns forsake the Woods, the Nymphs the Grove, And round the Plain in sad Distractions rove. *Congreve*, *Death of Queen Mary*.

I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,  
Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,  
'Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove. *Fenton*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, iv. 360.

Let us suppose a *roving* crew of these soaring philosophers, in the course of an aerial voyage of discovery among the stars, should chance to alight upon this outlandish planet. *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 76.

2. To aim, as in archery or other sport, especially at some accidental or casual mark. See *roving mark*, below.

Farre Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart  
At that good knight so cunningly didst rove. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I, l. 1, Prol., st. 3.

Mont. How now, are thy arrows feather'd?  
Vel. Well enough for *roving*. *Shirley*, *Mat's Revenge*, i. 2.

And if you *rove* for a Perch with a minnow, then it is best to be alive. *L. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 157.

This *roving* archery was far prettier than the stationary game, but success in shooting at valuable marks was less favored by practice. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xiv.

3. To act the rover; lead a wandering life of robbery, especially on the high seas; rob.

To *rove*, robbe, rapère. *Levens*, *Manip. Vocab.*, p. 179.

And so to the number of foreseore of them departed with a barke and a pinnesse, spoiling their store of victuall, and taking away a great part thereof with them, and so went to the Islands of Hispaniola and Jamaica a *roving*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 517.

4. To have rambling thoughts; be in a delirium; rave; be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]

—**Roving mark**, in *archery*, an accidental mark, in contradistinction to butts and targets: trees, bushes, posts, mounds of earth, landmarks, stones, etc., are *roving marks*. *Hansard*, *Archery*. = *Syn.* 1. *Roam*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To wander over; roam about.

For Arthur, long before they crown'd him King,  
Roving the trackless realms of Lyonesse,  
Had found a glen. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. To discharge or shoot, as an arrow, at rovers, or in roving. See *rover*, 5.

And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft  
Nere fairest mark, yet happily not hit it. *Harington*, *Ep.* iv. 11. (*Nares*.)

3. To plow into ridges, as a field, by turning one furrow upon another. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**rove<sup>1</sup>** (rôv), *n.* [*< rove<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

Sordello's paradise, his roves  
Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves.  
*Browning, Sordello.*

**rove**<sup>2</sup> (rōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [Perhaps an irreg. var. of *reeve*<sup>3</sup> (< *reef*<sup>2</sup>), due to confusion with the pret. *rove*, or of *rive*<sup>1</sup>, due to the former pret. *rove*: see *reeve*<sup>3</sup>, *rive*<sup>1</sup>. Some take *rove* to be a form of *roll*<sup>1</sup> through Sc. *row*. Others refer to *ruff*<sup>1</sup> = *D. ruf*, a fold.] 1. To draw through an eye or aperture; bring, as wool or cotton, into the form which it receives before being spun into thread; card into flakes, as wool, etc.; slub; sliver.—2. To draw out into thread; ravel out.

**rove**<sup>2</sup> (rōv), *n.* [Cf. *rove*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. A roll of wool, cotton, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.—2. A diamond-shaped washer placed over the end of a rove clench-nail, which is riveted down upon it.—*Rove clench-nail*. See *clench-nail*.

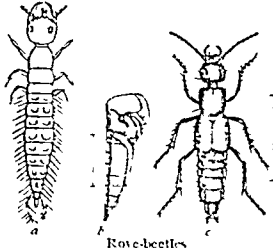
**rove**<sup>3</sup> (rōv). Preterit and past participle of *reeve*<sup>3</sup>.

**rove**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *roof*<sup>1</sup>. *Chaucer*.  
**rove**<sup>5</sup>, *n.* [A reduced form of *arroba*.] A unit of weight, the arroba, formerly used in England. The arroba was 25 pounds of Castile, and in England 25 pounds avoirdupois was called a rove. The arroba in Portugal contained 32 pounds.

Foreign wool, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or hundredweight, but most commonly by the rove, 25 pound to a rove.

*Records, Grounde of Artes (1543), iii. 17.*

**rove-beetle** (rōv'be'tl), *n.* A brachelytrous coleopterous insect of the family *Staphylinidae*, especially one of the larger species, such as the devil's coach-horse. The name is sometimes extended to all the brachelytrous beetles, when several of the leading forms are distinguished by qualifying terms. Large-eyed rove-beetles are *Stenidæ*; burrowing rove-beetles, *Oxytelidæ*; broad-bodied rove-beetles, *Omalidæ*; small-headed rove-beetles, *Tachypodidæ*. The *Pselaphidæ* are sometimes known as *more-loving rove-beetles*. See also cuts under *devil's coach-horse* (at *devil*), *Homalium*, and *Pselaphus*.



a, larva of *Gasterius olens*, enlarged three times; b, pupa of *Quedius melochinus*; c, imago of *Philonthus apicatus*. (Lines show natural sizes of b and c.)

**rover** (rō'vēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roaver*; < ME. *rover*, *rocare*, a var. < D. *roover*, a robber, a pirate, = AS. *reofere*, ME. *revere*, E. *reaver*, a robber. Doublet of *reaver*.] 1. A robber, especially a sea-robber; a freebooter; a pirate; a forager.

Robare, or robar yn the see (*rocare*, or thief of the sea, K., *rocar*, as they on the sea, P.). *Pirate*. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 437.  
And they helped David against the band of the rovers; for they were all mighty men of valour. 1 Chron. xii. 21.  
The Maltese rovers take away every thing that is valuable both from Turks and Christians.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 51.*

She may be neither more nor less than the ship of that nefarious pirate the Red Rover. *Cooper, Red Rover, II.*

2. One who roves; a wanderer; one who rambles about, or goes at random from point to point.

Next to thyself and my young rover, he's  
Apparent to my heart. *Shak., W. T., I. 2. 176.*  
I'd be a Butterfly; living, a rover,  
Dying when fair things are fading away!  
*T. II. Bayly, I'd be a Butterfly.*

Hence—3. A fickle or inconstant person.

Man was formed to be a rover,  
Foolish women to believe.  
*Mendez, Song in the Chapellet. (Latham.)*

4. In *archery*: (a) A person shooting at a mark with a longbow and arrow, or shooting merely for distance, the position of the archer being shifted with every shot, and not confined to a staked-out ground. The flight-arrow was used by the rover. (b) An arrow used by a rover. See *flight-arrow*.

O yes, here be of all sorts—flights, rovers, and butt-shafts.  
*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.*

(c) An irregular or uncertain point to be aimed at; also, a mark at an uncertain or indefinite distance.

The Roaver is a marke incertaine, sometimes long, sometimes short, and therefore must have arrows lighter or heavier, according to the distance of the place.  
*G. Markham, Country Contentments (ed. 1615), p. 103.*

6. In *arch.*, any member, as a molding, that follows the line of a curve.—7. In *croquet*: (a) A ball that has gone through all the hoops, and

only needs to strike the winning-stake to be out of the game. (b) A player whose ball is in the above condition.—To shoot at rovers, in *archery*: (a) To shoot an arrow for distance or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point-blank; or to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not the butt, which was nearer. (b) To shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

Providence never shoots at rovers. *South, Sermons.*

**rover** (rō'vēr), *v. i.* [*< rover, n.*] To shoot at rovers; shoot arrows at other marks than the butt; shoot for height or distance.

**rover-beetle** (rō'vēr-be'tl), *n.* A salt-water insect, *Bledius cordatus*.

**rovery** (rō'vēr-i), *n.* [*< rove*<sup>1</sup> + *-ery*. Cf. *reavery*, *robbery*.] The action of a rover; piratical or predatory roving.

These Norwegians, who with their manifold robberies and *roveries* did most hurt from the Northern Sea, took up their haunt into this land.

*Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 205. (Davies.)*

**rovescio** (rō-vesh'iō), *n.* [It. var. of *rivercio*, the reverse, the wrong side, = Sp. Pg. *reves* = F. *revers*, < L. *reversus*, reverse: see *reverse*.] The It. Sp. Pg. forms are irregular, and indicate confusion or borrowing from the F.] In *music*, imitation either by reversion or by inversion. See *imitation*, 3.

**roving**<sup>1</sup> (rō'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rove*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of rambling or wandering.

The numberless *roving*s of fancy, and windings of language.  
*Darwin, Sermons, I. 177. (Latham.)*

2. Archery as practised by a rover. See *rover*, 4.

**roving**<sup>2</sup> (rō'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rove*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The process of giving the first twist to yarn, or of forming a rove.—2. A slightly twisted sliver of carded fiber, as wool or cotton; a rove.

**roving-frame** (rō'ving-frām), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine in which a number of slivers from the carder are taken from the cans and united, stretched, and compacted into rovings. Sometimes called *roving-machine*. See *drawing-frame*.—2. In *worsted-manuf.*, a machine which takes two slivers from the cans of the drawing-frame, elongates them four times, and twists them together. Also called *roving-head*. *E. H. Knight*.

**roving-head** (rō'ving-hed), *n.* Same as *roving-frame*, 2.

**rovingly** (rō'ving-li), *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

**roving-machine** (rō'ving-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for winding slubbings on bobbins for ereels of spinning-machines.

**rovingness** (rō'ving-nes), *n.* A state of roving; disposition to rove.

**roving-plate** (rō'ving-plāt), *n.* An iron or steel scraper which is held at an inclination against the grinding-surface of a rotating grindstone, for giving it a true circular form, scraping off ridges, or obliterating grooves that may be formed in it by the grinding of pointed or curvilinear-edged tools.

**roving-reel** (rō'ving-rēl), *n.* A device for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn, etc. It consists essentially of two flat-faced wheels, between which the yarn is made to pass, the revolutions of one of the wheels, as turned by a crank, being recorded by a dial and serving to measure the yarn.

**row**<sup>1</sup> (rō), *v.* [*< ME. rowen, rowcen* (pret. *rowede*, earlier (and still as a survival) *rew*, *reow*), < AS. *rōwan* (pret. *rōwe*) = D. *roeyen* = MLG. *rōien, rōjen, rōen*, LG. *rōjen* = MIG. *rōion, rügen, rüen, rücen* = Icel. *rōa* = Sw. *ro* = Dan. *roe*, row; akin to OIr. *rām*, an oar, L. *rēm*, an oar, Gr. *ῥάμν*, an oar, *ῥάμν*, a rower, Skt. *ari-tra*, a rudder, paddle, etc., *√ ar*, drive, push. Hence ult. *rudder*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *trans.* 1. To impel (a boat) along the surface of water by means of oars. In ancient times rowing was the chief means of propulsion for vessels of all sizes then existing; and large galleys in the Mediterranean continued to be rowed till the nineteenth century. The service on the galleys, both ancient and modern, was very laborious. In later times it was generally performed by slaves or criminals chained to the bars or benches.

Rowe the boat, my mariners,  
And bring me to the land!  
*The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 103).*

2. To transport by rowing: as, to row one across a stream.

II. *intrans.* 1. To labor with the oar; use oars in propelling a boat through the water; be transported in a boat propelled by oars.

Merle sungen die munches binnen Ely  
Tha [when] Cnut Ching reie there by.  
*Historia Eliensis*, quoted in *Chambers's Eng. Lit.*, I. 8.  
And thel roviden to the cuntree of Gerasenus, which is agens Galilee.  
*Wyclif, Luke viii. 26.*

Prepostrous Wits, that cannot rowe at ease  
On the smooth Chanell of our common Seas.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.*

2. To be moved by means of oars: as, the boat rows easily.—Rowed of all, an order given to oarsmen to stop rowing and unship the oars.—To row dry. (a) To handle the oars in rowing so as to avoid splashing water into the boat. (b) To go through the motions of rowing in a boat swung at the davits of a ship, as a sailor in punishment for some offense connected with boats or rowing. The forced exercise is called a *dry row*. [Colloq. in both uses.]

**row**<sup>1</sup> (rō), *n.* [*< row*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] An act of rowing; also, an excursion taken in a rowboat.

Wondering travelers go for an evening row on the Caspian, to visit the submarine oil-springs to the south of the town of Baku.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 254.*

**row**<sup>2</sup> (rō), *n.* [Also dial. *row*; < ME. *rowe, rewe, raw, rawe*, < AS. *rāw, rēw*, a row, line; akin to (a) OD. *rīge, rīg*, D. *rīj* = MLG. *rige*, LG. *rige*, *rege* = OHG. *rīga, rīga*, MHG. *rige*, a row; (b) MHG. *rīhe*, G. *reihe*, a series, line, row; from the verb, OHG. *rīhan*, MHG. *rīhen*, string together (Teut. *√ rihw*); cf. Skt. *rēkhā*, line, stroke.] 1. A series of things in a line, especially a straight line; a rank; a file: as, a row of houses or of trees; rows of benches or of figures; the people stood in rows; to plant corn in rows.

To hakke and heve  
The okes olde and leye hem on a rewe.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 2008.*

My wretchedness unto a row of pins,  
They'll talk of state. *Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 26.*  
The bright Seraphim, in burning row,  
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow.  
*Milton, Solemn Music.*

24. A line of writing.

Which whose willeth for to knowe,  
He moste rede many a rove  
In Virgile or in Claudian,  
Or Daunte, that it telle can.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 448.*

34. A streak, as of blood. Compare *roicy*.  
The bloody roves stremed doune over al,  
They him assayed so maliciously.  
*Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, I. 120.*

4. A hedge. *Hallivell. (Local, Eng.)*—5. A continuous course or extent; a long passage. [This sense, now obsolete in general use, appears in the unique *Rows* of Chester in England, which are open public galleries or lines of passage running along the fronts of the houses in the principal streets, generally over the first stories, covered by the projecting upper stories, lined with shops on the inner side, and reached by stairs from the street.]

6. A line of houses in a town, standing contiguously or near together; especially, such a line of houses nearly or quite alike, or forming an architectural whole: sometimes used as part of the name of a short street, or section of a street, from one corner to the next.—7. In *organ-building*, same as *bank*<sup>1</sup>, 7, or *keyboard*.—A hard or a long row to hoe. See *hoe*<sup>1</sup>.—*Harmonic row*. See *harmonic*.—To hoe one's own row. See *hoe*<sup>1</sup>.

**row**<sup>2</sup> (rō), *v. t.* [*< row*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To arrange in a line; set or stud with a number of things ranged in a row or line.

Bid her wear thy necklee row'd with pearl.  
*Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.*

**row**<sup>3</sup> (rou), *n.* [Of obscure slang origin; vaguely associated with *rowdy*, *rowdydow*, and perhaps due in part to *roul*<sup>1</sup>. The Icel. *hrjá*, a rout, struggle, can hardly be related.] A noisy disturbance; a riot; a contest; a riotous noise or outbreak; any disorderly or disturbing affray, brawl, hubbub, or clatter: a colloquial word of wide application.

Next morning there was a great row about it [the breaking of a window].  
*Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.*

They began the row, . . . and then opened upon Germany a career of scepticism, which from the very first promised to be contagious.  
*De Quincey, Homer, i.*

We turned in about eleven o'clock, it not being possible to do so before on account of the row the men made talking.  
*E. Sartorius, in the Soudan, p. 92.*

To kick up a row. Same as to kick up a dust (which see, under *dust*<sup>1</sup>). = Syn. Uproar, tumult, commotion, broil, affray.

**row**<sup>4</sup> (rou), *v.* [*< row*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by rough and wild treatment: as, to row a college room (that is, to damage the furniture in wild behavior). [Slang.]—2. To scold; abuse; upbraid roughly or noisily. [Colloq.]

Tell him (Campbell) all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have rammed it into a review and rowed him.  
*Byron, To Mr. Murray, May 20, 1820.*

II. *intrans.* To behave in a wild and riotous way; engage in a noisy dispute, affray, or the like.

If they are found out, the woman is not punished, but they row (probably a mild kind of fight).  
*Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 420.*

More disposed to *rowing* than reading.

*Bristed*, Five Years in an English Univ.

**row<sup>4</sup>**, *v.* A Scotch form of *roll*.

**row<sup>5</sup>**, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rough<sup>1</sup>*.

To certify vs whether our set clothes be vendible there or not, and whether they be *rowed* and shorne; because oftentimes they goe vndrest. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 298.

**rowablet** (rō'ā-bl), *a.* [*< row<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [Rare.]

That long barren fen,  
Once *rowable*, but now doth nourish men  
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.  
*B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

**rowan** (rou'an), *n.* [Also *roan*, *roun*; *< OSw. rōm, runn*, Sw. *rōm* = Dan. *rōn* = Icel. *regnir*, the service, sorb, mountain-ash; cf. *L. ornus*, the mountain-ash.] 1. The rowan-tree.—2. The fruit or berry of the rowan-tree.

**rowan-berry** (rou'an-ber'i), *n.* Same as *rowan*, 2.

**rowan-tree** (rou'an-trē), *n.* The mountain-ash of the Old World, *Pyrus aucuparia*; also, less properly, either of the American species *P. Americana* and *P. sambucifolia*. See *mountain-ash*, 1. Also *roan-tree*, *roun-tree*.

**rowboat** (rō'bōt), *n.* [*< row<sup>1</sup> + boat.*] A boat fitted for propulsion by means of oars; a boat moved by rowing.

**row-cloth** (rō'klōth), *n.* [*< row<sup>5</sup> + cloth.*] A folding cloak, made of a kind of warm but coarse cloth completely dressed after weaving. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**row-de-dow** (rou'dē-dou), *n.* Same as *rowdy-dow*.

**row-dow** (rou'dou), *n.* The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *roo-doo*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rowdy** (rou'di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *rowdydow*, noise, confusion, an imitative word transferred to a noisy, turbulent person: see *rowdydow*. Cf. *row<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *rowdies* (-diz). A riotous, turbulent fellow; a person given to quarreling and fighting; a rough.

"A murderer?" "Yes; a drunken, gambling cut throat rowdy as ever grew ripe for the gallows."  
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

**II. a.** Having the characteristics of a rowdy; given to rowdyism; rough; coarse-grained; disreputable.

For a few years it [Victoria] was a very *rowdy* and noisy colony indeed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 8.

**rowdydow** (rou'di-dou), *n.* [Also *roo-de-dow*; an imitative word, prob. orig. formed, like *rub-a-dub*, in imitation of the beat of a drum. Cf. *row<sup>3</sup>*, *rowdy*.] A continuous noise; a rumpus; a row. [Colloq.]

**rowdy-dowdy** (rou'di-dou'di), *a.* [*< rowdydow + -y<sup>1</sup>*; the two parts being made to rhyme.] Making a rowdydow; uproarious. [Colloq.]

**rowdyish** (rou'di-ish), *a.* [*< rowdy + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Belonging to or characteristic of a rowdy; characterized by or disposed to rowdyism: as, *rowdyish* conduct; *rowdyish* boys.

They give the white people very little trouble, being neither *rowdyish* nor thievish. *The Century*, XXIX, 835.

**rowdyism** (rou'di-izm), *n.* [*< rowdy + -ism.*] The conduct of a rowdy or rough; coarse turbulence; vulgar disorderliness.

The presence of women in these places [barrooms] appears to have the effect of eliminating the element of *rowdyism*. You hear no loud conversation, oaths, or coarse expressions. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 121.

**rowed** (rōd), *a.* [*< row<sup>2</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. Having rows; formed into rows.

In 1869 he sowed . . . seed from an 18-rowed ear [of maize]. *Amer Jour. Psychol.*, I. 178.

2. Striped: same as *rayed*, 3.

**rowel** (rou'el), *n.* [*< ME. rowel, rowelle, rowell*, *< OF. rouelle, rouele, roucl, roucl*, a little wheel or flat ring, a roller on a bit, *F. rouelle*, a slice, = *Pr. Sp. rodella*, a shield, target, = *Lat. rodella* = *Pg. rodella*, a round target, = *It. rotella*, a little wheel, a buckler, round spot, kneecap, *< ML. rotella*, a little wheel, dim. of *L. rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*. Cf. *rotella*.] 1. A small wheel, ring, or circle.

The *rowelle* whas rede golde with ryalle stones  
*Morte Arthure* (L. E. T. S.), I. 3263.

And then, for wings, the golden plumes she wears  
Of that proud bird [the peacock] which starry *Rowells* bears.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columns.

2. The wheel of a horseman's spur, armed with pointed rays.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the *rowels* caught hold of the ruffle of my boot.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, IV. 4.  
Lord Marmon turn'd—well was his need—  
And dash'd the *rowels* in his steed

*Scott*, Marmon, VI. 14.

3. A roller on the mouthpiece of an old form of bit for horses.

The yron *rowels* into frothy fume he bitt.

*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

4. In *farriery*, a seton inserted in the flesh of an animal. Rowels are made of horsehair, leather, and sometimes of silk, as is the practice with setons inserted in the human body.

5. The spiked wheel of some forms of soil-pulverizers and wheel-harrows.—**Follated rowel**, a rowel without points, or very blunt, as distinguished from a *star-rowel* and *rose-rowel*.—**Rose-rowel**, a rowel having short points, taking about one sixth of the diameter.—**Star-rowel**, a rowel having long points, taking at least one third of the total diameter of the circle.

**rowel** (rou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roweled* or *rowelled*, ppr. *roweling* or *rowelling*. [*< rowel*, *n.*] 1. To use the rowel on; put spurs to.—2. In *farriery*, to apply a rowel to.

*Rowel* the horse in the chest. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.  
He has been ten times *rowel'd*.

*Beau. and FL.*, Scornful Lady, III. 2.

3. To furnish with a rowel, as a spur.

**rowel-bone<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A variant of *rowel-bone*.

**rowel-head** (rou'el-hed), *n.* The axis on which the rowel of a spur turns.

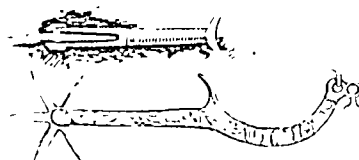
Bending forward, [he] struck his armed heels  
Against the panting sides of his poor jade  
Up to the *rowel-head*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 40.

**roweling, rowelling** (rou'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rowel*, *v.*] The act of inserting a rowel.

**roweling-needle** (rou'el-ing-nē'dl), *n.* A needle with a large eye, for carrying the bundle of horsehair, silk, or the leather thong forming a rowel, and either straight or curved according to the nature of the part in which the rowel is required to be inserted.

**roweling-scissors** (rou'el-ing-siz'orz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A farriers' instrument for inserting rowels in the flesh of horses, for cutting the silk or other material forming the seton.

**rowel-spur** (rou'el-spēr), *n.* A spur having a rowel of several radiating points, as distinguished from the *good-spur*. This appears in medieval monuments during the thirteenth century, as in the



Rowel spur, 14th century.

first great seal of King Henry III. of England, but is extremely rare before the beginning of the fourteenth; it is probable that the earliest rowels did not turn upon a pivot. Pivoted rowel-spurs with very long spikes, not very sharp, are in common use in western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries generally. They are fastened to the heel of the riding-boot by a broad leather strap passing over the instep, and often have special devices to make them clank or jingle.

**rowen** (rou'en), *n.* [A dial. form, also *rouen*, *rowings* (and *rowet*, *rowett*), of *roughings*: see *roughings*.] 1. The lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.—2. A stubble-field left unplowed till late autumn, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage. [Prov. Eng.; usually in plural form.]

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**rower<sup>1</sup>** (rō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. rowere, roware*; *< row<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who rows, or manages an oar in rowing.

The whole party being embarked, therefore, in a large boat, . . . the exertions of six stout *rowers* sped them rapidly on their voyage. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

**rower<sup>2</sup>** (rou'ēr), *n.* [*< row<sup>3</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One given to rows; a quarrelsome or disorderly fellow.

**rower<sup>3</sup>** (rou'ēr), *n.* [*< row<sup>5</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] A workman who roughens cloth preparatory to shearing; a rougher.

**rowet, rowett** (rou'et), *n.* Same as *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rowet-work** (rou'et-wēr), *n.* [*< F. rouet*, a wheel-lock, spinning-wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rowel*.] The lock and appurtenances of a wheel-lock gun. See the quotation under *snape-work*, and cut under *wheel-lock*.

**rowey**, *a.* See *rowey*.

**rowiness** (rō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rowy; streakiness; striation. [Now only technical.]

A process [ekimmling] which demands very careful attention in the case of curd soaps, lest any portions of lye

should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called *rowiness*.

*W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 174.

The Karanee Teak has alternate shades of dull brown and yellow colour, the grain being close and long, with occasionally a *rowiness* or figure in it, and is also very free from defects. *Lastett*, Timber, p. 116.

**rowing** (rō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rowyng*, *< AS. \*rōic-ung, rōwig*, verbal *n.* of *rōwan*, row: see *row<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] The act or practice of propelling a boat by means of oars. See *row<sup>1</sup>*, *v. t.*

**rowing-feather** (rō'ing-feth'ēr), *n.* See *feather*.  
**rowing-gear** (rō'ing-gēr), *n.* Any device or contrivance used in rowing; especially, a mechanical device for facilitating the handling of the oars.

**rowlet, rowlet**, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *roll*.  
**Rowland gratings**. In *optics*. See *diffraction*, 1.

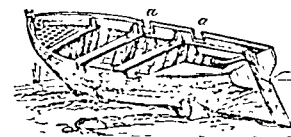
**rowlet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *roller*.  
**rowlet** (rou'let), *n.* [*< F. roulette*, a little wheel, fem. of *roulet*, dim. of *OF. roule*, a roll, a little wheel: see *roll*, *rouel*, *roulette*. Doublet of *roulette*.] A small broad wheel; a wheel like a roller. [Now only dialectal.]

Rails of timber, laid down from the collieries to the river, . . . were worked with bulky carts made with four *rowlets* fitting the rails.

*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 64.

**Rowley rag**. See *rag<sup>1</sup>*.

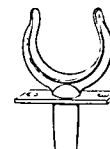
**rowlock** (rō'lok), *n.* [Also *rollock*, *rullock*; prob. a transposition (as if *< row<sup>1</sup> + lock<sup>1</sup>*) of *oarlock*, *< ME. orlok*, *< AS. ārloc*, an oarlock, *< ār*, oar, + *loc*, a lock, bolt, bar, inclosed place (cf. *E. oarhole*, an oarlock):



Ship's Boat. a a, Rowlocks (notched).

see *oar<sup>1</sup>* and *lock<sup>1</sup>*.] A contrivance on a boat's gunwale in or on which the oar rests and swings freely in rowing. The principal kinds

of rowlocks are—(1) a notch in the gunwale (as in the first illustration), which may be either square or rounded, and is usually lined with metal; (2) two short pegs, called *thole-pins*, projecting from the gunwale, between which the oar is placed; (3) a stirrup-shaped swivel of metal pivoted in the gunwale (as in the second illustration), or on an outrigger. Sometimes a single pin set into the gunwale is used instead of a rowlock, the oar having a hole through which the pin passes, or vice versa, or being fastened to it by means of a thong or gromet.



Rowlock.

**rowly-powly**, *n.* Same as *roly-poly*.

**row-marker** (rō'mār'kēr), *n.* In *agri.*, an implement for marking out the ground for crops to be planted in rows.

**rownet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *roe<sup>2</sup>*.

**row-port** (rō'pōrt), *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels, near the water-line, for the passage of a sweep for rowing in a calm.

**rows** (roz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, same as *roughs*. See *rough<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 4.

**rowsant, rowsanti**, *a.* In *her.*, obsolete forms of *roustant*.

**rowse**, *v.* See *rowse<sup>1</sup>*.

**rowt, r. and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rou<sup>1</sup>*, *rou<sup>2</sup>*, etc.**

**rowth, rowthie**. See *routh<sup>2</sup>*, *routhie*.

**rowy** (rō'i), *a.* [*< row<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*, + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Having rows or lines; streaked or striped; striated. Also spelled, improperly, *rowey*. [Now only technical. See the second quotation.]

*Rowy* or *stricky* [streaky] as some stuffs are.

*Hovell*. (*Halliwel*.)

Is there such a word in the English language as *rowey*? . . . Frequently, through some fault in weaving, a piece of cloth will be thinner in some places than others; this occurs at regular intervals through the whole piece, for which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece similar to the lines on writing-paper. In the several mills with which I have been connected, *rowey* was the technical term applied to such goods. . . . I have examined all the books at my disposal, but have been unable to find it. *Cor. Boston Evening Transcript*, June 4, 1883.

**roxburghe** (roks'bur-ō), *n.* [See *def.*] A binding for books, first used by the third Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804), having a plain leather back lettered in gold near the top, and cloth or paper sides, with the leaves gilt at the top and uncut at the edge.

Printed at the Chiswick Press, on laid paper, with wide margins, in limp covers, 10s. 6d. net; in *roxburghe*, 13s. 6d. net. *The Academy*, May 24, 1890, p. ii.

**Roxburghia** (roks-bēr'gi-i), *n.* [NL. (Sir Joseph Banks, 1795), named after W. Roxburgh, a British botanist in India.] A genus of plants, now known as *Stemona*.

## Roxburghiaceæ

**Roxburghiaceæ** (roks-bér-gi-ā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), < *Roxburghia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, now known as *Stemonaceæ*.

**Roxbury waxwork.** See *waxwork*.

**royt, n.** [ME. *roy*, also *ray*, < OF. *roy*, *rei*, *F. roi* = *Pr. roi*, *rey*, *re* = *Sp. rey* = *Pg. rey*, *rei* = *It. re*, < *L. rex* (*reg-*), a king, = *Olir. rig*, *Ir. Gael. righ*, a king, = *Skt. rājan*, a king: see *rex*, *raja*, *regent*, and *rich*, *richel*, *n.*] A king.

This *roy* with his *ryalle* mene of the rownde table.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3174.

**royal** (roi'al), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *roial* (also dial. or technically *rial*, *ryal*); < ME. *roial*, *roiall*, *royal*, *real*, *rial*, *ryal*, *ryall*, *riall*, < OF. *roial*, *royal*, *real*, *F. royal* = *Pr. reial*, *riall* = *Sp. Pg. real* = *It. regale*, *reale*, < *L. regulis*, *regal*, *royal*, *kingly*, < *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *roy*, and cf. *regal* and *regal*, doublets of *royal*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a king; derived from or cognate to a king; belonging to or connected with the crown of a kingdom; regal: as, the *royal* family; a *royal* prince; *royal* domains; a *royal* palace.

And seide that he wolde holde court open and enforced, and sente by his messengers that alle sholde come to his court *roiall*.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

Why should thy servant dwell in the *royal* city with thee?  
1 Sam. xlvii. 5.

Thou camest not of the blood *royal*, if thou darest not stand for ten shillings.  
*Shak.*, i Hen. IV., i. 2. 157.

2. Pertaining or relating to the sovereign power of a king; acting under, derived from, or dependent upon regal authority, aid, or patronage: as, a *royal* parliament or government; the *royal* army or navy; *royal* purveyors. *Royal* enters into the names of many literary, scientific, artistic, and other associations in monarchical countries, implying their existence under royal charter or patronage: e. g., the Royal Academy of Arts in London, whose members are distinguished by the title R. A. (Royal Academician), and the associate members by the title A. R. A.; the Royal Institution of London, for the promotion of and instruction in scientific and technical knowledge; the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge (usually designated specifically the *Royal Society*), which takes charge of many scientific matters with which the government is concerned, and whose members or fellows are styled F. R. S.; the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and of Dublin, the Royal Antiquarian, Asiatic, Astronomical, and Geographical Societies, etc.

3. Of kingly character or quality; proper for or suitable to kingship; ideally like or characteristic of a king or royalty; royally eminent, excellent, or the like: used either literally or figuratively: as, *royal* state or magnificence; he proved a *royal* friend; a right *royal* welcome.

And thei made the feste of the marriage so *riall* that neuer in that londe was seyn soche.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 320.

A kyng shold *roiall* obsequy haue.  
*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1533.

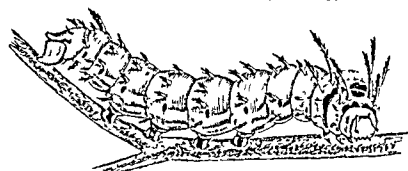
Hath she forgot already that brave prince,  
Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right *royal*?  
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 245.

As at this day, to the Tartars, Horseflesh is *royall* fare; to the Arabians, Camels; to some Americans, Serpents.  
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Her step was *royal*, queen-like, and her face  
As beautiful as a saint's in Paradise.  
*Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 1.

4. Large or superior of its kind; of more than ordinary size, excellence, or the like: used as a specific qualification, as in *royal* quarto or *royal* octavo in printing, a *royal* antler or stag, etc., or as an assertion of superiority for that to which it is applied, as in the names of some articles of trade.—*Amercement*, antler, astronomer, ballade, battle, beast, chapel, cygnet *royal*. See the nouns.—*Convention* of the royal burghs. See *convention*.—*Coroner* of the royal household. See *coroner*.—*Dean* of the chapel royal, gentleman of the chapel royal. See *dean*, *gentleman*.—*Hart royal*. See *hart* and *hartroyal*.—*Pair royal*. See *pair*.—*Peer* of the blood royal. See *peer*.—*Prince royal*, princess *royal*. See *prince*, *princess*.—*Royal abbey*. See *abbey*, 1.—*Royal agate*, a mottled variety of obsidian.—*Royal American Order*. Same as *Order of Isabella the Catholic* (which see, under *order*).—*Royal assent*, bark. See the nouns.—*Royal bay*. (a) An East Indian bay-tree, *Malchilus odoratissima* (*Laurus Indica*). (b) The bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—*Royal Bengal tiger*. See *tiger*.—*Royal bistoury*, a narrow, curved, probe-pointed bistoury: so called because used in an operation on Louis XIV.—*Royal blue*. See *blue* and *small*.—*Royal bounty*, in England, a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who die of wounds received when on duty.—*Royal burgh*, cement, clove. See the nouns.—*Royal cashmere*, a thin material, generally made of pure wool, used for garments for women and summer garments for men.—*Royal charter*. See *charter*, 1.—*Royal domains*. Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—*Royal fern*. See *Osmunda*.—*Royal fishes*. See *regal fishes*, under *regal*.—*Royal flush*. See *flush*, 2.—*Royal folio*. See *folio*, 4.—*Royal grant*, a grant by letters patent from the crown.—*Royal horned caterpillar*, the larva of *Citheronia regalis*, a large bombycid moth of beautiful olive and crimson colors, which inhab-

its the United States. The larva feeds on the foliage of the black walnut, persimmon, butternut, hickory, and sumac,



Royal Horned Caterpillar (larva of *Citheronia regalis*).  
(About half natural size.)

and is the largest of all North American lepidopterous larvae. The moth is popularly known as the *regal* walnut-moth.—*Royal household*, the body of persons employed about the court or in the personal service of a reigning king or queen. In former times the royal household included all the chief officers of state, who were regarded as merely the king's servants, and often performed menial duties toward him; afterward, only persons who had special functions relating to the royal needs, dignity, or prerogatives. In the British royal household, as it has existed for several centuries, the chief officers are the lord steward, lord chamberlain, and master of the horse, who are always peers and members of the government of the time. Under each of them are many subordinate officers, among whom the different branches of their duty are distributed. Independent of them are the private secretary and the keeper of the privy purse to the sovereign, modern additions to the household, with their subordinates. When there is a queen consort, the queen's household is a separate establishment, similarly though less elaborately organized. On the accession of Queen Victoria the expenses of the royal household were permanently fixed at £303,760 per annum.—*Royal letter*. See *letter*, 3.—*Royal mairies*. See *mairie*.—*Royal merchant*. (a) One of those merchants of the middle ages who combined mercantile pursuits with princely power, as those of Venice who founded principalities in the Archipelago, the Grimaldi of Genoa, or the Medici of Florence. (b) A merchant who managed the mercantile affairs of or purveyed for a sovereign or state.—*Royal mine*, in monarchical countries, a mine of gold or silver—all such mines being by prescription the property of the crown.—*Royal oak*. (a) See *oak*. (b) [caps.] Another name for the constellation *Robur Caroli*.—*Royal palm*, palmetto. See the nouns.—*Royal peacock-flower*. See *Poinciana*.—*Royal peculiar*, prerogative, purple. See the nouns.—*Royal regiment of artillery*. See *artillery*.—*Royal road to knowledge*, a direct and easy method of attaining knowledge: so called because the royal roads were straighter and better than ordinary roads.—*Royal Society*. See *def.* 2.—*Royal standard*. See *standard*.—*Royal stitch*, an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia.—*Royal tern*, touch, water-lily, etc. See the nouns.—*Royal Vienna*, a name frequently given to Vienna porcelain.—*Royal Worcester porcelain*. See *porcelain*.—*The royal doors or gates*. See *door*.—*Syn. Royal, Regal, Kingly*.—*Regal* is applicable primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office, and hence to what is proper to or suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with princely, magnificent: as, *regal* state or pomp; *regal* power. *Royal* notes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person: as, his *royal* highness (applied to a prince of the blood); the *royal* family; the *royal* presence; the *royal* robes; a *royal* salute. It does not, like *regal*, necessarily imply magnificence. Thus, a *royal* residence may not be *regal* in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be described as *regal*, though it is not *royal*. The sway of a great Highland chief of old was *regal*, but not *royal*. Hence, in figurative use, *royal* is applied to qualities, actions, or things which are conceived of as superlatively great, noble, or admirable in themselves, or worthy of a king: as, a *royal* disposition, *royal* virtue, a *royal* entertainment, etc.; *regal*, to those which make an impression of the highest grandeur, stateliness, ascendancy, or the like: as, a *regal* bearing, *regal* mien, *regal* commands, etc. *Kingly* seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or befitting a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like *royal*, it has reference to personal qualities: as, a *kingly* bearing, presence, disposition, and the like; while, like *regal*, it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house.—3. Imperial, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious.

*II. n.* 1. A royal person; a member of a royal family; a king or prince.

And also without the forsaide cyte metyng vs our moder our wyf our chyldren or our eyrs or other *royals* to the same cyte comyng, etc.  
*Charter of London*, in *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 36.

He arlet for that *Rioll* all of Riche stones,  
A faire tounbe & a freshe, all of fre marbill.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7150.

2. A gold coin formerly current in England: same as *ryal*.

The priest, purposing to gratifie the dead, and with deue pralse to commend his liberalite, saileth: surely he was a goodde manne, a vertuous man, yea, he was a noble gentleman. I thinke if it hadde been his happe to have had a *roiall*, he had called him a *roiall* gentleman to.

*Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

*Royals* of Spaine are currant money there.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 177.

They are incompetent witnesses, his own creatures,  
And will swear any thing for half a *royal*.  
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

3. *Naut.*, a small square sail, usually the highest on a ship, carried on the royalmast only in a light breeze.—4. One of the tines of a stag's antlers; an antler royal, or royal antler. See *antler*, 3.—5. A stag which has the antler royal.

## royalty

A *royal* differs only in having an extra point on each horn.  
*W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 510.

6. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—7. That part of the beard which grows below the under lip and above the point of the chin, especially when the beard around it is shaved. This with the mustache has long formed the trim of the beard most in favor for military men, etc., on the continent of Europe. The term *royal* prevailed until the second French empire, when the name *imperial* was given to it, as it was worn by Napoleon III.

8. A writing-paper of the size 19 × 24 inches; also, a printing-paper of the size 20 × 25 inches. A royal folio has a leaf about 12 × 20 inches; a royal quarto is about 10 × 12½ inches; a royal octavo, about 6½ × 10 inches.—*Double royal*. See *double*.—*Quadruple royal*. See *quadruple*.—*The Royals*. (a) A name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army, now called the *Royal Scots* (Lothian Regiment). (b) A name sometimes given to other regiments in whose title the word *royal* occurs: as, the King's *Royal* Rifle Corps; the *Royal Scots Fusiliers*, etc.

**royalet** (roi'al-et), *n.* [< *royal* + *-et*. Cf. *roitalet*.] A petty king or prince. [Rare.]

There were, indeed, at this time two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave.  
*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, II. iv. 10.

Pallas and Jove defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of *royalets*, and the rootless weeds they are hatched on!  
*Landor*, *Epicurus*, *Leontion*, and *Ternissa*.

**royalise, v.** See *royalize*.

**royalism** (roi'al-izm), *n.* [= *F. royalisme* = *Sp. Pg. realismo*; as *royal* + *-ism*. Cf. *regalism*.] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government or cause.

**royalist** (roi'al-ist), *n. and a.* [= *F. royaliste* = *Sp. Pg. realista* = *It. realista*, *regalista*; as *royal* + *-ist*.] *I. n.* A supporter of a king or of royal government; one who adheres to or upholds the cause of a king against its opponents or assailants. Specifically [cap.]—(a) In *Eng. hist.*, one of the partisans of Charles I. and of Charles II. during the civil war and the Commonwealth; a Cavalier, as opposed to a Roundhead.

Where Ca'n'dish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd.  
*Waller*, Epitaph on Colonel Charles Cavendish.

(b) In *Amer. hist.*, an adherent of the British government during the revolutionary period. (c) In *French hist.*, a supporter of the Bourbons as against the revolutionary and subsequent governments.

*II. a.* Of or pertaining to Royalists or royalism; adhering to or supporting a royal government.

*Royalist* Antiquarians still show the rooms where Majesty and suite, in these extraordinary circumstances, had their lodging.  
*Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, II. i. 1.

The battle of Marston Moor, with the defeat of the *Royalist* forces, . . . was the result. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 347.

**royalize** (roi'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *royalized*, ppr. *royalizing*. [(< *F. royaliser*; as *royal* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To make royal; bring into a royal state or relation.

*Royalizing* Henry's Albion  
With presence of your princely mightiness.  
*Greene*, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

To *royalise* his blood I split my own.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i. 3. 125.

*II. intrans.* To exercise kingly power; bear royal sway. [Rare.]

Euen He (my Son) must be both Just and Wise,  
If long he look to Rule and *Royalize*.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Also spelled *royalise*.

**royally** (roi'al-i), *adv.* [(< ME. \**roially*, *rially*, *riolly*, *realliche*; < *royal* + *-ly*.] In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

In Ensamble of this Cite, soethely to telle,  
Rome on a Riuer *rially* was set.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1610.

Did I not tell thee  
He was only given to the book, and for that  
How *royally* he pays?  
*Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, ii. 4.

**royalmast** (roi'al-mäst), *n.* The highest part of a full-rigged ship's mast, the fourth from the deck, above and now generally in one piece with the topgallantmast, for carrying the sail called the royal. See *cut* under *ship*.

**royalty** (roi'al-ti), *n.*; pl. *royalties* (-tiz). [(< ME. \**roialte*, *realtee*, *realte*, *reaulte*, *rialtte*, < OF. *roialte*, *royaulte*, *royaute*, *reialte*, *F. royauté* = *It. realtà*, < ML. *regalita* (-t)s, < *L. regalis*, royal, regal: see *royal*, *regal*. Cf. *regality*, *realty*, doublets of *royalty*.] 1. The state or condition of being royal; royal rank or extraction; existence as or derivation from a king or a royal personage.

Setting aside his high blood's *royalty*,  
And let him be no kinsman to my liege,  
I do defy him.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, i. 1. 58.

2. Royal personality; concretely, a royal personage, or member of a royal family; collec-



tively, an aggregate or assemblage of royal persons: as, *royalty* absented itself; disowned *royalties*.

As a branch and member of this *royalty*, . . .  
We do salute you, Duke of Burgundy.  
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 5.

3. Royal authority; sovereign state; kingly rule or majesty; kingship, either as an attribute or as a principle.

Now, hear our English king;  
For thus his *royalty* doth speak in me.  
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 120.

England, notwithstanding the advantages of political *royalty*, had fallen into trouble.

*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 365.

4. The character of being kingly, or proper to a king; royal quality, literally or figuratively; kingliness.

In his *royalty* of nature  
Reigns that which would be fear'd.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 50.

There is no true *royalty* but in the rule of our own spirits.

*Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 114.

5. That which pertains or is proper to a king or sovereign; a sovereign right or attribute; regal dominion or prerogative; a manifestation or an emblem of kingship.

You were crown'd before,  
And that high *royalty* was ne'er pluck'd off.  
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 5.

Wherefore do I [Satan] assume  
These *royalties* and not refuse to reign?  
*Milton*, P. L., li. 451.

6. A royal domain; a manor or possession belonging to the crown.

The titles of the several *royalties* which thus came to an end [when Cyprus was conquered by the Turks] were claimed, as titles easily may be claimed, by other competitors.  
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 204.

7. A royal due or perquisite; especially, a seigniorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord; a tax paid to the crown, or to a superior as representing the crown, as on the produce of a royal mine.

For to my Muse, if not to me,  
I'm sure all game is free.  
Heaven, earth, all are but parts of her great *royalty*.  
*Randolph*, Ode to Master Anthony Stafford.

With the property [an estate in Dorsetshire] were inseparably connected extensive *royalties*.  
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

Hence—8. (a) A compensation paid to one who holds a patent for the use of the patent, or for the right to act under it, generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured. (b) A proportional payment made on sales, as to an author or an inventor for each copy of a work or for each article sold.—9. In Scotland, the area occupied by a royal burgh, or (in the plural) the bounds of a royal burgh.—*Ensigns of royalty*. See *regals*.

**royal-yard** (roi'al-yard), *n.* [*Naut.*, the yard of the royal-mast, on which the royal is set.]

**Royena** (roi'e-na), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), named after Adrian van Royen, a Dutch botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Elaeocaraceae*, the ebony family. It is characterized by flowers which are commonly bisexual (the family being chiefly dioecious), with a broad urn-like or bell-shaped five-lobed calyx enlarging under the fruit, five contorted and reflexed corolla lobes, stamens commonly ten and in one row, anthers and ovary usually bilobed; styles two to five, and the ovary cells twice as many and one ovuled. The 13 species are natives of southern Africa and beyond the tropics. They bear small leaves which are nearly or quite sessile, and axillary solitary or clustered urn-shaped flowers, followed by a coriaceous roundish or five-angled fruit. The wood of *R. pseudoacacia* and other species resembles ebony, but the trees are small. *R. lucida*, known as *African monkey-bread* or *African bladder nut*, is a pretty green house species with white flowers and shining leaves.

**roylet**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *roulet*.

**roynet**, *n.* See *rouin*.

**roynishi**, *a.* See *rouinsh*.

**roynoust**, *a.* See *rouinous*.

**royster**, **roysterer**, etc., *n.* See *rouister*, etc.

**Royston crow**. [Formerly also *Rouston crow*.] The gray crow, *Corvus cornix*.

*Corneille emmantelé*, the *Rouillon Crow*, or Winter Crow, whose back and belly are of an ash color. *Cotgrave*.

**roytelet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *roulet*.

**roytishi** (roi'tish), *a.* [Perhaps for *riotish* or *roulish*.] Wild; irregular.

No Weed presum'd to show its *roytish* face.

*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, vi. 140.  
**rozelle**, *n.* See *roselle*.

**R. S. V. P.** An abbreviation of the French phrase *Répondez s'il vous plaît* ('answer, if you please'), appended to a note of invitation or the like.

**Rt. Hon.** An abbreviation of the title *Right Honorable*.

**Rt. Rev.** An abbreviation of the title *Right Reverend*.

**Ru.** The chemical symbol of *ruthenium*.

**ruana** (rû-an'j), *n.* A variety of viol used in India.

**rub** (rub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rubbed*, ppr. *rubbing*. [*< ME. rubben*; origin uncertain; cf. Dan. *rubbe* (*< E. ?*); Gael. *rub*, *rub*, Ir. Gael. *rubadh*, a rubbing, Ir. *rubair*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber, W. *rhwbio*, *rub*, *rhwb*, a rub. The Celtic forms may be original.] **I. trans.** 1. To apply pressure with motion to the surface of; apply friction to by chafing or fretting with something else: as, to *rub* the face with a towel; to *rub* one hand with the other.

Some this doctour,  
As rosy as a rose, *rubbed* his cheeks,  
Coughed and carped. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 99.

His disciples plucked the ears of corn, and did eat, *rubbing* them in their hands. *Luke* vi. 1.

2. To smooth, polish, clean, or coat by means of friction or frictional applications: as, to *rub* brasses or silver; to *rub* a floor; to *rub* furniture.

Go, sir, *rub* your chain with crumbs.  
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 128.

Let but these fits and flashes pass, she will shew to you  
As jewels *rubbed* from dust, or gold new burnish'd.  
*Fletcher*, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv. 1.

As bees . . . on the smoothed plank,  
The suburb of their straw-built citadel,  
New *rubbed* with balm, expatiate, and confer  
Their state affairs. *Milton*, P. L., i. 774.

3. To treat, act upon, or remove by frictional pressure; act with or upon by friction: with *out*, *off*, *in*, etc.: as, to *rub out* marks, spots, or stains; to *rub off* rust; to *rub in* a liniment; to *rub up* an ointment in a mortar.

In such cases, the painter's deep conception of his subject's inward traits . . . is seen after the superficial coloring has been *rubbed off* by time.  
*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, iv.

4. To take an impression of by friction; apply frictional pressure to, as an engraved or sculptured figure or inscription, for the purpose of copying. See *rubbing*, 2.

I believe that . . . nearly all of them [monumental brasses in England] have been *rubbed*, so that if, by any untoward chance, the originals should perish, a memorial of them will still remain. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 26.

5. Figuratively, to affect in any way as if by frictional contact or pressure; furbish; fret: as, to *rub* (usually *rub up*) one's memory; to *rub* one the wrong way. See phrases below.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition, all the world will know,  
Will not be *rubbed* nor stopp'd.  
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 161.

6. To cause to move over another body with friction: as, to *rub* one's hand over a mirror.—**Rubbed tints**, in *chromolithography*, tints produced on the stone by rubbing freely upon it colored inks formed into blocks or masses. The ink is distributed, the superfluous part removed, or in parts softened down as required, by means of a cloth or stump. Where more force or detail is required, inks in crayon form are used.

**Rubbed work**, in *building*, work in stone or brick smoothed by rubbing with grist-stone added by sand and water. To *rub a thing in*, to make a disagreeable thing still more disagreeable by repeating it or emphasizing it. [Followed.] To *rub down*. (a) To rub from top to bottom, from head to foot, or all over, for any purpose: as, to *rub down* a horse after a hard run.

Opportunities for petty thefts occur . . . which necessitate the large body of dock police, with the custom of *rubbing down* each labourer [for the detection of stolen articles] as he passes the dock gates.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 457.

(b) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by friction; smooth or render less prominent by rubbing.

We *rub* each other's angles down.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

To *rub* elbows. See *elbow*.—To *rub off*, to clean or clear off, or get rid of, by or as if by rubbing: as, to *rub off* dust, to *rub off* one's rusticity. See def. 3.—To *rub out*. (a) To erase or remove by rubbing: as, to *rub out* figures on a slate. (b) To spread by rubbing; diffuse over a surface with a rubbing instrument: as, to *rub out* paint.—To *rub the hair* (or *fur*) the wrong way, to excite or irritate by petty opposition or bickering or by an inopportune or ill-timed remark: in allusion to the effect produced on a cat by such a rubbing of its hair. Sometimes, by contraction, to *rub the wrong way* (with or without a person as object).

It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of *rubbing the hair the wrong way*; and I think it helps to bring a very large proportion of cases into the "Court of Probate, &c."

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, I. xxv.  
"Your ladyship is kind to forewarn me," said Phillip, who was always *rubbed the wrong way* by Lady Flanders.  
*J. Hawthorne*, *Dust*, p. 291.

To *rub up*. (a) To burnish; furbish, polish, or clean by rubbing. (b) To blend or otherwise prepare by trituration: as, to *rub up* an ointment. (c) To awaken or excite by effort; rouse; freshen: as, to *rub up* the memory.

But, David, has Mr. De-la-grace been here? I must *rub* up my balancing, and chasing, and boring.

*Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, iii. 4.

**II. intrans.** 1. To move or act with friction; exert frictional pressure in moving: as, to *rub* against or along something.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more,  
Because indeed it *rubbed* upon the sore.  
*Dryden*, *Hind and Panther*, iii. 132.

2. Figuratively, to proceed with friction or collision; do anything with more or less effort or difficulty: commonly with *on*, *along*, *through*, etc.

We had nearly consumed all my pistoles, and now just *rubbed on* from hand to mouth.

*Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 73.

People now seem to think that they will *rub on* a little longer.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 231.

They *rub'd through* yesterday  
In their hereditary way,  
And they will *rub through*, if they can,  
To-morrow on the self-same plan.  
*M. Arnold*, *Resignation*.

Most of us learn to be content if we can *rub along* easily with our life-partners.

*R. T. Cooke*, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 103.

3. In the old game of bowls, to touch or graze the jack or another ball with the bowl or played ball.

*Cost*. Challenge her to bowl.  
*Boyet*. I fear too much *rubbing*.  
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1. 141.

**rub** (rub), *n.* [*< rub*, *v.*; cf. W. *rhwb*, a rub.] 1. An act or the action of rubbing; an application or occurrence of frictional contact: as, to take a *rub* with a towel; to give something a *rub*.

The surgeon had been sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a *rub* alternately.  
*Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, i.

The bolsters between the cheeks, to take the *rub* of the cable.

*Thearle*, *Naval Arch.*, § 232.

The relief is to be only water, the *rub* [of race-horses] but half an hour, and then the Judge is to bid them mount.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

2. A metaphorical rubbing or chafing; an irritating or disturbing act or expression; interference; affront; sarcasm, gibe, or the like.

Bristol can literary *rub*s despise;  
You'll wonder whence the wisdom may proceed;  
'Tis doubtful if her Aldermen can read.  
*Chatterton*, *Kew Gardens*.

I had the management of the paper; and I made bold to give our rulers some *rub*s in it.

*Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 31.

3. That which opposes or checks, as if from friction; any chafing or disturbing circumstance or predicament; an impediment, embarrassment, or stumbling-block; a pinch.

To die, to sleep;

To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the *rub*.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 65.

Perceiving that their power and authority would be a perilous *rub* in his way.

*Purchase*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 245.

I have no crosse, no *rub* to stop my suite.

*Mardon*, *What you Will*, i. 1.

They are well inclined to marry, but one *rub* or other is ever in the way.

*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel*, p. 555.

Upon the death of a prince among us, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption.

*Sieft*, *Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man*, ii.

We sometimes had those little *rub*s which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours.

*Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, i.

4. An unevenness of surface or character; a roughness or inequality; an imperfection; a flaw; a fault.

To leave no *rub*s nor blotches in the work.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 134.

A gentleman, excepting some few *rub*s . . .  
Fraughted as deep with noble and brave parts . . .  
As any he alive. *Fletcher*, *Wit without Money*, i. 2.

5. Inequality of the ground in a bowling-green.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves a help by hindering it.

*Fuller*, *Holy State*, i. 11.

6. In *card-playing*, same as *rubber*, 6. [Colloq.]

"Can you one?" Inquired the old lady. "I can," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Double, single, and the *rub*."

*Dickens*, *Pickwick*, vi.

7. A rubstone. [Prov. Eng.]-**Rub of the green**, in *golf*, something that happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore-caddie. In the case of such a *rub* the ball must be played from where it lies.

**rubadub**, **rub-a-dub** (rub'g-dub), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of the drum; cf. *rattaplan*, etc.] The sound of a drum when beaten; a drumming sound; hence, any disturbing clatter.

The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of *rub-a-dub-dub*, like that with which the fire-drum startles the slumbering artisans of a Scotch burgh.

*Scott*, *Waverley*, xxxiv.

No drum-head, in the longest day's march, was ever more incessantly beaten and smitten than public sentiment in the North has been, every month, and day, and hour, by the din, and roll, and *rub-a-dub* of Abolition writers and Abolition lecturers.

*D. Webster, Speech, Senate, July 17, 1850.*

**rubarbi**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rhubarb*.  
**rubasse** (rô-bas'), *n.* [*< F. rubace, rubasse, also dim. rubacelle, colored quartz, < L. rubcus, red, reddish: see ruby, red¹.*] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, limpid or slightly amethystine, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a bright red color. The best rubasse comes from Brazil. An artificial kind is made by heating rock-crystal red-hot, and then plunging it into a coloring liquid. The crystal becomes full of cracks, which the coloring matter enters. Also called *Anconia ruby* and *Mont Blanc ruby*.

**rubato** (rû-bû'tô), *a.* [*< It. rubato, lit. 'stolen' (time), pp. of rubare, steal, rob: see rob¹.*] In music, in modified or distorted rhythm: especially used of the arbitrary lengthening of certain notes in a measure and the corresponding shortening of others, for the purpose of bringing some tone or chord into decided prominence without altering the total duration of the measure.

**rubbage** (rub'âj), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rubbish*.

**rubbee** (rub'ë), *n.* Same as *rahi²*.

**rubber** (rub'ër), *n.* and *a.* [*< rub + -er¹.* (*Cf. Ir. ruboir, Gael. rubair, a rubber.*)] *I. n.* 1. A person who rubs, or who practises rubbing of any kind as a business, as one employed in rubbing or polishing stone, one who attends and rubs down horses (as those used for racing), one who practises massage, etc.

The strike of the stone-workers . . . began . . . when the rubbers and mill men made a demand.  
*New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 23, 1883.*

All the great trotters have had grooms, or rubbers, as they are technically called.  
*The Atlantic, LXIII. 701.*

2. An instrument, substance, or stuff used for rubbing, or cleaning or polishing by friction. Specifically—(a) A towel or piece of cloth for rubbing the body after bathing, rubbing down horses, cleaning or polishing household articles, etc.

The retting bower,  
 So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,  
 The silver bathing-tub, the cambric rubbers  
 The embroidered quilt.  
*Massey, Guardian, II. 5.*

Clean your plate, wipe your knives, and rub the dirty tables with the napkins and tablecloths used that day; for . . . it will save you wearing out the coarse rubbers.  
*Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).*

(b) A piece of caoutchouc used to erase pencil-marks from paper, etc. From this, the first use to which caoutchouc was put, it came to be called *rubber*, or *India rubber* (now *india-rubber*). See def. 3. (c) A brush consisting of wool, felt, chamol-skin, or other substance fastened to a back, used for erasing chalk from a blackboard or slate.

(d) In *stone-work*: (1) An implement used in grinding or polishing. In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, heads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble. *E. H. Knight.* (2) An implement for polishing marble, consisting of a mass of rags compressed by screws in an iron frame. (e) A tool for rubbing or flattening down the seams of a sail in sail making. (f) The cushion of an electric machine, by friction against which the plate becomes charged with one kind of electricity and the rubber with the opposite kind. The rubber is made of horsehair, and covered with leather overlaid with a metallic preparation, sometimes consisting of the bisulphid of tin, or an amalgam, usually of zinc, tin, and mercury. (g) A whetstone, rubstone, or rubbing-stone. (h) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (i) A device for applying French polish to furniture, etc. It consists of a small ball of wadding covered with a linen rag. This is saturated with the varnish, and then covered with another rag moistened with oil. The varnish oozes gradually through the outside rag as the rubber is passed over the work with a uniform circular motion. (j) A grinding or abrading agent, as emery-cloth or glass-paper for surfacing plates. (k) The part of a wagon-lock which presses against the wheels.

3. *India-rubber*; caoutchouc. See def. 2 (b), and *india-rubber*.—4. Something made partly or wholly of india-rubber or caoutchouc. (a) An overshoe; usually in the plural. [*U. S.*] (b) A tire for the wheel of a bicycle.

5. An inequality of the ground in a bowling-green; a rub; hence, obstruction; difficulty; unpleasant collision in the business of life.

A man who plays at bowls . . . must expect to meet with rubbers.  
*Thackeray, Virginians, xxix.*

6. *pl.* In the game of bowls, a contact or collision of two bowls. *Hallivell*.—7. A limited series of games, usually three, as at whist, in which the contest is decided by the winning of the greater number of games; also, the decisive game in such a series.

It is the trade of man, and every sinner  
 Has play'd his rubbers; every soul's a winner.  
*Quarles, Emblems, I. 10.*

**Brazilian or Ceara rubber.** See *india-rubber*.—**Hard rubber**, hardened india-rubber of which solid articles are made. See *ebonite* and *vulcanite*.—**Para rubber.** See *india-rubber*.—**White rubber**, a preparation of hard rubber colored by mixture of a white pigment. See *artificial ivory*, under *ivory*.

**II. a.** Made of caoutchouc or india-rubber; having caoutchouc as the principal component.

The feet and legs as high up as the hips (were) incased in rubber boots. . . . Rubber coats completed the outfit.  
*New York Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.*

**Rubber cement.** See *cement*.—**Rubber cloth.** (a) A fabric coated with caoutchouc. (b) Caoutchouc in sheets. —**Rubber dam**, a thin sheet of flexible caoutchouc, used by dentists to keep a tooth free from saliva while it is being filled. —**Rubber mold**, in *dentistry*, a vulcanite mold in which plates for artificial dentures are shaped. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber mop.** See *mop³*.—**Rubber mounting**, in *saddlery*, harness-mounting in which the metal is covered with vulcanized india-rubber in imitation of leather-covered work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber stamp**, an instrument for stamping by hand with ink, having words or figures cast in slightly flexible vulcanized rubber. —**Rubber type**, a separate type cast in rubber, usually mounted on a metal body for use in stamping.

**rubber-file** (rub'ër-fil), *n.* A heavy file of square, triangular, or half-round section, used for the coarsest work.

**rubber-gage** (rub'ër-gäj), *n.* A device for measuring the amount of india-rubber needed to make a given article. It is a vessel in which a model of the article is submerged in water to ascertain its displacement, which is measured by an index or read off on a scale.

**rubberide** (rub'ër-id), *n.* [*< rubber + -ide¹.*] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanized rubber. The principal ingredient in this imitation is said to be shellac.

**rubberite** (rub'ër-it), *n.* [*< rubber + -ite².*] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanite or vulcanized rubber.

**rubber-knife** (rub'ër-nif), *n.* Same as *rubbersaw*.

**rubber-mold** (rub'ër-möld), *n.* A flask or form for shaping plastic rubber.

**rubberoid** (rub'ër-oid), *n.* A trade-name for an imitation of hard rubber.

**rubbers** (rub'ërz), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of rubber.*] 1. A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Also called *scab*, *shab*, or *ray*.—2. Same as *rubber*, 4 (a).

**rubber-saw** (rub'ër-sä), *n.* An incongruous name for a circular rotary knife used for cutting caoutchouc. In use it is rotated at high speed, and is kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water. Also called *rubber knife*.

**rubber-tree** (rub'ër-trë), *n.* Same as *india-rubber tree* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

**rubber-vine** (rub'ër-vin), *n.* Same as *india-rubber vine* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

**rubbidge** (rub'ij), *n.* An obsolete, dialectal, or vulgar form of *rubbish*.

**rubbing** (rub'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rubbyng; verbal n. of rub, v.*] 1. An application of friction by any means; a frictional movement, as of the hand over the surface of the body for remedial purposes.

There is, however, the scar of an old injury. . . . This is not to be reached by our rubbings, frictions, and electricity.  
*Lancet, No. 3495, p. 389.*

He was hardened sufficiently for a Northern winter by trunk and spine rubbings twice a day.  
*Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 296.*

2. A copy of an inscribed, engraved, or sculptured surface procured by rubbing superimposed paper with something, as heel-ball or plumbago, that reproduces the outlines and saliences on its exposed side. Compare *squeeze*, *n.*

The walls at the head of the staircase . . . are now occupied by a fine series of rubbings of foreign brasses and incised slabs.  
*Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 902.*

The drawing is a copy of a rubbing, and is therefore correct.  
*Amer. Antiq., IX. 300.*

**rubbing-batten** (rub'ing-bat'n), *n.* Same as *rubbing-panch*. See *panch*.

**rubbing-bed** (rub'ing-bed), *n.* In *marble-working*, a bench with a stone or marble surface, on which a slab of marble is placed to be subdivided by a grub-saw.

**rubbing-block** (rub'ing-blok), *n.* In *marble-polishing*: (a) A block of sandstone with which the preliminary operation of smoothing is done by hand. (b) A marble-polisher, marble-rubber, or marble-scourer.

**rubbing-machine** (rub'ing-mä-shën'), *n.* In *linen-bleaching*, a machine in which the cloth is subjected to friction between the corrugated surfaces of two planks, of which the upper is moved back and forth over the lower by a crank-shaft.

**rubbing-panch** (rub'ing-pānch), *n.* *Naut.* See *panch*.

**rubbing-post** (rub'ing-pöst), *n.* A post of wood or stone set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

These Kistvaens are numerous, but they have been generally deprived of their long covering stones, which have been converted to rubbing-posts (as they are termed in the west of England) for the cattle.  
*Archæologia, XXII. 434.*

**rubbing-stone** (rub'ing-stön), *n.* In *building*, a gritstone for polishing or erasing the tool-marks on a stone, or on which bricks for gaged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the ax, are rubbed smooth.

**rubbish** (rub'ish), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *rubbidge, rubbage*; early mod. *E. rubyes*, also *rubbrysshe, robrisshe* (with intrusive *r*, prob. due to confusion with similar forms of *rubric*); *< ME. \*robous, robous, robeux* (ML. *rubbosa*), *< OF. robous, robeuse, \*robeux*, rubbish, pl. of *\*robel* (*> E. rubble*), dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = OIt. *roba, robba*, It. *roba*, rubbish, trash, lit. 'spoil' (*> robaccia*, old goods, trifles, trash, rubbish, *robaccia*, trifles, rubbish): see *robe, rob¹, rubble*. Not connected with *rub*.] 1. Waste, broken, or worn-out material; useless fragments or remains collectively, especially of stone; refuse in general.

Will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned?  
*Neh. iv. 2.*

The reprobate . . . are but the rubbish wherewith the vessels of honour are scourged.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 392.*

The earth is raised up very much about this gate, and all over the south end of the island, probably by the rubbish of a town of the middle ages.  
*Poocke, Description of the East, I. 118.*

2. Any useless or worthless stuff; that which serves no good purpose, or is fit only to be thrown away; trash; trumpery; litter: used of both material and immaterial things.

What trash is Rome,  
 What rubbish and what offal, when it serves  
 For the base matter to illuminate  
 So vile a thing as Cæsar!  
*Shak., J. C., i. 3. 109.*

Such conceits as these seem somewhat too fine among this rubbage, though I do not produce them in sport.  
*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 12.*

There was enough of splendid rubbish in his life to cover up and paralyze a more active and subtle conscience than the Judge was ever troubled with.  
*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xv.*

That not one life shall be destroy'd,  
 Or cast as rubbish to the void,  
 When God hath made the pile complete.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.*

**rubbish-heap** (rub'ish-hëp), *n.* A pile of rubbish; a mass of worthless or rejected material.

The idol of to-day is often destined to find its place in the rubbish-heap of the future.  
*Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 781.*

He yet found no difficulty in holding that the fragments of pottery accumulated in that great rubbish-heap in Rome, the Monte Testaccio, were works of nature, not of human art.  
*Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 116.*

**rubbishing** (rub'ish-ing), *a.* [*< rubbish + -ing².*] Rubbishy; trashy; worthless; paltry.

This is the head, is it, . . . of my taking notice of that rubbishy creature, and demeaning myself to patronize her?  
*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.*

Listen to the ringing this or that—sometimes a rubbishy proclamation, etc.  
*The Nation, Oct. 24, 1872, p. 257.*

**rubbish-pulley** (rub'ish-pül'i), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation; a gin-block. *E. H. Knight.*

**rubbishy** (rub'ish-i), *a.* [*< rubbish + -y¹.*] Worthless; trashy; paltry; full of rubbish; containing rubbish.

Rome disappoints me much; . . . Rubbishy seems the word that most exactly would suit it. All the foolish destructions, and all the sifter sayings, All the incongruous things of past incompatible ages, Seem to be treasured up here to make fools of present and future.  
*Clough, Amours de Voyage, i. 1.*

On one side is a rubbishy church that has on the balustrade of the steps four plaster figures cut off at the waist and planted on posts.  
*C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 112.*

**rubble** (rub'1), *n.* [Early mod. *E. rubble*, *rubell*; *< ME. \*robel*, *< OF. \*robel*, in pl. *\*roboux*, dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = OIt. *roba, robba*, It. *roba*, trash: see *rubbish*.] 1. Rough stones of irregular shapes and sizes, broken from larger masses either naturally or artificially, as by geological action, in quarrying, or in stone-cutting or blasting. Rubble is used in masonry both for rough, uncoursed work and for filling in between outer courses of squared stone. See *rubble-work*.

Cary away rubble or brokele of oldo decayed houses.  
*Hulot, 1552.*

The sub-soil is the disintegrated portion of the rock below, and this often forms a "brash," a term applied to the rubble formed on the limestones, especially in the Oolitic strata. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 51.

2. Masonry of rubble; rubble-work.—3. By extension, any solid substance in irregularly broken pieces. (a) A mass or aggregation of irregular pieces of ice broken off by the action of heavy flocs, as in the arctic seas.

By dint of extraordinary exertions the sledge was got through the rubble to a paleocretaceous floe, but the rough work necessitated the relaying of the boat on the sledge.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 230.

(b) The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—Random rubble. See rubble-work.—Rubble drain. See drain.—Sneaked rubble, masonry laid up with rough or irregular stones, but so fitted as to preserve a strong bond. See rubble-work, sneaking.

**rubble-ice** (rub'l-ís), *n.* Fragmentary ice; rubble. See rubble, 3 (a).

Stopped by dense rubble-ice, which extended as far south as could be seen.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 216.

**rubble-stone** (rub'l-stōn), *n.* Same as rubble, 1. **rubble-walling** (rub'l-wá'ling), *n.* Same as rubble-work.

**rubble-work** (rub'l-wérk), *n.* Masonwork built of rubble-stone. Rubble walls are either coursed or uncoursed: in the former the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter (called random rubble) the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between them being filled in with smaller pieces, or with mortar or clay, etc.

**rubby** (rub'li), *a.* [*< rubble + -y*]. Abounding in small irregular stones; containing or consisting of rubble.

The rubby lavas of the basal series.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 87.

**Rubeæ** (rö'bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), *< Rubus + -æ*]. A tribe of rosaceous plants, consisting of the genus *Rubus* (which see for characters).

**Rubecula** (rö-bek'ü-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., *< L. rubere*, be red: see ruby.] A name of the genus of birds of which *Erythacus rubecula*, the European robin-redbreast, is the typical species: same as *Erythacus*. Brehm, 1828.

**rubedinous** (rö-bed'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. rubedo* (rubedin-), redness (*< rubere*, be red), + *-ous*: see ruby, red<sup>1</sup>]. Reddish.

**rubedity** (rö-bed'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. *L. rubedo*, redness (see rubedinous), + *-ity*]. Ruddiness; redness; rubiginous coloration.

**rubefacient** (rö-bē-fā'shient), *a. and n.* [*< L. rubefacien(t)s*, ppr. of *rubefacere*, make red: see rubify.] 1. A making red; producing redness, as a medicinal application on the skin.

II. *n.* An application which causes redness or hyperemia of the skin where it is applied, as a mustard plaster.

**rubefaction** (rö-bē-fak'shon), *n.* [Also *rubifaction*; *< F. rubéfaction = Sp. rubefacción*, *< L. rubefacere*, make red: see rubify and rubefacient.] Redness of the skin produced by a rubefacient; also, the action of a rubefacient.

**rubelet** (rö-be-let), *n.* [As *ruby + -let*.] A little ruby.

About the cover of this book there went

A curious-comely, clean compartment;

And, in the midst, to grace it more, was set

A blushing, pretty-peeping rubelet.

Herrick, To his Closet-Gods.

**rubella** (rö-bel'ü), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. rubellus*, reddish, dim. of *rubere*, be red: see ruby.] A usually insignificant contagious disease, with a rose-colored eruption, slight catarrhal symptoms in the mucous membranes of the head and larger air-passages of the chest, and usually slight pyrexia and cervical lymphadenitis. The incubation period is from one to three weeks; there is no prodromal period, or it is only for a few hours. The rash, which migrates, lasts in one place not more than half a day, but is present on the body somewhere from two to four days. Rubella protects against second attacks, but not against measles or scarlet fever, with one or the other of which it is sometimes confused. Also called *rubeola* and *German measles*.

**rubellane** (rö-bel-än), *n.* [*< L. rubellus*, reddish (see rubella), + *-ane*]. A kind of mica having a reddish color.

**rubellite** (rö-bel-it), *n.* [*< L. rubellus*, reddish, (see rubella), + *-ite*]. A red or pink variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba, in Siberia, in Brazil, and at Paris in Maine. The ruby in the imperial crown of Russia is believed to be a rubellite.

**Rubensian** (rö-ben'si-an), *a. and n.* [*< Rubens* (see def.) + *-ian*]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640).

The composition is distinguished by the true Rubensian swing and emphatic movement. Athenæum, No. 3247, p. 90.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Rubens; one who belongs to the school or who imitates the style of Rubens, described by Fuseli as "a florid system of mannered magnificence."

**Rubens's madder**. See madder lakes, under madder<sup>1</sup>.

**rubeola** (rö-bē'ö-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., *< L. rubeus*, red: see ruby.] In med.: (a) Same as measles, 1. (b) Rubella.

**rubeolar** (rö-bē'ö-lär), *a.* [*< rubeola + -ar*]. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of rubeola or measles.

**rubeoloid** (rö-bē'ö-loid), *a.* [*< rubeola + -oid*]. Resembling rubeola.

**ruberite** (rö'bér-it), *n.* [*< L. ruber*, red (see red<sup>1</sup>), + *-ite*]. Same as cuprite.

**ruberythric** (rö-be-rith'rik), *a.* [*< L. rubia*, madder, + *Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ic*]. Derived from madder-root.—**Ruberythric acid**. Same as rubianic acid.

**rubescence** (rö-bes'ens), *n.* [*< rubescen(t) + -ce*]. A growing rubescent or red; the state of becoming or being red; a blush. Roget.

**rubescens** (rö-bes'ent), *a.* [= *F. rubescens*, *< L. rubescen(t)s*, ppr. of *rubescere*, become red, *< rubere*, be red: see ruby, red<sup>1</sup>]. Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color; blushing.

**Rubia** (rö'bi-i), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. rubia* (*> It. robbia = Sp. rubia = Pg. ruiva*), madder, *< rubens*, red, *< rubere*, be red: see ruby.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, including the madder, type of the order Rubiaceæ, belonging to the tribe Galiceæ, distinguished from the closely related and well-known genus *Galium*, the bedstraw, by flowers with parts in fives instead of fours. It is further characterized by the absence of an involucre from the flowers, by a roundish calyx-tube without border, a wheel-shaped corolla, five stamens, a minute disk, and an ovary commonly two-celled and two-ovuled, forming a small fleshy twin fruit. There are about 35 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, tropical and temperate Asia, South Africa, and tropical and temperate South America. They are herbs with elongated angled stems, which are commonly rigid or minutely prickly, and with large thickened roots sometimes 3 feet long. They bear whorled lanceolate or obovate leaves, usually four at a node, and small flowers in axillary or terminal cymes, with the sepals each jointed under the calyx. See madder<sup>1</sup> and munjeet.

**Rubiaceæ** (rö'bi-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rubia + -acæ*]. A very natural and distinct order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort Rubiales, typified by the genus *Rubia*. The flowers are commonly perfect, regular, and symmetrical, the corolla most frequently salverform or wheel-shaped, often funnelform or bell-shaped, usually with equal valvate lobes; the stamens borne upon the corolla-tube, of the same number as its lobes and alternate with them, the anthers two-celled and usually oblong-linear; the ovary, which is crowned with a disk, one- to ten-celled, with one or more, commonly very numerous, ovules in each cell. The fruit is from one- to ten-celled, capsular or fleshy, or separating into nutlets, the seeds with fleshy or corneous albumen. The order is one of the largest among flowering plants, containing about 4,500 species of 373 genera and 25 tribes, and surpassed only by the Compositæ, Leguminosæ, and Orchidææ. The most important tribes are Cinchonææ, Nucleææ, Rondeletieæ, Hedyotideæ, Mussendeæ, Gardenieæ, Ixoreæ, Morindeæ, Psychotrieæ, Pæderieæ, Spermacoceæ, and Galiceæ. The species are more abundant in America, and are all tropical except two tribes, the Galiceæ of the northern and the Anthospermeæ of the southern hemisphere. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, and exhibit great variety of habit, being either erect, prostrate, or climbing, and sometimes thorny, but have remarkable uniformity of leaf-structure, varying from the entire- and opposite-leaved type in but very few cases. Stipules are well-nigh universal, and very various, being inter- or intra-petiole, simple or two-cleft or -divided, free or united with the petiole, etc.; in the tribe Galiceæ resembling the leaves, and with them making out a whorl. The flowers are very often dimorphic or trimorphic in the length of their stamens and pistils; and in some genera they are capitately disposed, giving rise to a syncarpous fruit through the union of their calyxes. Some genera—as *Bouvardia* and *Gardenia*—contain ornamental plants, and several supply important products, *Coffea* yielding coffee, and *Cinchona* the cinchona-bark; while *Rubia* (the type) contains the madder-plant, whence the order is often called the madder family.

**rubiacaceous** (rö'bi-ä'shius), *a.* In bot., belonging to or characteristic of the Rubiaceæ.

**rubiacin** (rö'bi-ä-sin), *n.* [*< Rubiac(e) + -in*]. A yellow crystallizable coloring matter (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>) found in madder-root.

**Rubiales** (rö'bi-ä'lez), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), *< L. rubia*, madder: see Rubia.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants. They are characterized by opposite leaves, a calyx-tube adherent to the inferior ovary, a calyx-border toothed, lobed, or rarely obsolete, stamens fixed upon the corolla, alternate with and commonly equal to its lobes, the anthers separate, the ovary commonly two- to eight-celled, each cell sometimes with one, more often with two or more ovules, the seeds with copious fleshy albumen. It includes the two orders Rubiaceæ and Caprifoliaceæ, the madder and honeysuckle families, the former commonly with and the latter without stipules.

**rubian** (rö'bi-an), *n.* [*< L. rubia*, madder (see Rubia), + *-an*]. A bitter principle and color-

producing matter (C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>15</sub>) of madder. It is a glucoside, amorphous, very soluble in water and alcohol, and has a yellow color and a slightly bitter taste. It is a very weak dye by itself, but is decomposed on boiling with an acid, and deposits insoluble yellow flocks, which, after being separated by filtration and well washed, serve as dye for the same colors as those given by madder. The tinctorial power of these flocks is due to alizarin.

**rubianic** (rö'bi-an'ik), *a.* [*< rubian + -ic*]. Pertaining to or derived from rubian.—**Rubianic acid**, C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>14</sub>, a weak acid obtained from madder, *Rubia tinctorum*.

**rubiate** (rö'bi-ät), *n.* [*< L. rubia*, madder (see Rubia), + *-ate*]. A pigment obtained from madder.—**Liquid rubiate**, a concentrated tincture of madder, very transparent and of a fine rose-color. Combined with all other madder colors, it works well in water and produces beautiful effects. It acts as a drier in oil. Also called *liquid madder lake*.—**Purple rubiate**. See purple.

**rubiblet**, *n.* Same as ribble for ribble.

**rubican** (rö'bi-kan), *a.* [*< F. rubican = Sp. rubican = Pg. rubicão*, rubicano, rubican, = *It. rubicano*, roan, a roan horse (cf. "rabbican, a horse that is fashioned in the bodie like a greyhound, or that bath a white taile or rump"—Florio, 1611); perhaps (irreg.) *< L. rubicare*, color red: see rubricate.] Noting the color of a bay, sorrel, or black horse with light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. Bailey, 1727.

**rubicative** (rö'bi-kä-tiv), *n.* [Appar. for \**rubricative*, or for \**rubificative* = *It. rubificativo*, *< rubificare*: see rubify.] That which produces a reddish or ruby color. Imp. Diet.

**rubicel**, **rubicelle** (rö'bi-sel), *n.* [*< F. rubicelle*, also *rubacelle*, dim. of *rubace*, a species of ruby: see rubasse.] An orange or flame-colored variety of spinel.

A pretty rubicelle of three quarters of a carat.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 825.

**rubicund** (rö'bi-kund), *a.* [*< OF. rubicunde*, *rubicond*, *F. rubicond = Sp. Pg. rubicundo = It. rubicondo*, *< L. rubicundus*, very red, *< rubere*, be red: see ruby.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face; in bot., turning rosy-red.

He had, indeed, all the outward signs of a sot: a sleepy eye, a rubicund face, and carbuncled nose.

Smollett, Travels, ii.

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's rubicund nose.

Douce, Illustrations of Shakspeare, p. 36.

=*Syn. Rosy*, etc. See ruddy.

**rubicundity** (rö'bi-kun'di-ti), *n.* [*< ML. rubicundita(t)s*, redness, *< rubicundus*, red: see rubicund.] The state of being rubicund; redness. [Rare.]

I do not wish you to parade your rubicundity and gray hairs.

H. Walpole. (Imp. Diet.)

**rubidic** (rö-bid'ik), *a.* [*< rubidus + -ic*]. Of or pertaining to rubidium.

**rubidin** (rö'bi-din), *n.* [*< L. rubidus*, red, reddish, + *-in*]. A basic coal-tar product (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N), which is also found as a product in tobacco-smoke.

**rubidium** (rö-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. rubidus*, red, reddish, *< rubere*, be red: see ruby.] Chemical symbol, Rb; atomic weight, 85.44. A metal belonging to the group of elements which includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cesium: so named from the reddish tint of its salts. It is very soft, is silver-white in color, has a specific gravity of 1.52, and melts at about 101° F. When thrown into water it burns, forming rubidium hydrate, RbOH. Rubidium was first detected by the spectroscope, together with cesium, in the mineral water of Dürkheim, in which it exists to the amount of two parts in ten million. It has since been found in considerable quantity, together with cesium and lithium, in several other saline waters, and most abundantly in that of Bourbonne-les-Bains in France. It is also found in several lepidolites: that of Rozena, in Moravia, contains 0.24 per cent. of rubidium, with only a trace of cesium; that of Hebron, in the State of Maine, 0.24 per cent. of rubidium and 0.3 per cent. of cesium. The two metals likewise occur, though in smaller quantity, in the lepidolite of Prague, the petalite of Uto in Finland, the lithia-mica of Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge, and other lithia minerals. It has been found also in the ashes of many plants, and in the saline or crude potash obtained from the residue of the beet-sugar manufacture. It has been found in tobacco-leaves, and in coffee, tea, cocoa, and crude tartar. In minerals and mineral waters rubidium and cesium are always associated with lithium, and generally also with potassium and sodium; but plants have the power of assimilating two or three of these metals to the exclusion of the rest; thus, tea, coffee, and the saline of beet-root contain potassium, sodium, and rubidium, but not a trace of lithium.

**rubied** (rö'bid), *a.* [*< ruby + -ed*]. Having the color of the ruby; ruby-red: as, a rubied lip.

Twin with the rubied cherry.

Shak., Pericles, v., Prol., l. 8.

**rubifaction** (rö'bi-fak'shon), *n.* Same as rubefaction.

**rubific** (rö-bif'ik), *a.* [*< L. rubere*, be red, + *facerere*, make. Cf. rubify.] Making red; communicating redness.

The several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, *cerullifick*, and others. *N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, ii. 2.  
**rubification** (rō'bi-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< rubify + -ation* (see *-fication*). Cf. *rubefaction*.] The act of making red.

All the Degrees and Effects of Fire, as distillation, sublimation, . . . *rubification*, and fixation.  
*Houell, Letters*, ii. 42.

**rubiform** (rō'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< ruby + -form*.] Having or exhibiting some shade of red; characterized by redness. [Rare.]

Of those rays which pass close by the snow the *rubiform* will be the least refracted.  
*Newton*.

**rubify** (rō'bi-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubified*, ppr. *rubifying*. [*< F. rubifier = Sp. rubificar = It. rubificare*, *< L. as if \*rubificare*, for *rubifacere*, make red, reddened, *< rubere*, be red, *+ facere*, make.] To make red; reddened.

Deep-scaletted, *rubified*, and carbuncled faces.  
*Masinger, Virgin-Martyr*, ii. 1.

**rubiginose** (rō-bij'i-nōs), *a.* [*< LL. rubiginosus*, rusty: see *rubiginous*.] Having the color of iron-rust; brown-red; rubiginous; in *bot.*, usually, noting a surface whose peculiar color is due to glandular hairs. *Treas. of Bot.*

**rubiginous** (rō-bij'i-nūs), *a.* [*< F. rubiginoux (= Sp. rubinoso = It. rugginoso)*, *< LL. rubiginosus*, *< L. rubigo*, *rubigo* (-gin-), rust: see *rubigo*. Cf. *roinous*.] 1. Rusty; having a rusty appearance, as the sputa in some cases of pneumonia. *Dunglison*.—2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, rust-colored; brownish-red; ferruginous.—3. Affected by *rubigo*, as a plant.

**rubigo** (rō-bi'gō), *n.* [= *It. rubigine*, *< L. rubigo*, *rubigo*, rust, *< rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, red<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *roin*.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.

**rubijervine** (rō-bi-jēr'vin), *n.* [*< L. rubicus*, red, + *E. jervine*, *q. v.*] An alkaloid (C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>43</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>) found in *Feratum album*.

**rubint, rubine<sup>1</sup>** (rō'bin), *n.* [= *D. robijn = MHG. G. Dan. Sw. rubin = Sp. rubin = Pg. rubim (= Russ. rubin = NGr. πορφαρι, πορφαιρι)*, *< It. rubino, rubino*, *< ML. rubinus*, a ruby: see *ruby*, the older and now exclusive *E. form*.] Same as *ruby*.

**rubine<sup>2</sup>** (rō'bin), *n.* [*< L. rub-eus, rub-er*, red, + *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] An aniline dye: same as *fuchs-in*.—*Rubine S.* Same as *acid-magenta*.

**rubineous** (rō-bin'e-us), *a.* [*< rubine<sup>1</sup> + -ous*.] In *entom.*, of a glassy or semi-transparent deep-crimson red, resembling a ruby, as the eyes of an insect; less exactly, in *zool.*, of any bright, rich, or vivid red: as, the *rubineous* flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus*).

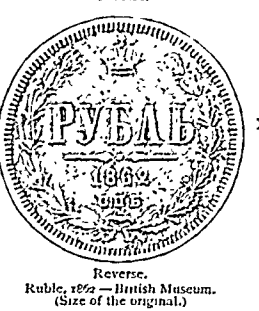
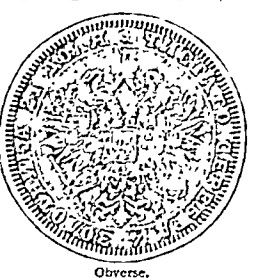
**rubious** (rō'bi-us), *a.* [More prop. \**ruleous*; = *Sp. rubio = Pg. rubio = It. rubbio*, *< L. rubens*, *ML. also rubius*, red, reddish: see *red<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *rouge*.] Red.

Is not more smooth and *rubious*  
*Shak., T. N.*, i. 4. 32.

**rubiretin** (rō-bi-ret'in), *n.* [*< L. rubens*, red, + *Gr. ρητιν*, resin.] A resinous coloring matter (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), isomeric with benzoic acid, existing in madder, and formed from rubian under the influence of acids or of a soluble ferment found in madder.

**rub-iron** (rub'ī-ern), *n.* A plate attached to a carriage- or wagon-bed to protect it from abrasion by a fore wheel when making a sharp turn; a wheel-guard or wheel-guard plate.

**ruble** (rō'bl), *n.* [Also *rouble* (as *F.*); early mod. *E.* also *ruble, rouble*; = *F. rouble = G. Dan. Sw. rubel = NGr. ροβλιν*, *< Russ. rubli*, a ruble (100 copecks); generally explained as lit. 'a piece cut off,' *< rubiti*, cut; but perhaps derived, through *Turk.*, *< Pers.*



Reverse.  
Ruble, 1874—British Museum.  
(Size of the original.)

*rūpiya*, rupee: see *rupee*.] A silver coin of Russia, current since the seventeenth century. The ruble of the present day, the legal unit of money in Russia, is equal to about 3s. 2d. English, or 77 United States cents. Little actual coin, however, now circulates in Russia, paper money of the nominal value of 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rubles taking its place. The paper ruble is discounted at about 50 cents.

**rubric** (rō'brik), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. rubricke, rubrik, rubrike, rubryke, robryk, rubriche, robrych, rubryce, rubrysche*, *< OF. rubriche, rebliche, rubrique, F. rubrique (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. rubrica = D. rubrick = G. Sw. Dan. rubrik)*, *< L. rubrica*, red ocher, red earth, the title of a law written in red, a law, *ML. (eccl.)* a rubric; fem. (se. *terra*, earth) of \**rubricus*, red, *< ruber*, red: see *red<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. *n.* 1. Red ocher; red chalk; reddlo. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take *rubric* poured in sun litel shelle,  
And therewithal the bak of every bee  
A pencil touche as that drynk atte the welle.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch,  
drunke every day or eaten to your meate, helpeth the  
pitlike and obstructions.  
*Topsell, Beasts* (1607), p. 132. (*Hallivell*.)

Once a dwelling's doopost marked and crossed  
In *rubric* by the enemy on his rounds  
As elizable, as fit place of prey,  
Baffle him henceforth, keep him out who can!  
*Browning, Ring and Book*, i. 74.

2. In old manuscripts and printed books, and still sometimes in the latter, some small part distinguished from the rest of the matter by being written or printed in red, as an initial letter, a title or heading, a liturgical direction, etc.

These *rubrics* [initial letters written with minium or red lead] as they were called, gradually received many fanciful adornments at the hands of the illustrators.  
*Amer. Cyc.*, xi. 599.

3. Anything of a kind which in manuscripts or books it was formerly customary to put in red, as the title of a subject or division, the heading of a statute, a guiding rule or direction, the first letter of a chapter, etc.

After thy text, no after thy *rubricke*,  
I wol not wirche as moche as a gnat.  
*Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, i. 316.

They [Flavius's "Centuries"] divide the material by centuries, and each century by a uniform Procrustean scheme of not less than sixteen *rubrics*.  
*Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch.*, i. § 7.

Specifically—4. A liturgical direction or injunction in an office-book such as a prayer-book, missal, or breviary; a rule prescribed for the conduct of religious worship, or of any part of a religious service, printed in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and sometimes other office-books in red characters; also, collectively, the body of such rules.

They had their particular prayers, according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubrics* to instruct them.  
*Stillingfleet*.

Our obligations to observe the *rubric*, how indispensable soever, are subject to this proviso.  
*Hook, Church Dict.*, p. 663.

For processions, . . . the *rubrics* according to the Salisbury use direct the chief celebrant, at least, to have on a cope.  
*Hook, Church of our Fathers*, ii. 45.

5. A flourish after a signature; a paraph.

Madre de Dios! the other day she makes me a *rubric* of the Governor, Pio Pico, the same, identical.—[Foot-note.] The Spanish *rubric* is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting. *Bret Harte, Story of a Mine*, p. 39.

**Ornaments rubric.** See *ornament*.

**II. a. 1. Red; of a red or reddish color.**

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls,  
Or plaster'd posts, with claps, in capitals?  
*Pope, Prolog. to Satires*, i. 215.

2. Pertaining to rubrics; made the subject of a rubric; rubrical; marked in red characters.

I don't know whether my father won't become a *rubric* martyr, for having been persecuted by him.  
*Walpole, To Mann*, Dec. 1, 1751.

**Rubric lakes,** the pigments of various colors commonly known as madder lakes.

**rubric** (rō'brik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricated*, ppr. *rubricating*. [*ME. \*rubrichen, rubrissen, rubrycen*, *< OF. rubriche, F. rubrique = Sp. Pg. rubricar = It. rubricare*; *< L. rubricare*, color red, *< rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric*, *n.*] 1. To adorn with red; rubricate. *Johnson*.

Item, for *rubricshying* of all the booke, . . . *Hilz, Hild. Paston Letters*, ii. 335.

2. To make the subject of a rubric; enjoin observances regarding, as a saint of the calendar.

Stretching his [the Pope's] arm to heaven, in *rubricating* what saints he list; to hold, in freeing what prisoners he list.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, ii. 255.

**rubrical** (rō'bri-kāl), *a.* [*< rubric + -al*.] 1. Same as *rubric*, 1.

You thus persecute ingenuous men over all your booke, with this one over-tir'd *rubrical* conceit still of blushing.  
*Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a rubric or rubrics: as, a *rubrical* direction.

**rubricality** (rō-bri-kāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rubricalties* (-tiz). [*< rubrical + -ity*.] The character of being rubrical; that which is rubrical; a matter having relation to rubrics or ritual; agreement with a rubric or rubrics.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms and model smell-traps, *rubricalties* and sanitary reforms."  
*Kingsley, Yeast*, vi. (*Davies*.)

**rubrically** (rō'bri-kāl-i), *adv.* In a rubrical manner; according to a rubric or the rubrics; over-conventionally or -formally. [Rare.]

A lady-like old woman, . . . slight of figure, and *rubrically* punctual in her uprisings and downittings.  
*J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory*, i.

**rubricate** (rō'bri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricated*, ppr. *rubricating*. [*< L. rubricatus*, pp. of *rubricare*, color red; see *rubric*, *v.*] 1. To mark or distinguish with red; illuminate with red letters, words, etc., as a manuscript or book. See *rubrication* and *rubricator*.

Curroone *rubricates* this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances.  
*Sir T. Herbert, Travels into Africa* (ed. 1638), p. 90.

There [on an old map of Burma] we see *rubricated* not only Ava, but Pochang.  
*Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 217.

2. To formulate as a rubric; arrange as rubrics or precepts; provide with rubrics.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be . . . *rubricated* forever after. *Hare*. (*Webster*.)

**Rubricated letters or matter,** capital letters or separate words or lines written or printed in red.

**rubricate** (rō'bri-kāt), *a.* [*< L. rubricatus*; see the verb.] Represented in red; having red coloring, in whole or in part.

Other festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan's, and the rest that stand *rubricate* in the old Kalendars.  
*Spelman, Orig. of Terms*, ii.

**rubrication** (rō-bri-kā'shōn), *n.* [= *Sp. rubricacion = It. rubricazione*; *< ML. \*rubricatio(n-)*, *< L. rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] 1.

A making red; specifically, the act of illuminating with red or colored letters, words, etc., as old manuscripts and books.—2. That which is rubricated, or done in red; a letter, word, or other part of a text separately executed in red, or, in general, in color.

These are but a few of the subjects of these fine *rubrications* of the "Book of Wedding Days."  
*Athenaeum*, No. 3236, p. 603.

3. The act of formulating, as a rubric; arranging as or with rubrics.

**rubricator** (rō'bri-kā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. rubricateur = Pg. rubricador = It. rubricatore*; *< ML. \*rubricator*, *< L. rubricare*, color red; see *rubricate*.] One who rubricates; formerly, a person employed to insert red or otherwise colored letters, words, etc., in the text of a manuscript or book.

The *rubricator's* work consists of the names of the speakers, . . . a rule between every speech, and a touch upon the initial letter of every line of poetry.  
*York Plays*, Int., p. xvi.

We find in a good many MSS. as well as early printed books small letters written either in the margin or in the blank left for the initial, to guide the *rubricator*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, xxi. 686.

**rubrician** (rō-brish'an), *n.* [*< rubric + -ian*.] One who is versed in or who adheres to the rubric. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**rubricist** (rō'bri-sist), *n.* [*< rubric + -ist*.] Same as *rubrician*.

**rubricity** (rō-bris'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. \*rubricus*, red (see *rubric*), + *-ity*.] 1<sup>st</sup>. Redness.

The *rubricity* of the Nile. *Geddes*. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The character of being rubrical; accordance with the rubrics; rubricality.

*Rubricity* . . . is the sheet-anchor of the Church. . . . The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case.  
*W. A. Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle*, iv.

**rubricose** (rō'bri-kōs), *a.* [*< L. rubricosus*, full of red earth or red ocher; *< rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric*.] In *bot.*, marked with red, as the thallus of some lichens; rubricate.

**rubrisher** (rō'brish-ēr), *n.* [*ME.*, *< rubrisshe* (*rubric*), *v.*, + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] A painter of ornamental or directing letters in early manuscripts.

Thus in Bruges we find there were . . . *Verlichters* or *Rubrissers* who probably confined their attention to illuminated capitals.  
*Blades, William Caxton*, ix.

**rubrisshe**, *v.* See *rubric*, *v.*



**rùbsen-cake** (rùb'sen-kāk), *n.* [*< G. rùbsen, rùb-samen, rape-seed (< G. rùbe, rape: see rape<sup>4</sup>, + samen, seed, = L. semen: see semen), + cake (see cake<sup>1</sup>).]* An oil-cake much used on the continent of Europe, made from the seeds of the summer rape. *Imp. Dict.*

**rubstone** (rub'stōn), *n.* 1. A kind of close-grained sandstone or gritstone used for sharpening instruments and for polishing metallic surfaces. A hard variety is made into whetstones for scythes and similar tools, and is also used for smoothing engravers' copper plates, etc. A softer variety, distinguished as *carpenters' rubstone*, is cut into suitable pieces for quickly giving a rough edge to knives or the like, to be finished on finer stones.

2. A whetstone; a rub.

A cradle for barley, with *rubstone* and sand.  
*Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 14.*

**Rubus** (rō'bùs), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), *< L. rubus, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush (> It. Sp. Pg. rubo, bramble), so called with ref. to the color of the fruit of some species, < rubere, be red: see ruby, red<sup>1</sup>.*] A genus of rosaceous plants, constituting the tribe *Rubaceæ*. It has flowers with a broad flattened five-lobed calyx, five petals, numerous subterminal filiform styles, and a fleshy fruit (a drupelet) consisting of small drupes on a common receptacle. Nearly 800 species have been described, of which about 100 may be admitted as valid. They are most abundant in Europe, northern Africa, and Asia, are moderately numerous in North America and the West Indies, and occur in nearly all other regions, but less com-



Branch with Flowers of Common or High Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)  
a, the fruit. b, leaf from the first year's shoot

monly in southern tropical Africa, Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands. About 10 species are found in the eastern United States, 5 in California, and 6 in Alaska. They are commonly prickly shrubs, sometimes creeping herbs, either with or without hairs, sometimes glandular, woolly or hoary. Their leaves are scattered and alternate, sometimes simple and either undivided or lobed, generally compound, with five or three leaflets. The flowers are white, pink, or purplish, usually disposed in terminal or axillary corymbs or panicles. A section in which the drupelets fall from the receptacle at maturity, together or separately, is represented by the raspberry; a second, in which they remain attached, comprises the blackberries. Various species produce the well-known fruits of these names: the roots of *R. Canadensis* and *R. villosus* afford a useful tonic astringent; some are ornamental plants. See *Raspberry, blackberry, blackcap, b. bramble, cloudberry* (with cut), *redblack-berry*, and *dewberry*.

**ruby** (rō'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rubie*; *< ME. ruby, rubi, rubeye, < OF. rubi, also rubis. F. rubis = Pr. robi, robina, = Sp. rubi, rubin = Pg. rubi, rubim = It. rubino (> E. rubin), < ML. rubinus, also rubius, rubium, a ruby, so called from its red color, < L. rubens, red, < rubere, be red: see red<sup>1</sup>. Cf. rubin.] I. *n.*; pl. rubies (-biz). 1. The clear rich-red variety of corundum. (See *corundum*.) It is highly prized as a gem, and ranks even above the diamond, fine examples of from one to five carats selling at a price from three to ten times greater than that of a diamond of corresponding size and quality. The finest rubies, those of a pigeon's blood color, are found in Upper Burma, near Mogok, north of Mandalay; they occur there in place in a crystalline limestone, also in gem-bearing gravels; the spinel ruby is a common associate. Rubies of a dark-red color, sometimes with a tinge of brown, are found in the region about Chantibun, Siam; others, of a dark-pink or purplish tint, in Ceylon. A magenta-colored ruby from Victoria, in Australia, is locally known as *barklyite*. In Great Britain rubies of a dark-red or beef's-blood color are highly prized. The red variety of corundum described above is the true or oriental ruby, but the name *ruby* is also sometimes given to a red variety of spinel; this spinel ruby varies in color from the deep-red to the rose-red, balsam ruby and the yellow or orange red rubiel. The pale-red topaz from Brazil is also sometimes called *Brazilian ruby*, and a red variety of garnet, *rock-ruby*.*

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with gold wyre,  
And there-on red rubyes as red as any glede.  
*Piers Plowman (B), ii. 12.*

Of fine rubies [var. rubins, Tyrrhitt] and of diamants.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1239.*

Faded pearls and rubies red as blood.  
*Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 193.*

2. A pure or somewhat crimson red color.

You can behold such sights,  
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,  
When mine is blanch'd with fear.  
*Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 115.*

3. Something resembling a ruby; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—4. In *her.*, the tincture red or gules, when blazoning is done by means of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—5. In *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl, about the size of American agate, or 5½ points in the new system of sizes. [Eng.]—6. In *horol.*: (a) Any variety of ruby used as jewels in watchmaking, as in the finest watches. Hence—(b) The jewel of the roller of the balance-staff of a watch, irrespective of the material of which it is made. Compare *jewel*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *ornith.*: (a) The red bird of paradise, *Paradisaea rubra* or *sanguinea*. (b) The ruby hummer, *Clytolaema rubineus* of Brazil, and some related humming-birds with ruby gorget.—Cape ruby, one of the rich ruby-red garnets found associated with diamonds in the South African diamond-mines. These are larger than the so-called *Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado rubies*, all of which are identical with the so-called *Australian rubies*, which are a variety of pyrope garnet.—Cat's-eye ruby, a variety of ruby exhibiting more or less distinctly the chatoyant effect of the cat's-eye.—Ruby of arsenic or sulphur, the protosulphid of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur.—Ruby of zinc, the sulphid of zinc, or red blende.

II. *a.* Of a color resembling that of the ruby; of a rich red color inclining toward crimson.

Over thy wounds now do I prophesy—  
Which, like dumb mouths, do ope their ruby lips,  
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue.  
*Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 260.*

Butler, fetch the ruby wine,  
Which with sudden greatness fills us.  
*Emerson, From Haftz.*

**Ruby glass.** See *glass*.—**Ruby luster**, one of the varieties of metallic luster. The name is given to all lusters of any shade of red, even approaching purple or maroon.—**Ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrrargyrite*.—**Ruby spinel.** See def. 1, above.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.

**ruby** (rō'bi), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *rubied*, ppr. *rubying*. [*< ruby, n.*] To make red.

With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round.  
*Penton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 426.*

**ruby-blende** (rō'bi-blend), *n.* 1. A clear red variety of zinc sulphid, or sphalerite.—2. Ruby silver; a red silver ore, or sulphid of arsenic (as antimony) and silver. These ores include the mineral species proustite and pyrrargyrite.

**ruby-copper** (rō'bi-kop'ēr), *n.* Same as *cuprite*.

**ruby-crowned** (rō'bi-kround), *a.* Having a red patch on the poll: as, the *ruby-crowned kinglet*, *Regulus calendula*.

**ruby-mica** (rō'bi-mī'kij), *n.* Same as *goethite*.  
**rubytail** (rō'bi-tāl), *n.* A gold wasp or cuckoo-like of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididae*, as *Chrysis ignita*, having the abdomen of a ruby color.

**ruby-tailed** (rō'bi-tāld), *a.* Having the abdomen red: specifically noting the rubytails or *Chrysididae*. See cut under *Chrysididae*.

**ruby-throated** (rō'bi-thrō'ted), *a.* Having a ruby gorget of feathers like metallic scales, as a humming-bird. The common ruby-throated humming-bird is *Trochilus colubris*, the only member of the *Trochilidae* which is generally distributed in the eastern part of the United States. The male is 3½ inches long and 5 inches in extent of wings, golden-green above, white below with green sides and ruby throat, the wings and tail dark-purplish. The female is smaller, and has no gorget, and the tail-feathers are varied with black and white. See cut under *humming-bird*.

**ruby-tiger** (rō'bi-tī'gēr), *n.* A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*.

**ruby-wood** (rō'bi-wūd), *n.* The red sanders-wood or sandalwood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*. See *sandalwood*.

**ruct** (ruk), *n.* Same as *rocl*.

**rucervine** (rō'sēr'vin), *a.* [*< Rucervus + -ine<sup>1</sup>.*] Relating or belonging to the genus *Rucervus*; having characteristics of *Rucervus*.

Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucervine* type.  
*Cassell's Nat. Hist., III. 61. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**Rucervus** (rō'sēr'vus), *n.* [NL. *< Ru(sa) + Cervus*.] A genus of East Indian *Cervidae*, having doubly dichotomous antlers with a large brow-tine. There are several species. *C. schomburgkii* inhabits Siam; *C. duravelli* is the Barasingha deer of Asia; *C. eldi*, the thanyin, is found in Burma.

**ruche** (rōsh), *n.* [Also *rouche*; *< F. ruche, quilling*; cf. *F. ruche*, the hull of a ship, *< OF. rouche*,

*rousche, rusche, rucque*, a beehive, = *Pr. rusca*, a beehive; prob. of Celtic origin, and so called as once made of bark, *< Bret. rusk = W. rhysg = Gael. rusg = Ir. rusc*, bark.] 1. A full quilling, frilling, or plaiting of ribbon, muslin, grenadine, net, lace, or other material, used as a trimming for women's garments, or worn at the neck and wrists.—2. A loose pile of arched tiles to catch and lodge oyster-spawn.

**ruching** (rō'shing), *n.* [*< ruche + -ing*.] Same as *ruche*.

**ruck<sup>1</sup>** (ruk), *v.* [Also *rook, rouk*; *< ME. rouken, rukken*, crouch, bend, lie close; cf. *Dan. ruge*, brood.] I. *intrans.* To squat, like a bird on its nest or a beast crouching; crouch down; cower; hence, to huddle together; lie close, as sheep in a fold. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

What is mankynde more unto yow holde  
Than is the sheep that *rouketh* in the folde?  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 450.*

But now they *rukken* in hire neste,  
And resten as hem liken beste.  
*Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114. (Halliwell.)*

The furies made the bride-groom's bed, and on the house  
did *rukke*.

A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.  
*Golding, tr. of Ovid (ed. 1603), p. 73. (Nares.)*

II. *trans.* To perch; seat, as a bird when roosting: used reflexively.

The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney's top.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 47.*

**ruck<sup>2</sup>** (ruk), *n.* [*< Icel. hrukka*, a wrinkle on the skin or in cloth; cf. *Icel. hrokkin*, curled, wrinkled, pp. of *hrökka*, recoil, give way, curl; cf. *Sw. rynka*, *Dan. rynke*, a wrinkle (see *runkle, wrinkle*); *Gael. roc*, a wrinkle.] 1. A fold, crease, or pucker in the material of a garment, resulting from faults in the making.

The leather soon stretched and then went into *rucks* and folds which hardened, and as a natural consequence, produced great discomfort. *Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 238.*

2. In *printing*, a crease or wrinkle made in a sheet of paper in passing from the feed-board to impression.

**ruck<sup>2</sup>** (ruk), *v.* [= *Icel. rykkja*, draw into folds: see *ruck<sup>2</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; crease; pucker: usually with *up*: as, to *ruck up* cloth; to *ruck up* a silk skirt. [*Colloq.*]

A *rucked* barke oregrew their bodye and face,  
And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.  
*The Newe Metamorphosis (1600), MS.*

2. To ruffle the temper of; annoy; vex: followed by *up*. [*Colloq.*]

II. *intrans.* 1. To become creased and wrinkled; draw up in wrinkles or puckers: as, this stuff *rucks* easily.

The paper . . . *rucked up* when inserting the cartridge in the chamber of the gun, and has been superseded by coil brass.  
*W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 296.*

2. To be ruffled in temper; be annoyed, vexed, or excited: followed by *up*. [*Colloq.*]

**ruck<sup>3</sup>** (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rick<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Same as *rick<sup>1</sup>*.

Your nowt may die; the spate may bear away  
Frae all the howms your dainty *rucks* of hay.  
*Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, l. 2.*

2. A vague unit of volume, a stack, about 5½ cubic yards of bark. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ruck<sup>4</sup>** (ruk), *n.* [*< ME. rok, ruke*; *< OSw. ruka*, a heap, prob. connected with *Icel. hraukr = AS. hreac*, a heap, *rick*: see *reck<sup>2</sup>, rick<sup>1</sup>, ruck<sup>3</sup>*.]

1. A crowd or throng; especially, a closely packed and indiscriminate crowd or mass of persons or things; a jam; a press.

There watz rynging, on rygt, of ryche metalles  
Quen renkkes in that ryche rok rennen hit to cache.  
*Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1514.*

Now for the spurs! and as these, vigorously applied,  
screwed an extra stride out of Tétel, I soon found myself in the *ruck* of men, horses, and drawn swords.  
*Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 112.*

2. The common run of persons or things; the commonplace multitude, as contrasted with the distinguished or successful few: specifically said of the defeated horses in a race.

One [story] however, if true, is somewhat out of the ordinary *ruck*, and it is told of the same Lord Mohun ("Dog Mohun," as Swift calls him) who fought the Duke of Hamilton.

*J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 218.*

3. Trash; rubbish; nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

He's stuck up and ciftled, and wears gloves, and takes his meals private in his room, and all that sort of *ruck*.  
*Scribner's Mag., VIII. 159.*

**ruck<sup>4</sup>** (ruk), *v. t.* [*< ruck<sup>4</sup>, n.*] To gather together into heaps. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**ruck<sup>5</sup>** (ruk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small heifer. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]



**ruck**<sup>6</sup> (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rut*<sup>1</sup>.] A rut in a road. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

**ruck<sup>7</sup>** (ruk), *n.* Same as *rocl*.

**ruckerizer** (ruk'ér-iz), *v. i.* [*Rucker* (the name of a citizen of Tennessee who, being in Baltimore at the time of the Democratic convention in 1835, took it upon himself to represent his State in it) + *-ize*.] To assume a position or function without credentials. [U. S. political slang of about 1835 and later.]

**ruckle** (ruk'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *rogchelen*, clear the throat, spit out; MHG. *ruohelen*, *ruhelen*, *rieheln*, *riehelen*, *riecheln*, whinny, roar, rattle, G. *röcheln*, rattle, freq. of OHG. *rohön*, MHG. *rohen*, roar, grunt; Icel. *hrygla*, a rattling in the throat, Sw. *rackla*, hawk, or clear the throat; L. *rugire*, roar, Gr. *ῥυγισμός*, a roar; all prob. more or less imitative.] A rattling noise in the throat, as from suffocation. See *death-ruckle*. [Scotch.]

**ruckle** (ruk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruckled*, ppr. *ruckling*. [*ruckle*, *n.*] To make a rattling noise; rattle. [Scotch.]

The deep ruckling groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last.

*Scott*, St. Roman's Well, xxviii

**ruckling** (ruk'ling), *n.* and *a.* Same as *reckling*.  
**ructation** (ruk-tā'shən), *n.* [*LL. ructatio* (*n.*).] < L. *ructare*, belch; see *cructate*.] The act of belching; eructation. *Cockeram*.

Absteyne from meate(s) that ingender botches, inflammations, fumous ructuations, or vapours.

*Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv 12 (*Richardson*.)

There are some little symptoms of this inordination, by which a man may perceive himself to have transgressed his measures; "ructation, uneasy loads, singing, looser prattling."

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 701.

**ruction** (ruk'shən), *n.* [Prob. a dial. perversion of *eruption*.] A vexation or annoyance; also, a disturbance; a row or rumpus. [Slang.]

**rud<sup>1</sup>** (rud), *n.* [Also *rud*; < ME. *rud*, *ruddle*, *rude*, *rode*, redness, < AS. *rudr*, redness (of complexion), < *reōdan*, be red; see *red<sup>1</sup>*. (f. *ruddy*.)] 1. Redness; blush; flush.

Her cheeks full choise, as the chalke white,

As the rose was the *rud* that talked him in.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3018.

2. Complexion; face.

His *rode* was reed, his eyen greye as goos.

*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 131.

Olympias the onorable our all hne hyght.

Rose red was hur *rode*, full riail of shape.

*Alexander of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), I. 178.

3. Red ocher; reddle for marking sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

**rud<sup>1</sup>** (rud), *a.* [An adj. use of *rud<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, or var. of *red<sup>1</sup>*; see *rud<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, *red<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *ruddy*.] Red; ruddy.

Sweet blushes stayn'd her *rud*-red cheek,

Her eyen were blacke as eloc.

*Percy's Reliques*, p. 327.

**rud<sup>1</sup>** (rud), *v.* [*ME. rudden*, *ruden*, *rodden*, *roden*, a secondary form or a var. of *red<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, < AS. *reōdian*, be or become red, *reōdan*, redden, stain with blood; see *red<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To make red.

Her cheeks lyke apples which the sun hath *rudded*

*Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 173.

II. *intrans.* To redden.

As *rody* as a rose *roddede* hus cheeks.

*Piers Plouman* (C), xvi. 103.

The apple *rodded* from its palie greene.

*Chatterton*, An Excellent Balade of [Charlittie].

**rud<sup>2</sup>** (rud), *n.* A dialectal variant of *red<sup>1</sup>*.

**rud<sup>3</sup>** (rud), *v. t.* [A var. of *red<sup>3</sup>*, *rid<sup>3</sup>* (?).] To rub; polish. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

**rudas** (rō'das), *n.* and *a.* [Also *roudes*; cf. Sc. *rouloch*, *roodyoch*, sulky-looking.] I. *n.* A foul-mouthed old woman; a randy; a beldam; a hag. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Bold; coarse; foul-mouthed; applied to women. [Scotch.]

But what can all them to bury the auld carlin (a *rudas* wife she was) in the night time?

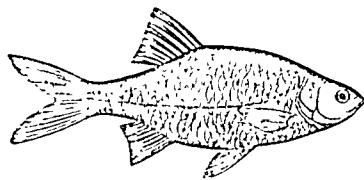
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

**Rudbeckia** (rud-bek'i-i), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after Olaus Rudbeck (1630-1702), his son Olaus (1660-1740), and a relative, Olaus John, all Swedish botanical writers, the first the founder (1657) of the Bo-

tanical Garden of Upsala.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoidae* and subtribe *Verbesinæ*, consisting of rigid, mostly perennial herbs with large or middle-sized (often showy) heads borne on long stalks. The heads are marked by a hemispherical involucre, commonly with two rows of partly or wholly herbaceous bracts, long spreading sterile ray-flowers, and a conical or cylindrical receptacle, with concave chaff embracing the numerous disk-flowers. The fruit consists of many long compressed or four-angled smooth achenes, often tipped with an irregular crown-like pappus. The species now classed in this genus, including those of *Echinacea*, number about 25, natives chiefly of the eastern and central United States, with a few in California and Mexico. They are tall or low plants, sparingly branched, rough and often bristly, the leaves alternate, simple and divided or otherwise, or compound. The rays are in some species purple or violet, in one species crimson, but in many, including the most familiar, yellow or orange, contrasting with a commonly dark purple-brown disk. A general name for the species is *cone-flower* (which see). The most common is *R. hirta*, a coarse but brilliant plant of meadows and pastures. *R. speciosa* is a similar plant long cultivated in gardens, often wrongly called *R. fulgida*, which name belongs to a more southern species with shorter rays.

**rud<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *a.* Another spelling of *rud<sup>1</sup>*.

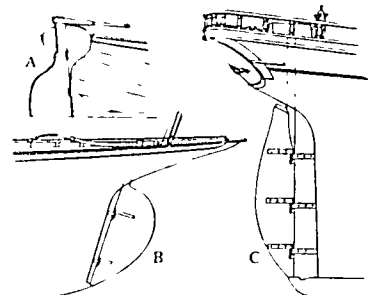
**rud<sup>2</sup>** (rud), *n.* [A particular use of *rud<sup>1</sup>*, *rud<sup>1</sup>*.] The redeye, a cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*.



Rudd (*Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*).

It has a high back, deep body, and comparatively small head. The back is olivaceous, the sides and belly are yellowish marked with red, and the ventral and anal fins are deep-red. It is common in Great Britain and on the Continent, and attains a length of a foot or more.

**rudder**<sup>1</sup> (rud'ér), *n.* [*ME. roder*, *rother*, < AS. *rōðer*, *rōðor*, *rōðr*, an oar, a paddle (*rōðres blād*, 'rudder-blade,' *steór-rōðer*, 'a steering-rudder' or paddle, *scip-rōðer*, 'a ship-rudder'); (cf. *rōðer*, *rōðra*, *rēðra*, *gerēðra*, a rower, sailor, *gerēðr*, helm, rudder) (= MD. *roeder*, *roer*, D. *roer*, an oar, rudder (MD. *roeder*, a rower), = MLG. *roder*, LG. *roeder*, *roer* = OHG. *ruoder*, MHG. *ruoder*, G. *rudder* = Icel. *ræðri* = Sw. *roder*, *ror* = Dan. *ror*, rudder), with formative *-dr*, *-ther*, of agent, < *rōdan*, row; see *row<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. That part of the helm which is abaft the stern-post, and is turned



Rudders.  
A, rudder of rowboat; B, yaw's or cutter's rudder; C, rudder of sailing vessel.

by the tiller so as to expose its side more or less to the resistance of the water and thus direct the ship's course. It is usually hinged on the stern-post by pintles and gudgeons.

Discretion . . . is the carter of virtues, ase zayth sant bernard, and the *rother* of the slope of the zaulle.

*Agynbite of Inuyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

In danger hit [Noah's ark] semed,

With-outen . . . hande-helme hasped on *rother*.

*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 410.

The Anteciad, the Egyptian admiral,

With all their sixty, fly and turn the *rudder*.

*Shak.*, A. and C., III. 10. 3.

2. That which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses,

With which, like ships, they steer their courses.

*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. l. 163.

3. A kind of paddle to stir with.

A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the meash fat with, motaculum. *Withals* Dict. (ed. 1603), p. 173. (*Nares*.)

4. A bird's tail-feather; a rectrix; as, "rectrices, *rudders*, or true tail-feathers," *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 115.—*Chocks of the rudder*. See *chock<sup>4</sup>*.—*Equipoise-rudder*. Same as *balance-rudder*.

**rudder**<sup>2</sup> (rud'ér), *n.* [A dial. form of *ridder*<sup>1</sup>.]

A riddle or sieve.

**rudder**<sup>3</sup> (rud'ér), *n.* An obsolete form of *rother*<sup>2</sup>.

*Boote*, a serpent living by milk of *rudder* beasts.

*Florio*.

**rudder-band** (rud'ér-band), *n.* A gearing with which the rudder is braced or made fast while the ship lies at anchor.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the *rudder bands*.

*Acts* xxvii. 40.

**rudder-brace** (rud'ér-brās), *n.* A strap to receive a pintle of the rudder; a gudgeon.

**rudder-brake** (rud'ér-brāk), *n.* A kind of compressor for controlling the rudder in a seaway or in case of accident to the wheel-ropes.

**rudder-breeching** (rud'ér-brē'ching), *n.* A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons. *Encyc. Dict.*

**rudder-case** (rud'ér-kās), *n.* Same as *rudder-trunk*.

**rudder-chain** (rud'ér-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong chains often shackled to the after part of a rudder, near the water-line. Each chain is about 6 feet long, and into its end is spliced a rope pendant, which is stopped by eyebolts along the ship's counter, some slack being allowed for the working of the rudder. In case of damage to the rudder-head, the ship can be steered by these pendants worked by tackles.

**rudder-chock** (rud'ér-chok), *n.* See *chocks of the rudder*, under *chock<sup>4</sup>*.

**rudder-coat** (rud'ér-kōt), *n.* A piece of canvas put round the rudder-head to keep the sea from rushing in at the tiller-hole.

**rudder-duck** (rud'ér-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Eristamaturinæ*: so called from the narrow stiff rectrices, denuded to their bases. See *cut* under *Eristamaturinæ*.

**rudder-feather** (rud'ér-feñ'ér), *n.* See *feather*, and *rudder*, 4.

**rudder-fish** (rud'ér-fish), *n.* 1. A stromateid fish, *Larus pereiformis*; the log- or barrel-fish. —2. A carangoid fish, *Nauclerus ductor*; the pilot-fish. —3. A carangoid fish (nearly related to the pilot-fish), *Seriola zonata*, or allied species; the amber-fish.

**rudder-hanger** (rud'ér-hang'ér), *n.* A device for hanging or shipping a rudder.

**rudder-head** (rud'ér-hed), *n.* The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

**rudder-hole** (rud'ér-höl), *n.* A hole in a ship's deck through which the head of the rudder passes.

**rudder-iron** (rud'ér-ī'ern), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pintle*, 1 (d). *Fallows*.

**rudderless** (rud'ér-less), *a.* [*rudder* + *-less*.] Having no rudder; as, a *rudderless* craft.

**rudder-nail** (rud'ér-nāl), *n.* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

**rudder-pendant** (rud'ér-pen'dant), *n.* See *pendant* and *rudder-chain*. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 233.

**rudder-perch** (rud'ér-pérch), *n.* Same as *rudder-fish*, 1.

**rudder-port** (rud'ér-pört), *n.* See *port<sup>2</sup>*.

**rudder-post** (rud'ér-pöst), *n.* *Naut.*, in a screw ship, an after stern-post, on which the rudder is hung, abaft of the propeller.

A pair of legs short and sturdy as *rudder-posts*.

*The Century*, XXXIX. 225.

**rudder-stock** (rud'ér-stok), *n.* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-post by the pintles and gudgeons.

**rudder-tackle** (rud'ér-tak'l), *n.* Tackle attached to the rudder-pendants.

**rudder-trunk** (rud'ér-trungk), *n.* A casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the port, through which the rudder-stock is inserted.

**rudder-wheel** (rud'ér-hwēl), *n.* In *agri.*, a small wheel sometimes placed at the rear end of a plow to bear part of the weight and to aid in steering or guiding the plow.

**ruddied** (rud'id), *a.* [*ruddy* + *-ed*.] Made ruddy or red. *Scott*.

**ruddily** (rud'id-ly), *adv.* In a ruddy manner; with a reddish appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

**ruddiness** (rud'id-ness), *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness; rosiness; especially, that degree of redness of complexion which denotes good health: as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 81.

**ruddle**<sup>1</sup> (rud'l), *n.* [Also *redde*, *raddle*, < ME. *rudel*, \**rodel* (in comp. *rodelwort*).] < AS. *rudu*, redness, < *reōd*, red; see *rud<sup>1</sup>*, *red<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Same as *reddle*.



God hath swich favour sent hir of his grace,  
That it ne semed nat by lyknesse  
That she was born and fed in rudenesse.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 341.

(d) Barbarism; lack of civilization or enlightenment; ignorance.

"Hermit poore" and "Chiny Chese" was all the musique we had; and yet no ordinary fiddlers get so much money as our's do here, which speaks our rudeness still.  
Pepys, Diary, III. 62.

(e) Coarseness of manners or conduct; boorishness; churlishness; discourtesy; incivility.

The rudeness that hath appeared in me have I learned from my entertainment.  
Shak., T. N., I. 5. 230.

He chooses company, but not the squire's,  
Whose wit is rudeness, whose good breeding tires.  
Corper, Retirement, l. 438.

(f) Roughness of weather; tempestuousness; storminess; inclemency.

The rudeness of the Winter Season kept me in for some time.  
Lyster, Journey to Paris, p. 5.

(g) Impetuosity; brunt; fierceness: as, the rudeness of a conflict.

The ram that batters down the wall,  
For the great swing and rudeness of his poise,  
They place before his hand that made the engine.  
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 207.

=Syn. (a) Ruggedness. (e) Impertinence, Efrontery, etc. (see impudence), surliness, impoliteness, uncouthness.

**rudented** (rū-den'ted), *a.* [Accom. < F. *rudenté*, rudented, < L. *rudens* (-t-s), a rope, cord, appar. orig. ppr. of *rudere*, roar, rattle (with ref. to the noise made by cordage).] In *arch.*, same as *cabled*.

**rudenture** (rū-den'tūr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudenture*, < *rudenté*, rudented: see *rudented*.] In *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. Also called *cabling*.

**ruderal** (rū-de-rāl), *a.* [< L. *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish, stones broken small and mixed with lime, for plastering walls.] In *bot.*, growing in waste places or among rubbish.

**rudetary** (rū-de-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ruderarius*, of or belonging to rubbish. < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] Belonging to rubbish. *Bailey*, 1727.

**ruderation** (rū-de-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ruderation*, F. *rudération*, < L. *rudratio* (-n-), a paving with rubbish, < *rudare*, cover or pave with rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] The act of paving with pebbles or small stones and mortar. *Bailey*.

**rudesby** (rūdz'bi), *n.* [< *rude* + -s + -by, a termination, found also in *idlesby*, *sneaksby*, and *suresby* (also *sureby*), by some taken to be a reduced form of *boy*, but prob. an arbitrary addition, suggested perhaps by such surnames as *Catesby*, *litby*, etc., which are orig. local names (see *by*<sup>2</sup>).] A rude, boisterous, or turbulent fellow.

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,  
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby* full of spleen.  
Shak., T. of the S., III. 210.

**Rüdesheimer** (rū'des-hi-mér), *n.* [< G. *Rüdesheimer*, < *Rüdesheim*, name of a town in Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, near Bingen.] One of the white Rhine wines, most highly esteemed after Johannisberger. It is made near Rüdesheim. The wine-growing district is very large, and there are many varieties and qualities of the wine. Rüdesheimer Berg, wine produced in the vineyard of that name on the hillside facing the south, and considered the best of the vineyards of Rüdesheim.

**rudge** (rui), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A partridge. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**rudge-gown**, *n.* See *rug-gown*.

**rudge-wash** (rui'wash), *n.* [< \**rudgc*, var. of *ridge*, back, + *wash*.] Kersey cloth made of fleecy-wool worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn. *Hallivell*.

**rudiment** (rū'di-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudiment* = Sp. Pg. *rudimento* = It. *rudimento*, rudiments, elements, < L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt, a beginning, pl. *rudimenta*, the elements, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] 1. Anything which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

When nature makes a flower or living creature, she formeth rudiments of all the parts at one time.  
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 301.

But first I mean  
To exercise him in the wilderness;  
There he shall first lay down the rudiments  
Of his great warfare.  
Milton, P. R., I. 157.

The sappy boughs  
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments  
Of future harvest.  
J. Phillips, Cider, II.

2. An element or first principle of any art or science; especially, in the plural, the beginning, first steps, or introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, . . . after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.  
Col. II. 8.

To learn the order of my fingering,  
I must begin with rudiments of art.  
Shak., T. of the S., III. 1. 66.

3. In *biol.*: (a) That which is rudimentary; that which is in its first or an early stage of development, which may or may not be continued; the beginning or foundation of any part or organ: as, the rudiment of the embryo which is to go on to maturity; the rudiment of an organ whose further development has been arrested or aborted. (b) That which is vestigial; a vestigial or aborted part, organ, or structure; an abortion; a vestige. = Syn. 3. *Fetus*, *Germ*, etc. See *embryo*.

**rudiment** (rū'di-ment), *v. t.* [< *rudiment*, *n.*] To furnish with first principles or rules; ground; settle in first principles.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry to be rudimented in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart.  
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 37.

**rudimental** (rū-di-men'tl), *a.* [< *rudiment* + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rudiments; rudimentary.

Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.  
Spectator.

**rudimentarily** (rū-di-men'tl-ri-li), *adv.* In a rudimentary manner or state; elementarily.

Every such event brings him [man] into relation with the unknown, and arouses in him a feeling which must be called rudimentarily religious.  
Mind, X. 22.

**rudimentary** (rū-di-men'tl-ri), *a.* [= F. *rudimentaire* = Sp. *rudimentario* = Pg. *rudimentar*; as *rudiment* + -ary.] 1. Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; consisting in or dealing with first principles; elementary; initial: as, rudimentary teachings; rudimentary laws. — 2. Of the nature of a rudiment; elementary; undeveloped.

It ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] is a capital example of farce, just as Ralph Roister Doister is of a rather rudimentary kind of regular comedy.  
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Literature, III.

The revelation of a rudimentary and imperfect science would be unworthy of God, and would require continual correction as knowledge advanced.  
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 21.

3. Specifically, in *biol.*: (a) Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment; rudimental; beginning to be formed; elementary; embryonic. (b) Vestigial; abortive; aborted or arrested in development; having no functional activity.

Organs, however little developed, if of use, should not be considered as rudimentary; they may be called nascent, and may hereafter be developed by natural selection to any further extent.  
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 406.

= Syn. 3. *Rudimentary*, *Vestigial*, *Abortive*. These three words, in their biological application, are commonly used interchangeably, and may mean exactly the same thing. But there is a clear and proper distinction in most cases, since that which is rudimentary in one organism may be fully developed in another organism, and that which is rudimentary in a given organism may or may not proceed to develop in that organism. So that which is developed in one organism but remains rudimentary in another is vestigial for the latter — that is, it affords a mere trace or hint of the former; and that which might have developed but did not develop in the same organism is abortive. Thus, all embryonic parts and organs are properly rudimentary; all functionless organs are vestigial which in another case have become functional; those which are normally functional but fail to become so in a given case are abortive. Rudimentary is the most general and comprehensive term for that which is rude, raw, crude, unformed, in an absolute sense; vestigial is a relative term, implying comparison with something else, of which that which is vestigial is a mere trace; abortive is likewise a relative term, but one implying arrest or failure of development in the thing itself, without reference to any other thing. Few if any organs can be described with equal accuracy by all three terms, though the distinctions are often ignored. Vestigial is a more technical term than either of the other two, implying a broad view of the thing described, derived from comparative anatomy and physiology, according to the theory of evolution. Abortive is specially applicable to pathological and teratological cases. A harelip or cleft palate is abortive, but neither vestigial nor rudimentary. The thumb of the adult is vestigial, but neither abortive nor rudimentary. The brain-bladders of the embryo are rudimentary, but neither vestigial nor abortive. Most of the functionless and apparently useless organs of adults of the higher animals are most properly to be designated as vestigial.

**rudimentation** (rū'di-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *rudiment* + -ation.] The making rudimentary; reduction to or representation by mere rudiments. [Rare.]

**Rudista** (rū-dis'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Acephalophora*, composed of the genera *Spherulites*, *Hippurites*, *Radiolites*, *Birostrites*, and *Calceola*. These have been mostly referred next to the *Chamidae* or to the superfamily *Chamacea* by most modern writers, and to the families *Hippuridae*, *Radiolitidae*, and *Caprinidae*. *Calceola* is a coralligenous zoantharian. Also called *Rudistes*, *Rudistes*.

**rudistan** (rū-dis'tan), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the Rudista.

II. *n.* One of the Rudista.

**rudity** (rū'di-ti), *n.* [= It. *rudità*, < L. *rudis* (-t-s), ignorance, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] Rudeness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**Rudmas-day**, *n.* [ME. \**rodmasse-day*; < *rood* + *mass* + *day*.] Holy-rodd day (May 3d or September 14th). See *rood*.

**Rudolphine** (rū-dol'fin), *a.* [< *Rudolph* (see *def.*) + -ine.] Of or pertaining to the emperor Rudolph (Rudolf) II. (1576-1612): an epithet applied to a set of planetary and other astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe.

**ruel** (rō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rued*, ppr. *ruing*. [Early mod. E. also *rew*; < ME. *rewen*, *reoven*, *ruwen*, *ruen* (pret. *rew*, *reu*, also *rewede*, *raqvide*, *rewed*, *reude*), < (a) AS. *hreoſan* (a strong verb, pret. *hreoſ*), make sorry, grieve (often used impersonally, like L. *pœnitet*), = OS. *hreoſan* (pret. *hrau*) = D. *rouwen* = MLG. *ruwen*, LG. *ruwen*, *rouwen*, *ruen* (the D. and LG. forms being weak, but orig. strong) = OHG. *hriuwan*, MHG. *riuwen*, make sorry, grieve; (b) also weak, AS. *hreoſian* = OS. *hriwōn* = OHG. *hriu-wōn*, MHG. *riuwen*, G. *reuen*, feel pain or sorrow, = Icel. *hryggja*, make sorry, grieve, refl. *ruel*; (c) with formative -s, AS. *hreoſsian* = OHG. \**hriuwiſiōn*, *riuwiſiōn*, intr., be sorry, repent; cf. AS. *hreoſe*, sad, mournful (= Icel. *hryggj*, grieved, afflicted), *hreoſe*, sorrow, grief (see *ruel*, *n.*). Connection with L. *crudelis*, cruel, *crudus*, crude, etc., is improbable: see *crude*, *crudel*. Hence ult. *ruth*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to grieve; make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful; afflict: often used impersonally with a personal pronoun.

Bot we find thi tules trow,  
Ful sare it sall thi seluen *rew*.  
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

By seint Thomas!  
Me *reweth* soore of hende Nicolas.  
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 276.

Deare dame, your suddain overthrow  
Much *rueth* me.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 21.

2. To repent of; feel remorse for; regret; hence, to suffer in expiation of: as, to *ruel* one's folly or mistakes.

France, thou shalt *ruel* this treason with thy tears,  
If Talbot but survive thy treachery.  
Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 2. 36.

I came  
Breathing self-murder, frenzy, spite,  
To *ruel* my guilt in endless flame.  
M. Arnold, St. Brandan.

3. To feel sorrow or suffering on account of; suffer from or by; experience loss or injury from.

Oonys he bad me "go, foule Sathan!"  
Euere-more that repret y *ruel*.  
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Orphans, for their parents' timeless death,  
Shall *ruel* the hour that ever thou wast born.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 43.

I am bound to *ruel* such knaves as you.  
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 377).

Whose Crowns lay all before his Helmet broke;  
Whose lopped Sceptres *ru'd* his faulchion's stroke.  
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 84.

4. To have or take pity on; feel sorry for; compassionate.

All folk hem migte *reue*  
That louted hem so trewe.  
Nu bene hi bothe dede.  
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1521.

Who shall him *ruel* that swimming in the maine  
Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse?  
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

Victorious Titus, *ruel* the tears I shed.  
Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 105.

5. To repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from: as, to *ruel* a bargain. See *ruel-bargain*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be sorrowful; experience grief or harm; suffer; mourn.

3it muste y *ruel* til that he rise,  
Quia amore languo.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we shall shock them. Naught shall make us *ruel*,  
If England to itself do rest but true.  
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 117.

## 2. To repent; feel remorse or regret.

To late is now for me to *reue*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1070.

O gin ye winna pay me,  
I here sall mak a vow,  
Before that ye come hame again,  
Ye sall ha'e cause to *reue*.

Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

3. To have pity; have compassion or mercy: often followed by *on* or *upon*.

In bittir bale nowe art thou boune,  
Out-castyn shal thou be for care,  
No man shal *reue* of thy misfare.

York Plays, p. 39.

Therfor axe thou merci, & y schal thee saue,  
With pitee y *reue* upon thee so.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

Reueth on this olde caytif in distresse.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 104.

*Rue* on thy despairing lover!

Canst thou break his faithful heart?

Burns, Turn again, thou fair Eliza.

**rue**<sup>1</sup> (rō), *n.* [*<* ME. *reue*, *rowe*, *<* AS. *hreoiv*, sorrow, regret, penance, repentance, = D. *rouw* = OHG. *hriwa*, *riwa*, MHG. *riuwe*, G. *reue*, sorrow, regret, repentance; from the verb; see *rue*<sup>1</sup>, *r.*] Sorrow; repentance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

"I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it until he can make better. I'm for no *ruess* and after-claps." A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 29.

**rue**<sup>2</sup> (rō), *n.* [*<* ME. *rue*, *ruwe*, later *rewe*, *<* OF. (and F.) *rue* = Pr. *ruda*, *rutha* = Sp. *ruda* = Pg. *ar-ruda* = It. *ruta* = AS. *rūde* = D. LG. *ruit* = OHG. *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, G. *raute* = Sw. *ruta* = Dan. *rude*, *rue*, *<* L. *rūta*, *<* Gr. *ῥύτις*, *rue*, a Peloponnesian word for the common Gr. *πύλα*, *rue*.] Any plant of the genus *Ruta*, especially *R. graveolens*, the common or garden rue, a native of the Mediterranean region and western Asia, and elsewhere common in cultivation. It is a woody herb of bushy habit, 2 or 3 feet high, with decomposed leaves, the leaflets of a bluish-green color, strongly dotted. The flowers are greenish-yellow and corymbed, and are produced all summer. The plant has a strong disagreeable odor, and the leaves are extremely acrid, even producing blisters. In antiquity and the middle ages rue was highly esteemed as a medicine, and was believed to ward off contagion. It has the properties of a stimulant and antispasmodic, but accompanied by excitant and irritant tendencies. It is not now official, but continues somewhat in popular use. In medieval folk-lore it was a common witches' drug. From its supposed virtues, or by association with the word *rue*, repentance, it was formerly called *herb-of-grace*.



Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

Here in this place  
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace:  
Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,  
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 105.

**African rue.** Same as *Syrian rue*.—**Black rue**, the conifer *Podocarpus spicata* of New Zealand. See *natai*.—**Fen-rue**, a European meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Goat's rue**, *Galega officinalis* (see *Galega*); also, the related *Tephrosia virginiana* or catgut in the United States, and *T. cinerea* in the West Indies.—**Oil of rue**. See *oil*.—**Syrian rue**. See *harmel* and *Peganum*.—**Wall rue**. See *Asplenium*.

**rue-anemone** (rō'ā-nem'ō-nē), *n.* A little American wild flower, *Anemone thalictroides*, resembling both anemone and meadow-rue.

**rue-bargain** (rō'bār'gān), *n.* 1. A bad bargain. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again. Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

**rue-fern** (rō'fēr'n), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

**rueful** (rō'fūl), *a.* [*<* ME. *ruful*, *reufol*, *reufol*, *<* *rue*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Full of pity or compassion; pitying.

Criste of his curtesie shal conforte zow atte laste,  
And rewarde alle dowble richesse that *reufol* hertes hab-  
beth. Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 148.

2. Worthy of pity or sorrow; lamentable; pitiable; deplorable; sorry.

"That was a *reufol* restitution," quoth Repentance, "for sothe;  
Thow wolt hongy [hang] heyte ther-fore her other in helle!"  
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 237.

A *reufull* spectacle of death and ghastly drede.

Spenser, F. Q., i. viii. 40.

"Alas!" said I, "what *reufol* chance  
Has twin'd ye o' your stately trees?"

Burns, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

3. Expressive of regret, sorrow, or misfortune; mournful; sad; melancholy; lugubrious.

The accident was loud, and here before thee  
With *reufol* cry, yet what it was we hear not.

Milton, S. A., l. 1553.

The wo-begone heroes of Communipaw eyed each other  
with *reufol* countenances. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

=Syn. 3. Doleful, lugubrious, regretful.  
**ruefully** (rō'fūl-i), *adv.* [*<* ME. *rufully*, *reuf-  
fullich*, *reuffulliche*; *<* *rueful* + *-ly*.] In a rue-  
ful manner. Specifically—(a) Compassionately; pity-  
ingly; mercifully.

Cryst giueht heuene

Bothe to riche and to noughte riche that *reuffullich* lybbeth.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 152.

(b) Pitifully; lamentably; deplorably.

To see this ferly foode

Thus *rufully* dight,

Rugged and rente on a roode,

This is a *reufull* sight. York Plays, p. 425.

(c) Sorrowfully; mournfully; lugubriously.

Troilus hym cladd

And *reuffulliche* his lady gan byholde.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1691.

Dejected all, and *reuffully* dismayed.

Dryden and Tate, Abs. and Achit., ii. 929.

**ruefulness** (rō'fūl-nes), *n.* [*<* ME. *reowfulnessse*, *reowfulnessse*; *<* *rueful* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rueful.

**ruell-bonet**, *n.* Same as *rewel-bone*.

**ruelle** (rō-el'), *n.* [*<* ME. *ruel*, *<* OF. *ruelle*, F. *ruelle*, older *rule*, a little street, path, lane; *ru-  
elle du liet*, or later simply *ruelle*, the space left  
between a bed and the wall; hence later an al-  
cove in a bedroom; dim. of *rue*, street, path,  
etc. = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rua* = Olt. *ruga*, *<* ML. *ruga*, also  
*rua*, place, street, path, perhaps *<* L. *ruga*,  
wrinkle: see *ruga*, *ruge*. The ML. *ruta*, *rutta*,  
a way, is a reflex of the Rom. forms of *rupta*, a  
way, path: see *ru*<sup>1</sup>, *route*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The space  
between a bed and the wall.

And wo in winter-tyne with wakyng a nyghtes  
To ryse to the *ruel* to rocke the cradel.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 79.

The space thus left between the bed and the curtains  
was perhaps what was originally called in French the *ru-  
elle*. . . of the bed, a term which was afterwards given  
to the space between the curtains of the bed and the wall.  
Wright, Homes of Other Days, quoted by Skeat,  
[Notes on Piers Plowman, p. 122.]

2. Hence, a bedchamber in which persons of  
quality, especially ladies, in France during the  
seventeenth and eighteenth centuries held re-  
ceptions in the morning, to which persons dis-  
tinguished for learning, wit, etc., as well as  
those constituting society, were invited; hence,  
such a reception, where the events of the day,  
etc., were discussed. In the seventeenth century the  
character of the ruelles was distinctively literary and  
artistic; but in the following century they degenerated  
into mere occasions for gossip and frivolity.

The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the  
*ruelle*. Dryden, Ded. of the Æneid.

A Voice persuades.

Whether on Theatres loud Strains we hear,  
Or in *Ruelles* some soft Egyptian Air.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady received her visitors reposing on that throne  
of beauty, a bed placed in an alcove; the toilet was mag-  
nificently arranged. The space between the bed and the  
wall was called the *Ruelle*, the diminutive of la Rue; and  
in this narrow street, or "Fop's alley," walked the fa-  
voured. I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 413.

**Ruellia** (rō-el'i-i), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703),  
named after Jean Ruell, a French botanist of  
the 16th century.] A large genus of gamopet-  
alous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ*, type of  
the tribe *Ruellieæ* and subtribe *Enruellieæ*. It  
is characterized by a corolla with slender base, enlarged  
throat, and five lobes above, which are equal or posteri-  
orly united, by a style recurved at the awl-shaped apex,  
and by a two-celled ovary with three to ten ovules in each  
cell, followed by an oblong-linear or club-shaped capsule,  
which is roundish or furrowed, and often contracted at  
the base into a long solid stalk. There are about 150  
species, principally tropical and American, with a few  
extratropical in North and South America, 2 species ex-  
tending into the northern United States. They are herbs  
or shrubs, generally hairy, bearing opposite and usually  
entire leaves. Their flowers are often of large size and  
are nearly or quite sessile in the axils of leaves or bracts,  
sometimes forming a scattered cyme or panicle. They are  
commonly violet, lilac, white, or red, rarely yellow or or-  
ange. Some species are desirable in greenhouses. *R.  
tuberosa* is the manyroot, also called *spiritleaf* and (*Jamaica*)  
*snaydragon*. *R. paniculata*, a trailing plant with  
blue corollas an inch long, is found in Mexico, etc., and in  
Jamaica, where it is called *Christmas-pride*. *R. ciliosa* is  
a pretty-flowered hardy species of the interior and south-  
ern United States. For the plant formerly called *R. indi-*  
*gotica*, see *room*<sup>2</sup>.

**Ruellieæ** (rō-e-l'i-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von  
Esenbeck, 1832), *<* *Ruellia* + *-æ*.] A large tribe  
of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ*,  
characterized by contorted corolla-lobes,  
by ovules commonly from two to eight in num-  
ber in each ovary-cell, and by compressed seeds.  
It embraces 37 genera, containing about 633 species, three

fifths of which belong to the large genus *Strobilanthes* or  
to the type, *Kuella*.

**ruer** (rō'ēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *ruere*; *<* *rue*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who rues or pities.

**ruet**, *n.* [ME. *ruet*, *ruett*, *ruwet*, *ruwet*, *<* AF. *ruet*, a trumpet; prob. for OF. *rouet*, which is  
found in the sense of 'a spring of a gun,' lit. 'a  
little wheel'; cf. *rouette*, f., a little wheel, dim.  
of *roue*, a wheel: see *rouel*.] A small trumpet.

He . . . blew hus rounde *ruet*.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 400.

**ruewort** (rō'wért), *n.* A plant of the rue fam-  
ily, or *Rutaceæ*. Lindley.

**rufescence** (rō-fes'ens), *n.* [*<* *rufescen*(t) +  
*-ce*.] Tendency to be rufous; reddishness; a  
reddish color.

**rufescent** (rō-fes'ent), *a.* [*<* L. *rufescen*(t)-s,  
ppr. of *rufescere*, become reddish, *<* *rufus*, red:  
see *rufous*.] Tending to be rufous; somewhat  
rufous, or verging toward a dull-red color.

**ruff**<sup>1</sup> (ruf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruffe*; not found  
in earlier use, and prob. an abbr. of *ruffle*:  
see *ruffle*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. A projecting band or frill,  
plaited or bristling, especially one worn around  
the neck. In the sixteenth century ruffs of muslin or  
lawn, often edged with lace, plaited or goffered, and stiffly



Ruff.—Close of 16th century.

starched, were worn by both men and women, some of  
them very broad, projecting six inches or more in all di-  
rections; narrower ruffs of similar material have formed  
a part of the costume of women at different epochs, down  
to the present day.

Our bombast hose, our treble double *ruffles*,

Our suites of Silke, our comely garded capes.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

We shall have him here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 111.

*Ruffs*, often of exaggerated amplitude and of a painfully  
severe stiffness, were worn by both sexes; sometimes open  
in front and rising like an expanded fan around the throat  
and head; more generally they completely encircled the  
throat, and rested, nearly at right angles to it, on the  
shoulders. Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

2. Something resembling a ruff in form or posi-  
tion. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, a packet, collar, or other  
set of lengthened, loosened, peculiarly colored, or otherwise  
distinguished feathers on the neck of a bird, as the con-  
dor, the ruff, certain grebes and grouse, etc. Also called  
*ruffle*. (b) A band of long hair growing round the neck  
of certain dogs.

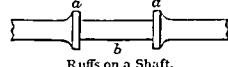
A *ruff*, as the loose skin covered with long hair round  
the neck [of the English pointer] is called.  
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 88.

(c) The loose top of the boot worn in the seventeenth  
century turned over and made somewhat ornamental: same  
as *boot-top*, 2 (b). Sometimes the top was of a different lea-  
ther from the rest of the boot. Spanish leather is espe-  
cially mentioned, and the edge was sometimes ornamented  
with gold lace or similar pasement.

He will look upon his boot and sing; mend the *ruff* and  
sing. . . I know a man that had this trick of melancholy  
sold a goodly manor for a song. Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 7.

(d) In *mach.*, an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other  
piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent motion endwise.

Thus, in the cut, *a*, *a* are  
ruffs limiting the length  
of the journal *b*, to which  
the pillows or brasses are  
exactly fitted, so that the  
shaft is prevented from  
moving on end. Ruffs  
sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions in-  
tended by set-screws, etc. They are then called *loose ruffs*.



Ruffs on a Shaft.

3. Figuratively, that which is outspread or  
made public; an open display; a public exhi-  
bition, generally marked by pride or vanity.

It were not greatly amiss a little to consider that he,  
which in the *ruff* of his freshest jollity was fain to cry M.  
Churchyard a mercy in print, may be orderly driven to cry  
more peccavis than one. G. Harvey, Four Letters.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons; a kind of  
Jacobin having a ruff.

**ruff**<sup>1</sup> (ruf), *v. t.* [*<* *ruff*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, or abbr. of *ruffle*<sup>1</sup>,  
*v.* Cf. It. *arruffare*, disorder, ruffle the hair.]  
1. To plait, pucker, or wrinkle; draw up in  
plaits or folds.

His upper garment is of cloth of golde, . . . the sleeves thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme, *ruffed* vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

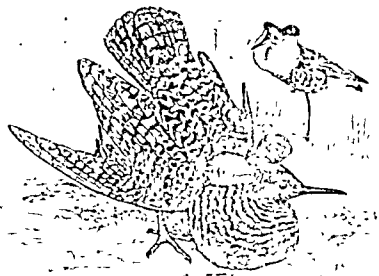
2†. To ruffle; disorder.

Thenceforth the feather in her lofty crest,  
*Ruffed* of love, gan lowly to availle.

*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 27.

3. In falconry, to hit without trussing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. To applaud by making a noise with hands or feet. [*Scotch.*]

**ruff**<sup>2</sup> (ruf), *n.* [Formerly also *ruffe*; said to be < *ruff*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and so named because the male has a ruff round its neck in the breeding season; but this is doubtful. The female is called a *recre*, a name supposed to be formed from *ruff* by some change left unexplained, but prob. from a different source.] The bird *Paroncella* or *Machetes pugnax* (the female of which is



Ruff (*Paroncella* or *Machetes pugnax*)

called a *recre*), a kind of sandpiper belonging to the family *Scelopaciidae*, having in breeding-plumage an enormous frill or ruff of feathers of peculiar texture on the neck, and noted for its pugnacity. It is widely distributed in the Old World, and occurs as a straggler in America. The length is about 12 inches. Besides the curious ruff, the bird has at the same season a pair of ear-tufts and the face studded with fleshy tubercles. The general plumage is much variegated, and the feathers of the ruff sport in several colors and endlessly varied patterns. When these feathers are erected in fighting, they form a sort of shield or buckler. Also called *combatant* and *fighting sandpiper*.

It has often been said that no one ever saw two *Ruffs* alike. This is perhaps an over-statement; but . . . fifty examples or more may be compared without finding a very close resemblance between any two of them.

*A. Newton*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 51.

**ruff**<sup>3</sup> (ruf), *n.* [*ME. ruffe*, a fish, glossed by *L. sparrus* for *sparus*; origin obscure.] *Accrina* or *Gymnocephalus cernua*, a fish of the family *Percide*, distinguished by the muciferous channels of the head, the villiform teeth of the jaws, and the connected dorsal fins. It is a freshwater fish of Europe, living in families or schools, and mostly frequenting rather deep and cold waters. In habits and food it much resembles the common perch.

There is also another fish called a *Pope*, and by some a *Ruffe*, a fish that is not known to be in some rivers. It is much like the *Pearch* for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a *Gudgeon*; he is an excellent fish, no fish that swims is of a pleasanter taste.

*L. Walton*, *Compleat Angler* (ed. 1653), xi.

**ruff**<sup>4</sup> (ruf), *n.* [Prob. *accom.* < *It. ruffa*, "a game at cards called *ruffe* or *trump*" (*Florio*) (whence also *F. rousle*, "hand-ruff, at cards" —*Cotgrave*); prob. a reduced form of *trunfo* "a trump at cards, or the play called trump or ruff" (*Florio*): see *trump*<sup>2</sup>. The *Pg. rufa*, *rifa*, a set of cards of the same color, a sequence, is perhaps < *E.*] 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

And to confounde all, to amende their badde games, having never a good carde in their handes, and leaving the ancient game of England (*Trumpe*), where every coate and sute are sorted in their degree, are running to *Ruffe*, where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game *Martins Months Minde* (1689), Ep. to the Reader, quoted in *Peele's Old Wives Tale*, note.

What, shall we have a game at trump or ruff to drive away the time? how say you? *Peele*, *Old Wives Tale*.

2. In card-playing, the act of trumping when the player has no cards of the suit led.

**ruff**<sup>4</sup> (ruf), *v. t.* [*< ruff*<sup>4</sup>, *n.*] In card-playing, to trump when holding none of the suit led. Also, erroneously, *rough*.

Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club, or *roughed* the spade, or finessed the heart. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxxv.

**ruff**<sup>5</sup> (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [An obs. spelling of *rough*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *a.* Same as *rough*<sup>1</sup>. *Palsgrave*.

II. *n.* A state of roughness; ruggedness; hence, rude or riotous procedure or conduct.

To ruffle it out in a riotous ruff. *Latimer*.  
As fields set all their bristles up, in such a ruff wert thou. *Chapman*, *Iliad*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**ruff**<sup>5</sup> (ruf), *v. t.* [A phonetic spelling of *rough*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. To heckle (flax) on a coarse heckle called a *ruffer*.

The *ruffed* work is taken to the tool called a "common 8," the pins of which are much closer placed than those of the ruffer, and are only 4 or 5 inches long. *Ure*, *Diet.*, II. 421.

2. In hat-manuf., to nap.

The known impossibility of napping or *ruffing* a hat by any means with machinery. *J. Thomson*, *Hats and Felting*, p. 37.

**ruff**<sup>6</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *rough*<sup>2</sup>.

**ruff**<sup>7</sup> (ruf), *n.* A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle. See *ruffle*<sup>3</sup>.

The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed; that's all, the ceremony is concise. *Farguhar*, *Recruiting Officer*, v. 2.

**ruff**<sup>8</sup>, *n.* A dialectal form of *roof*<sup>1</sup>.

**ruff-band** (ruf'band), *n.* Same as *ruff*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

What madness did possess you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a *ruffe-band*, was onely the plaques livery? *John Taylor*, *Works* (1630). (*Nares.*)

**ruff-cuff** (ruf'kuf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

**ruffet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *roughie*<sup>2</sup>.

**ruffed**<sup>1</sup> (ruf't), *a.* [*< ruff*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] In *zool.*, having a ruff or ruffle: as, the *ruffed grouse*. See *ruff*<sup>1</sup>, 2 (*a.*), (*b.*).—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbella*, a common gallinaceous game-bird of North America, nearly related to the hazel-grouse of Europe (*B. betulina*), called *partridge* in the northern and *pheasant* in the middle and southern United States, having a pair of ruffs, one on each side of the neck. This grouse, either in its typical form or in some of its varieties, inhabits nearly all the woodland of North America. It ranks high as a game-bird; the flesh of the breast is white when cooked, like the bobwhite's. The head has a full soft crest; each ruff is composed of from fifteen to thirty broad soft feathers, glossy-black in the adult male, overlying a rudimentary tympanum. The wings are short and rounded; the tail is long, fan-shaped, normally of eighteen broad soft feathers; the tarsi are partly feathered, partly scaly. The plumage is intimately varied with brown, gray, and other shades; it is nearly alike in both sexes. This grouse is 17 inches long, and 23 in extent, the wings and tail from 7 to 8 inches each. It lays creamy or buff eggs, usually immaculate, sometimes speckled, 1½ inches long by 1¼ broad, of pyriform shape. The characteristic drumming sound for which this bird is noted is not vocal, but is produced by rapidly beating the wings. See *grouse*, *pheasant*, *partridge*, and *quail* for other names, and cut under *Bonasa*.—**Ruffed lemur**, the black and white lemur, *Lemur varius*. See cut under *lemur*.—**Ruffed mouflon**. Same as *oudad*.

**ruffed**<sup>2</sup> (ruf't), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *ruff*<sup>5</sup>, *v.*] Heckled on a ruffer.

**ruffet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

**ruffer** (ruf'er), *n.* [*< ruff*<sup>5</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] A coarse heckle, formed of a board sheathed with tin plate, and studded with round and pointed teeth about 7 inches long. Compare *heckle*, *n.* and *r. t.*

The teeth or needles of the rougher or *ruffer* heckle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 665.

**ruffian** (ruf'ian), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *rufyan*, *ruffen*, *ruffin*; = *MD. ruffian*, *ruffian*. < *OF. ruffian*, *ruffin*, *ruffen*, *F. ruffien* = *Wall. ruffian* = *Pr. ruffian*, *ruffian* = *Sp. ruffian* = *Pg. ruffido* = *It. ruffiano*, *OIt. ruffiano* (*ML. ruffianus*), a pander, bully, ruffian; with *Rom.* suffix, < *OD. raffen*, *ruffelen* = *LG. ruffeln*, a pander; cf. *LG. ruffeler*, a pander, intrigant, = *Dan. ruffter*, a pander (see *ruffler*<sup>2</sup>); see *ruffe*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *ruff*<sup>5</sup>, *rough*<sup>2</sup>.] I. *n.* 1†. A pimp; a pander; a paramour.

He [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home, revelling with her *ruffians*. *Reynolds*, *God's Revenge against Murderer*, III. 11.

2. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear, drink, dance, Revel the night, rob, murder? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 125.

See that your polish'd arms be primed with care, And drop the night-bolt; *ruffians* are abroad. *Corneille*, *Task*, iv. 568.

3†. The devil. [Old slang.]

The *ruffian* cly thee, the devil take thee! *Harman*, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 116.

II. *a.* 1†. Licentious; lascivious; wanton.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick, Shouldst thou but I ear I were licentious, And that this body, consecrate to thee, By *ruffian* lust should be contaminate? *Shak.*, C. of E., II. 2. 135.

2. Lawless and cruel; brutal; murderous; inhuman; villainous.

The chief of a rebellious clan, Who in the Regent's court and sight With *ruffian* dagger stabbed a knight. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, v. 6.

3. Violent; tumultuous; stormy.

In the visitation of the winds, Who take the *ruffian* billows by the top. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 22.

So may no *ruffian*-feeling in thy breast

Discordant jar thy bosom-chorus among.

*Burns*, To Miss Graham of Finty.

**ruffian** (ruf'ian), *v. i.* [= *It. ruffianare*, *OIt. ruffianare* = *Pg. ruffiar* = *Sp. ruffianar*, act as a pander or ruffian; from the noun.] To play the ruffian; rage; raise tumult.

Eschewe disobedience and seditious assembling, repent of light *ruffianing* and blasphemous carnal gossiping. *Udal*, Peter (John Olde to the Duchesse of Somerset). (*Richardson.*)

If it (the wind) hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea, What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them, Can hold the mortise? *Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 1. 7.

**ruffianage** (ruf'ian-ij), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-age*.] The state of being a ruffian; rascaldom; ruffians collectively.

Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*. *Sir F. Palgrave*.

Driven from their homes by organized *ruffianage*. *The American*, XIII. 244.

**ruffianhood** (ruf'ian-hud), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-hood*.] Ruffianage; ruffianism. *Literary Era*, II. 148.

**ruffianish** (ruf'ian-ish), *a.* [*< ruffian* + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

**ruffianism** (ruf'ian-izm), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-ism*.] The character, habits, or manners of ruffians.

*Sir J. Mackintosh*.

The lasagnone is a loafer, as an Italian can be a loafer, without the admixture of *ruffianism* which blemishes most loafers of northern race. *Hewells*, *Venetian Life*, xx.

**ruffianly** (ruf'ian-li), *a.* [*< ruffian* + *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Having the character of a ruffian; bold in crime; brutal; violent; rough.

The *ruffianly* Tartar, who, sullen and impracticable to others, acquired a singular partiality for him. *C. Bronte*, *Shirley*, xxvi.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a ruffian. (*at*) Lascivious; wanton; unseemly.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living; his fond disguising of a Master of Art with *ruffianly* hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company? *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*.

Some frenchified or outlandish monsieur, who hath nothing else to make him famous, I should say infamous, but an effeminate, *ruffianly*, ugly, and deformed lock.

*Prynne*, Unloveliness of Love-Locks, p. 27. (*Trench.*)

(*b*) Villainous; depraved; as, *ruffianly* conduct; *ruffianly* crimes.

**ruffin**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

**ruffin**<sup>2</sup> (ruf'in), *n.* [*< ruff*<sup>3</sup> + *dim. -in*.] Same as *ruff*<sup>3</sup>. [Rare.]

Him followed Yar, soft washing Norwich wall, And with him brought a present joyfully Of his owne fish unto their festivaill.

Whose like none else could shew, the which they *Ruffins* call. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 33.

**ruffing** (ruf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ruff*<sup>5</sup>, *v.*] In hat-manuf., same as *napping*.

**ruffinous** (ruf'i-nus), *a.* [*< ruffin*<sup>1</sup> + *-ous*.] Ruffianly; outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the *ruffinous* pride Of storms and tempests. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, vi. 456.

**ruffle**<sup>1</sup> (ruf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [Early mod. *E. ruffe*, < *ME. ruffelen*, < *MD. ruyffelen*, *D. ruyffelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle; cf. *ruyffel*, a wrinkle, ruffle. Cf. *ruff*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; pucker; draw up into gathers, folds, or plaits.

I *ruffle* clothe or sylked, I bring them out of their playne foldynge, Je plionne. *Palgrave*, p. 695.

2. To disorder; disturb the arrangement of; rumple; derange; disarrange; make uneven by agitation: as, *ruffled* attire; *ruffled* hair.

Where Contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings. *Pope*, *Satires* of Donne, iv. 186.

Thou wilt not gash thy flesh for him; for thine Fares richly, in fine linen, not a hair *Ruffled* upon the scarfskin. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. To disturb the surface of; cause to ripple or rise in waves.

The Lake of Nemi lies in a very deep bottom, so surrounded on all sides with mountains and groves that the surface of it is never *ruffled* with the least breath of wind. *Addison*, *Remarks on Italy* (*Works*, ed. Bohn, I. 485).

As the sharp wind that *ruffles* all day long A little bitter pool about a stone On the bare coast. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

4†. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, vii. 366.

5. To disquiet; discompose; agitate; disturb; annoy; vex: as, to *ruffle* the spirits or the temper.

Business must necessarily subject them to many neglects and contempts, which might disturb and *ruffle* their minds. *Bacon*, *Moral Fables*, III., Expl.

Lord Granby's temper had been a little *ruffled* the night before. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 214.



But fortunately his ill tidings came too late to *ruffle* the tranquillity of this most tranquil of rulers.

*J. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 206.*

As I sat between my cousins, I was surprised to find how easy I felt under the total neglect of the one and the semi-sarcastic attentions of the other—Eliza did not mortally, nor Georgiana *ruffle* me.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.*

6. To furnish or adorn with ruffles: as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

A thousand lamd heteroclitites more, that cozen the world with a gilt spur and a *ruffled* boot.

*Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.*

To *ruffle* one's feathers or plumage. (a) To irritate one; make one angry; disturb or fret one. (b) To get irritated, angry, or fretted. *Farrar.*

II. *intrans.* To be in disorder; be tossed about; hence, to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,

*Ruffles* at speed, and dances in the wind.

*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 135.*

*ruffle*<sup>1</sup> (ruf'l), *n.* [*< MD. ruyffel, wrinkle, a ruffle, < ruyffelen, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle; see ruffle, r.* Cf. *ruff*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. A strip of any textile material drawn up at one edge in gathers or plaits, and used as a bordering or trimming; a full, narrow flounce; a frill; a ruff. The term is used for such a plaited strip when much narrower than a ruff, even when worn around the neck, but it especially applies to the wrist and to the front of the shirt-bosom, as in men's dress of the early part of the eighteenth century.

Such dainties to them [poets], their health it might hurt, It's like sending them *ruffles* when wanting a shirt.

*Goldsmith, Hunch of Venison.*

2. Something resembling a ruffle in form or position. (a) The top of a boot.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the rowels caught hold of the *ruffle* of my boot, and, being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrows me.

*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.*

(b) In *ornith.*, same as *ruff*<sup>1</sup>, 2 (a). (c) The string of egg-capsules of the periwinkles, whelks, and related gastropods. (d) In *mech.*, a series of projections, often connected by a web, formed on the inner face of a flange of a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft or roller, and fitted to a corresponding series of recesses in the end of such shaft or roller, to secure a rigid attachment of the flange and prevent its turning except as the shaft or roller turns with it.

3. Disquietude or discomposure, as of the mind or temper; annoyance; irritation.

Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, and to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a *ruffle* of spirit, both of anger and sorrow.

*Watts, Doctrine of the Passions, § 23.*

In this state of quiet and unostentatious enjoyment there were, besides the ordinary rubs and *ruffles* which disturb even the most uniform life, two things which particularly chequered Mrs. Butler's happiness.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvii.*

Neptune's *ruffles*, a retopere.

*ruffle*<sup>2</sup> (ruf'l), *v.* [*< ME. ruffelen, be quarrelsome, < MD. ruffelen = LG. ruffeln = G. dial. ruffeln, pander, pimp; freq. of MD. roffen, pander; cf. ruffian.* In some senses this verb is confused with fig. uses of *ruffle*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *intrans.* 1. To act turbulently or lawlessly; riot; play the bully; hence, to bluster.

To Britaine I address an army great, perdy,  
To quail the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.

*Mir. for Mags., I. 317.*

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;

One fit to bandy with thy lawless sous,

To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.

*Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 313.*

2. To put on airs; swagger: often with an indefinite *it*.

Lady, I cannot *ruffle* it in red and yellow.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.*

In a handsome suit of Tressilian's livery, with a sword by his side, and a buckler on his shoulder, he looked like a gay *ruffling* serving-man.

*Scott, Kenilworth, xlii.*

3. To be rough or boisterous: said of the weather.

Alack, the night comes on, and the bleak winds

Do sorely *ruffle*.

*Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 304.*

II. *trans.* To bully; insult; annoy.

Can I not go about my private meditations, ha!

But such companions as you must *ruffle* me?

*Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 3.*

Now the gravest and worthiest Minister, a true Bishop of his fold, shall be revild and *ruff'd* by an insulting and only-Canon-wife Prelate, as if he were some slight paltry companion.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.*

*ruffle*<sup>2</sup> (ruf'l), *n.* [*< ruffle*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] A brawl; a quarrel; a tumult.

Sometime a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew

Of court, of city. *Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 53.*

The captain was so little out of humour, and our company was so far from being soured by this little *ruffle*, that Ephraim and he took a particular delight in being agreeable to each other for the future.

*Steele, Spectator, No. 132.*

*ruffle*<sup>3</sup> (ruf'l), *n.* [Also *ruff*; origin uncertain; cf. Pg. *rufia, rufio*, the roll of a drum.] *Milit.*, a low vibrating beat of the drum, less loud

than the roll, and used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

The very drums and fifes that played the *ruffles* as each battalion passed the President had called out the troops to numberless night alarms, had sounded the onset at Vicksburg and Antietam. *The Century, XXXIX. 670.*

*ruffle*<sup>3</sup> (ruf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [*See ruffle*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] To beat the ruffle on: as, to *ruffle* a drum.

*ruffled* (ruf'l'd), *a.* [*< ruffle*<sup>3</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Having a ruffle; ruffed: as, the *ruffled* grouse.

*ruffleless* (ruf'l-less), *a.* [*< ruffle*<sup>3</sup> + -less.] Having no ruffles. *Imp. Dict.*

*rufflement* (ruf'l-ment), *n.* [*< ruffle*<sup>3</sup> + -ment.] The act of ruffling. *Imp. Dict.*

*ruffler*<sup>1</sup> (ruf'l'er), *n.* [*< ruffle*<sup>3</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] A machine for making ruffles, sometimes forming an attachment to a sewing-machine.

*ruffler*<sup>2</sup> (ruf'l'er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ruffeler*; *< LG. ruffeler* (cf. Dan. *ruffer*), a pander, pimp. *< ruffeln*, pander, pimp: see *ruffle*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A bully; a swaggerer; a ruffian; a violent and lawless person.

Here's a company of *rufflers*, that, drinking in the tavern, have made a great brawl.

*Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.*

Both the Parliament and people complain'd, and demanded Justice for those assaults, if not murders, don at his own dores by that crew of *Rufflers*.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.*

Specifically—2<sup>d</sup>. A bullying thief or beggar; a blustering vagabond.

A *Ruffler* goeth with a weapon to seeke service, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and begeth for his relief. But his chiefest trade is to robbe poore wayfar- ing men and market women.

*Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561).*

The *Ruffler* . . . is first in degree of this odious order: and is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vagabonds.

*Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 14.*

*ruffler*<sup>3</sup> (ruf'l'er), *n.* Same as *ruffer*.

*rufflered*<sup>1</sup>, *a.* [*< ruffler*<sup>3</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Rough; boisterous. [*Rare.*]

Three wheru's fyerd glystring, with Soutwynds *rufflered* huffling.

*Stanhurst, Conceites (ed. Arber), p. 137.*

*rufflery*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [*< ruffler*<sup>3</sup> + -y (see -cry).] Turbulence; violence. [*Rare.*]

But neere ioyntlye brayeth with *rufflerye* rumboled

*Stanhurst, Æneid, iii.*

*ruffling* (ruf'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ruffle*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Ruffles in general; also, a length of manufactured ruffle, as prepared for sale: as, three yards of *ruffling*.—*Dimity ruffling*, a cotton textile, usually white, crinkled or plaited in weaving, the plaits following the length of the stuff. It is cut across and hemmed, then cut again to the width desired for the ruffle, and sewed fast with the plaits retained.

*ruffmans*<sup>1</sup>, *n. pl.* [Cf. *ruffe, roughie*<sup>1</sup>.] Woods or bushes. *Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115.* [Thieves' slang.]

*ruff-peckt*, *n.* Bacon. [Thieves' slang.]

Here's *ruffpeck* and casson, and all of the best, And scraps of the dainties of gentry cove's feast.

*Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.*

*ruff-wheel* (ruf'hwēl), *n.* An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher: now superseded by the more modern stone-breakers or ore-crushers. See *stone-breaker*.

*ruffy-tuffy* (ruf'i-tuf'i), *a.* [Formerly also *ruffie-tuffie, ruffty-tuffie*, a varied redupl. of *ruff*<sup>5</sup> for *rough*<sup>1</sup>.] Disordered; rough.

Were I as Vince is, I would handle you In *ruffy-tuffy* wise, in your right kind.

*Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.*

Powder'd bag-wigs and *ruffy-tuffy* heads Of cinder venches meet and soil each other.

*Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 86.*

*ruffy-tuffy* (ruf'i-tuf'i), *adv.* [Also *ruffy-tuffy*; cf. *ruffty-tuffy*, *a.*] In disorder; helter-skelter; pell-mell.

To swear and stare until we come to shore, Then *ruffy-tuffy* each one to his shore.

*Bretton, Pilgrimage of Paradise, p. 16. (Davies.)*

*rufous* (rō'fūs), *a.* [= Sp. *rufio* = Pg. *ruivo* = It. *ruffo*, *< L. rufus*, red, reddish: see *red*<sup>1</sup>.] Of a dull-red color; red but somewhat deficient in chroma; thus, a bay or chestnut horse is *rufous*; Venetian red is *rufous*. It enters into the specific name of many animals, technical- ly called *rufus*, *rufescens*, etc.—*Rufous-chinned* finch. See *finch*<sup>1</sup>.—*Rufous-headed* falcon. See *falcon*.

*ruff* (ruf), *n.* A dialectal form of *ruff*<sup>3</sup>. *Dun- glison.*

*ruffie-tuffiet, ruffy-tuffyt*, *a.* Same as *ruffy-tuffy*.

*rufulous* (rō'fū-lus), *a.* [*< L. rufulus*, rather red, dim. of *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, somewhat rufous.

One or two of the younger plants (which had not ac- quired a *rufulous* tinge)

*Jour. of Bot., Brit. and For., 1883, p. 214.*

*Rufus's pills.* Pills of aloes and myrrh.

*rug*<sup>1</sup> (rug), *n.* [Formerly also *rugg, rugge*; *< Sw. rugg*, rough entangled hair; prob. from an adj. cognate with AS. *rūh*, E. *rough*: see *rough*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *ruggy, rugged*. The Icel. *rugg*, coarse hair, goes with *rag*, not with *rug*.] 1.

A rough, heavy woolen fabric; a kind of coarse, nappy frieze, used especially for the garments of the poorer classes.

To cloathe Summer matter with Winter *Rugge* would make the Reader sweat.

As they distill the best aqua-vitæ, so they spin the choicest *rug* in Ireland.

*Holinshead, Chron.*

Let me come in, you knaves; how dare you keepe me out? 'Twas my gowne to a mantle of *rugge* I had not put you all to the pistoll.

*Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.*

2. A thick, heavy covering, ordinarily woolen, and having a shaggy nap; a piece of thick nappy material used for various purposes. (a) A cover for a bed; a blanket or coverlet.

I wish'd 'em then get him to bed; they did so, And almost smother'd him with *ruggs* and pillows.

*Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.*

(b) A covering for the floor; a mat, usually oblong or square, and woven in one piece. Rugs, especially those of Oriental make, often show rich designs and elaborate workmanship, and are hence sometimes used for hangings.

I stood on the *rug* and warmed my hands, which were rather cold with sitting at a distance from the drawing-room fire.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiv.*

Is it a polished floor with *rugs*, or is it one of those great carpets woven in one piece?

*Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliii.*

3. A lap-robe; a thick shawl or covering used in driving, traveling, etc., as a protection against the cold.—4. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clept All by the name of dogs. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 94.*

5. A kind of strong liquor or drink.

And (in a word) of all the drinks potable *Rug* is most puissant, potent, notable.

*Rug* was the Capitall Commander there, And his Lievtenant Generall was strong Beere.

*John Taylor, The Certain Travalles of an Uncertain Jour- ney (1653).*

*Braided rug.* See *braid*<sup>1</sup>.

*rug*<sup>2</sup> (rug), *v. t.* [*< ME. ruggen, roffen*, a sec- ondary form of *rokken*, shake, rock: see *rog, rock*<sup>2</sup>.] To pull roughly or hastily; tear; tug. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

No ruthe were it to *rug* the and ryue the in ropes.

*York Plays, p. 286.*

The gude auld times of *rugging* and riving . . . are come back again.

*Scott, Waverley, xlii.*

*rug*<sup>2</sup> (rug), *n.* [*< rug*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] A rough or hasty pull; a tug.—To get a *rug*, to get a chance at some- thing desirable; make a haul. [Colloq.]

He knows . . . who got his pension *rug*, Or quickened a reversion by a drug.

*Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 134.*

Sir John . . . sat in the last Scots Parliament and voted for the Union, having gotten, it was thought, a *rug* of the compensations.

*Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.*

*rug*<sup>3</sup> (rug), *a.* [Perhaps *< rug*<sup>1</sup>.] Snug; warm.

*Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

*rug*<sup>4</sup>, *n.* Another form of *rig*<sup>1</sup>, a dialectal variant of *ridge*.

*ruga* (rō'gā), *n.*; pl. *rugæ* (-jē). [*< L. ruga*, a wrinkle, fold (> It. Sp. Pg. *ruga*, a wrinkle). = Ir. Gael. *rug*, a wrinkle: see *rugose*. Cf. *ruelle*.]

In *zool.*, anat., and bot., a fold, ridge, or wrin- kle; a crease or plait; a corrugation: various- ly applied, as to folds of mucous membrane or skin, the cross-bars of the hard palate, the wrinkles on a shell or a bird's bill or an insect's wing-covers, etc.; usually in the plural.—*Rugæ* of the stomach. See *stomach*.—*Rugæ* of the vagina, numerous small transverse folds of the vaginal mucous membrane, extending outwardly from the columns.

*rugate* (rō'gāt), *a.* [= Sp. *rugado*, *< NL. ruga- tus*, wrinkled, *< L. ruga*, a wrinkle, fold: see *ruga*.] Having *rugæ*; rugous or rugose; cor- rugated; wrinkled.

*rugel*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [*< L. ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] A wrinkle. [*Rare.*]

Nowe [none] *ruge* on hem [fruits] puldde new olde wyne ysprunge

*Wol suffre be.*

*Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 144.*

*rug*<sup>2</sup> (rōj), *v.* [Prob. for *\*rudge*, var. of *ridge*; not *< rugel*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, which was never in vernacular use.] To wrinkle. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

*rugget*, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ridge*.

*rugged* (rug'ed), *a.* [*< ME. rugged, rogydd, ruggyd*, *< Sw. rugg*, shaggy hair (see *rug*<sup>1</sup>), + -ed<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *ruggy*.] 1. Having a rough, hairy surface or nap; shaggy; bristly; ragged.

His well-proportion'd beard made rough and rugged,  
Like to the summer's corn by tempests lodged.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 175.  
Some of them have jackets made of Plantain-leaves,  
which was as rough as any Bear's skin; I never saw such  
rugged Things.  
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 427.

Like tears dried up with rugged huckaback,  
That sets the mournful visage all awrack.  
*Hood*, Irish Schoolmaster, st. 20.  
2. Covered with rough projections; broken  
into sharp or irregular points or prominences;  
rough; uneven: as, a rugged mountain; rugged  
rocks.

The Wheel of Life no less will stay  
In a smooth than rugged way.  
*Cowley*, Anacreontics, ix.  
Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairy land, are embosomed  
in its most rugged and gigantic elevations.  
*Macaulay*, Milton.

Vast rocks, against whose rugged feet  
Beats the mad torrent with perpetual roar.  
*Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.  
3. Wrinkled; furrowed; corrugated; hence,  
ruffled; disturbed; uneasy.

The rugged forehead that with grave foresight  
Welds kingdoms causes and affairs of state.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV., Prol.  
Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks;  
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

The most deplorable-looking personage you can imagine;  
his face the colour of mahogany, rough and rugged to the  
last degree, all lines and wrinkles.

4. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating.  
But ah! my rymes too rude and rugged erre  
When in so high an object they do lyte.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 3.  
Colkitto, or Macdonnell, or Galasp?  
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek.  
*Milton*, Sonnets, vi.

5. Unsoftened by refinement or cultivation;  
rude; homely; unpolished; ignorant.  
Even Frederic William, with all his rugged Saxon preju-  
dices, thought it necessary that his children should know  
French.  
*Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Deafen'd by his own stir,  
The rugged labourer  
Caught not till then a sense . . .  
Of his omnipotence.  
*M. Arnold*, The World and the Quietist.  
6. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; austere.

Signior Alphonso, you are too rugged to her,  
Believe, too full of harshness.  
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.  
Stern rugged nurse! thy rigid lore  
With patience many a year she bore:  
What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know.  
*Gray*, Hymn to Adversity.

7. Marked by harshness, severity, or anger;  
fierce; rough; ungentle.  
Though he be stubborn,  
And of a rugged nature, yet he is honest.  
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 1.  
With words of sadness soothed his rugged mood.  
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

8. Rough; tempestuous: said of the sea or  
weather.  
Every gust of rugged wings  
That blows from off each beaked promontory.  
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 93.  
A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is  
termed by whalers "rugged weather."  
*C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

9. Vigorous; robust; strong in health. [*Col-  
loq.*, U. S.]  
I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so rugged as  
I used to be. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at Breakfast-Table, xii.

10. Ruggedly (rug'ed-li), *adv.* In a rough or rugged  
manner; especially, with harshness or sever-  
ity; sternly; rigorously.

Some spake to me courteously, with appearance of com-  
passion; others ruggedly, with evident tokens of wrath  
and scorn.  
*T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 244.

11. Ruggedness (rug'ed-nes), *n.* The character or  
state of being rugged.

12. Rugging (rug'ing), *n.* [*rug* + *-ing*]. 1.  
Heavy napped cloth for making rugs, wrapping  
blankets, etc.—2. A coarse cloth used for the  
body of horse-boots.

13. Rug-gown (rug'goun), *n.* [Also *rudge-gown*; <  
*rug* + *gown*.] One who wears a gown of rug;  
hence, a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be  
Which I, fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;  
And in a word to shut up this discourse,  
A rudy-gowns ribs are good to spur a horse.  
*Watts Recreations* (1654). (*Nares*.)

14. Rug-gowned (rug'gound), *a.* Wearing a gown  
made of rug, or coarse nappy frieze.

I had rather meet  
An enemy in the field than stand thus nodding  
Like to a rug-gown'd watchman.  
*Fletcher* (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

15. Ruggy (rug'i), *a.* [*ME. ruggy*, < *Sw. ruggig*,  
rough, hairy, rugged, < *rug*, rough hair: see  
*rug*, and cf. *rugged*.] Rugged; rough; uneven.  
With flattery berd and ruggy ashy heeres.  
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

It's a mighty ruggy trail, Mister, up the Shasta Moun-  
tain. *Scenes in the Far West*, p. 119, quoted in *De Vere's*  
[*Americanisms*, p. 538.]

16. Rug-headed (rug'head'ed), *a.* Shock-headed.  
Now for our Irish wars;  
We must supplant those rough rug-headed kerns,  
Which live like venom where no venom else  
But only they have privilege to live.  
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 156.

17. Rugin, *n.* See *rugine*.

18. Rugine (rö'jin), *n.* [Formerly also *ugin*; < *F.*  
*rugine*, a surgeons' scraper or rasp; perhaps <  
*L. runcina*, a plane, = *Gr. ῥυκίνη*, a plane.] 1.  
A surgeons' rasp.—2. A nappy cloth. *John-  
son*.

The lips grew so painful that she could not endure the  
wiping the ichor from it with a soft rugin with her own  
hand. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

19. Rugine (rö'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rugined*,  
ppr. *rugining*. [*F. ruginer*, scrape, < *rugine*,  
a scraper: see *rugine*, *n.*] 1. To scrape with a  
rugine.—2. To wipe with a rugine or nappy  
cloth.

Where you shall find it moist, there you are to rugine it.  
*Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

20. Rugosa (rö-gö'sä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Edwards and  
Haimé, 1850), neut. pl. of *L. rugosus*, full of  
wrinkles: see *rugose*.] An order or other group  
of sclerodermatous stone-corals, exhibiting te-  
tramerous arrangement of parts and a well-  
developed corallum, with true theca and gen-  
erally septa and tabulae; the rugose corals. The  
septa are mostly in multiples of four, and one septum  
is commonly predominant or represented by a vacant fos-  
sula. Some of the *Rugosa* are simple, others compound.  
All are extinct. They have been divided into the families  
*Cyathophyllidae*, *Zaphrentidae*, and *Cystiphyllidae*. *Stauri-  
dae* and *Cyathazontidae*, formerly referred to the group, are  
now considered to be aporose corals.

21. Rugose (rö'gös), *a.* [*L. rugosus*, wrinkled: see  
*rugous*.] 1. Having rugæ; rugate or rugous;  
corrugated; wrinkled.

The internal rugose coat of the intestine.  
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

Above you the woods climb up to the clouds, a prodig-  
ious precipitous surface of burning green, solid and ru-  
gose like a cliff.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 334.

2. In bot., rough and wrinkled: applied to  
leaves in which the reticulate venation is very  
prominent beneath, with corresponding creases  
on the upper side, and also to lichens, algæ, etc.,  
in which the surface is reticulately roughened.  
—3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rugosa*.

22. Rugosely (rö'gös-li), *adv.* 1. In a rugose man-  
ner; with wrinkles.—2. In *entom.*, roughly  
and intricately; so as to present a rugose ap-  
pearance: as, *rugosely* punctured.

23. Rugosity (rö-gös'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rugosities* (-tiz).  
[*OF. rugosite*, *F. rugosité* = *Fr. rugosité* =  
*Sp. rugosidad* = *Pg. rugosidade* = *It. rugosità*,  
< *L. rugosita(t)-s*, the state of being wrinkled:  
see *rugose*.] 1. The state or property of being  
rugose, corrugated, or wrinkled.

In many cases the wings of an insect not only assume  
the exact tint of the bark or leaf it is accustomed to rest  
on, but the form and veining of the leaf or the exact ru-  
gosity of the bark is imitated.  
*A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 48.

24. A wrinkle or corrugation.

An Italian Oak . . . wrinkles its bark into strange ru-  
gosities, from which its first scattered sprouts of yellow  
green seem to break out like a morbid fungus.  
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

25. Rugous (rö'gus), *a.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *rugueux*  
= *Pr. rugos* = *Sp. Pg. It. rugoso*, < *L. rugosus*,  
wrinkled, < *ruqa*, a wrinkle: see *ruqa*.] Same  
as *rugose*.

In the rhinoceros . . . the trachea has thirty-one rings;  
they are close-set, cleft behind, the ends meeting; the  
lining membrane is longitudinally rugous, as is that of  
the bronchial ramifications for some way into the lung.  
*Owen*, Anat., § 354.

26. Rugulose (rö'gü-lös), *a.* [*< NL. "rugulosus*,  
full of small wrinkles, < *\*rugula*, dim. of *L.*  
*ruqa*, a wrinkle: see *ruqa*.] Finely rugose;  
full of little wrinkles.

27. Ruhmkorff coil. A form of induction-coil or  
inductorium (see *induction-coil*): so called be-  
cause constructed by H. D. Ruhmkorff (1803–  
1877).

28. Ruin (rö'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruine*, *ruyne*; <  
*ME. ruine*, < *OF. ruine*, *F. ruine* = *Pr. roina*,  
*ruina* = *Sp. Pg. ruina* = *It. rovina*, *ruina* = *G.*  
*D. ruine* = *Dan. Sw. ruin*, < *L. ruina*, over-  
throw, ruin, < *ruere*, fall down, tumble, sink in

ruin, rush.] 1. The act of falling or tumbling  
down; violent fall.

Immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was  
great. *Luke* vi. 49.

His ruin startled the other steeds.  
*Chapman*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A violent or profound change of a thing,  
such as to unfit it for use, destroy its value, or  
bring it to an end; overthrow; downfall; col-  
lapse; wreck, material or moral: as, the ruin  
of a government; the ruin of health; financial  
ruin.

A flattering mouth worketh ruin. *Prov.* xxvi. 28.

And spread they shall be, to thy foul disgrace,  
And utter ruin of the house of York.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fall,  
And one prodigious ruin swallow all.  
*Pope*, Illiad, iv. 199.

3. That which promotes injury, decay, or de-  
struction; bane.

And he said, Because the gods of the kings of Syria help  
them, therefore will I sacrifice to them that they may help  
me. But they were the ruin of him and of all Israel.  
*2 Chron.* xxviii. 23.

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,  
The herryment and ruin of the country.  
*Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

4. That which has undergone overthrow, down-  
fall, or collapse; anything, as a building, in a  
state of destruction, wreck, or decay; hence, in  
the plural, the fragments or remains of any-  
thing overthrown or destroyed: as, the ruins of  
former beauty; the ruins of Nineveh.

This Jaff was Sumtyme a grett Citee, as it appereth by  
the Ruynes of the same.  
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man  
That ever lived in the tide of times.  
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 256.

Through your ruins hoar and gray—  
Ruins, yet beauteous in decay—  
The silvery moonbeams trembling fly.  
*Burns*, Ruins of Lincluden Abbey.

Alas, poor Clifford! . . . You are partly crazy, and part-  
ly imbecile; a ruin, a failure, as almost everybody is.  
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

5. The state of being ruined, decayed, de-  
stroyed, or rendered worthless.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall  
To careless ruin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 142.

Princely counsel in his face yet shone,  
Majestic, though in ruin. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 305.

It was the Conservative, or rather the Agrarian, party  
which brought this bill to ruin.  
*Contemporary Rev.*, L. 285.

=*Syn.* 2. Subversion, wreck, shipwreck, prostration.

6. Ruin (rö'in), *v.* [= *F. ruiner*, *F. dial. rouiner*  
= *Pr. reunar* = *Sp. ruinar* (*Pg. arruinar*) = *It.*  
*rovinare*, *ruinare* = *D. ruineren* = *G. ruiniren* =  
*Dan. ruinere* = *Sw. ruinera*, ruin, < *ML. ruinare*,  
ruin, fall in ruin, < *L. ruina*, ruin: see *ruin*, *n.*] 1.  
*trans.* 1. To bring to ruin; cause the down-  
fall, overthrow, or collapse of; damage essen-  
tially and irreparably; wreck the material or  
moral well-being of; demolish; subvert; spoil;  
undo: as, to ruin a city or a government; to  
ruin commerce; to ruin one's health or repu-  
tation.

Jerusalem is ruined, and Judah is fallen. *Isa.* iii. 8.  
Mark but my fall, and that that ruin'd me.  
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition.  
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 440.

All men that are ruined are ruined on the side of their  
natural propensities. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

The rain has ruined the ungrown corn.  
*Swinburne*, Triumph of Time.

2. Specifically, to bring to financial ruin; re-  
duce to a state of bankruptcy or extreme pov-  
erty.

The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will ruin  
him; the penalty is to be fixed by a jury of his neighbour-  
hood. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 155.

=*Syn.* 1. To destroy, overthrow, overturn, overwhelm.—  
2. To impoverish.

7. Ruin (rö'in), *v. intrans.* 1. To fall headlong and with vio-  
lence; rush furiously downward. [*Rare.*]

Headlong themselves they threw  
Down from the verge of heaven; . . .  
Hell heard the insufferable noise; hell saw  
Heaven ruining from heaven.  
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 868.

Torrents of her myriad universe,  
Ruining along the illimitable inane,  
Fly on to clash together again.  
*Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. To fall into ruins; run to ruin; fall into de-  
cay; be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, . . .  
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell.  
*Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Job, xxvii.

34. To be overwhelmed by loss, failure, suffering, or the like; be brought to misery or poverty.

They then perceive that dilatory stay  
To be the cause of their ruin.  
*Drayton, Barons' Wars, l. 54.*

Unless these things, which I have above proposed, one way or another, be once settl'd, in my fear, which God avert, we may instantly ruin.

*Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.*

4. To inflict ruin; do irreparable harm.

He was never,  
But where he meant to ruin, pitiful.  
*Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 40.*

ruinable (rō'in-p-bl), *a.* [*< ruin + -able.*] Capable of being ruined.

Above these ruinable skies  
They make their last retreat.  
*Watts, The Atheist's Mistake.*

ruin-agate (rō'in-ag'āt), *n.* A variety of agate of various shades of brown, the color so arranged as to give to a polished slab a fancied resemblance to a ruined building.

ruinate (rō'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruinated*, pp. *ruinating*. [*< ML. ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, *ruin*, fall in ruin; see *ruin*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To hurt violently down; thrust or drive headlong.

On thother side they saw that perillous Rocke,  
Threatning it selfe on them to ruinate.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. xli. 7.*

2. To bring to ruin; overthrow; undo. [*Archaic or prov. Eng.*]

I will not ruinate my father's house,  
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 53.*

I saw two Churches grievously demolished, . . . and two Monasteries extremely ruinated.

*Corjay, Craditles, l. 9.*

II. *intrans.* To fall; be overthrown; go to ruin. [*Rare.*]

We see others ruinating for want of our incomparable system of constitutional government.

*S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 115.*

ruinate (rō'i-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. *ruinado* = It. *rovinato*, *ruinato*, ruined, *< ML. ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinari*, fall in ruin, ruin; see *ruin*, *v.*] Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins.

Shall love, in building, grow so ruinate!

*Shak., C. of E. iii. 2. 1.*

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state,  
I in a mansion here all ruinate.

*Diller and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 11.*

ruination (rō-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< ML. ruinatio* (n.), *< ruinari*, ruin; see *ruinate*.] The act of ruinating, or the state of being ruinated; ruin.

Roman coins . . . were overthrown in the ground, in the sodaine ruination of times by the Saxons.

*Caudeen, Remains, Money*

It was left for posterity, after three more centuries of Irish misery, to meet public necessity by private ruination.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.*

ruiner (rō'i-ner), *n.* [*< OF. ruinier*, *< It. rovinatore*, *< ML. ruinator*, *< ruinari*, ruin; see *ruin*.] One who ruins or destroys.

They [bishops] have been the most certain de-formers and ruin-ers of the church. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

ruing (rō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. ruinge*; verbal *n.* of *ruin*, *v.*] Repentance; regret.

ruiniform (rō'i-m-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *ruiniforme*, *< L. ruina*, ruin, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of ruins; noting various minerals.

ruin-marble (rō'm-mar'bl), *n.* Marble showing markings resembling vaguely the forms of ruined or dilapidated buildings.

ruinous (rō'i-nus), *a.* [*< ME. ruinous*, *ruynous*, *< OF. ruinier*, *ruynier*, *F. ruinier* = *Pr. ruynous* = Sp. *ruinoso* = It. *rovinoso*, *ruinoso*, *< L. ruinosus*, ruinous, *< ruina*, overthrow, ruin; see *ruin*.] 1. Fallen to ruin; decayed; dilapidated.

Somewhat bynethe that village we come to an olde, forgotten, ruinous church, somtyme of seynt Marke

*Sir R. Gifforde, Pyhermyage, p. 33.*

Leave not the mansion so long tenantless,  
Lest, growing ruinous, the building fall.

*Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 9.*

2. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins.

Behold, Damascus is taken away from being a city, and it shall be a ruinous heap.

*Isa. xvii. 1.*

3. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring ruin.

Machinations, hollownes, treachery, and all ruinous disorders follow us disquietly to our graves.

*Shak., Lear, i. 2. 123.*

The favourite pressed for patents, lucrative to his relations and to his creatures, ruinous and vexatious to the body of the people.

*Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

ruinously (rō'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

ruinousness (rō'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ruinous; mischievousness; banefulness.

ruith, *n.* A Middle English form of *ruith*.

ruk, *n.* Same as *roc*.

rule (rō'lg-bl), *a.* [*< rule<sup>1</sup>, v., + -able.*] 1. Capable of being ruled; governable.

For the removing the impression of your nature to be opiniastr and not ruleable, first and above all things I wish that all matters past, which cannot be revoked, your lordship would turn altogether upon insatisfaction, and not upon your nature or proper disposition.

*Bacon, To Lord Essex, Oct., 1596.*

2. Permissible according to rule; allowable. [*Colloq.*]

In all sales of Butter above "low grades" it shall be ruleable to reject any package or packages varying widely in color or quality from the bulk of the lot.

*New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 305.*

rule<sup>1</sup> (rōl), *n.* [*< ME. rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule, rule* (as in *Ancien Rule*, 'Anchoresses' Rule'), *< OF. reule, riende, riule, reigle, reigle*, *F. dial. (Norm.) rule*, *F. rigle* = *Pr. Sp. regla* = *Pg. regra* = *It. regola* = *AS. regel*, *regul*, a rule, = *D. regel* = *MLG. reggele*, *regule* = *OHG. regula*, monastic rule, *MLG. regelle*, *regel*, *G. regel* = *Ice. regla*, *regula* = *Sw. Dan. regel*, rule, *< L. regula* (ML, also *regula*), a rule, etc., *< regere*, keep straight, direct, govern, rule; see *regent*. See *rule*, a bar, etc., and *regle*, doublets of *rule*.] 1. An instrument with an edge approximately straight, subserving purposes of measurement. A mere straight-edge is usually called a ruler. Rules are mostly of three kinds—(1) those with a scale of long measure on the edge, (2) parallel rules, and (3) sliding rules. See *ruler*, and *cut under caliper*.

Thes yetthe [gift, i. e. righteousness] is the maister of workes, that is to zigge, of the virtues of man; nor he deeth al to wylle, and to the line, and to the rule, and to the leade, and to the leucl.

*Agribite of Inert (L. E. T. S.), p. 150.*

Mechanic slaves  
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall  
Lift us to the view

*Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 210.*

2. A formula to which conduct must be conformed; a minor law, canon, or regulation, especially a regulation which a person imposes upon himself: as, the rules of whist.

Now hath vche riche a rule to eten bi hym-schue  
In a pryue parloure for pore memmes sake,  
Or in a chaubere with a chymneye.

*Piers Plowman (B), v. 96.*

If thou wilt observe

The rule of — Not too much, by temperance taught, . . .  
So mayest thou live.

*Milton, P. L., xl. 531.*

His Example still the Rule shall give,  
And those it taught to Conquer, teach to Live.

*Congreve, Birth of the Muse*

Specifically—(a) In monasteries or other religious societies, the code of laws required to be observed by the monks, and its individual members, as, the rule of St. Benedict, the rule of St. Basil, etc. (b) In law (1) A statement of a principle of law propounded as controlling or entitled to control conduct, the principle thus stated: as, the rule against perpetuities (see *perpetuity*), (2) In this sense some rules are *statutory* or *constitutional*—that is, created by or embodied in statutes or a constitution; some are *common-law rules*, as many of the rules of evidence, and some are *equitable*—that is, introduced by the courts of equity. (2) More specifically, regulations (generally, if not always, promulgated in writing) prescribed by a court or judges for the conduct of litigation, being either *general rules*, applicable to whole classes of cases (commonly called *rules of court*), or *particular rules*, or orders in particular cases, as a rule for a new trial, a rule nisi, etc. (c) In American parliamentary law, the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the conduct of its proceedings, corresponding to the standing orders of the British House of Commons. (d) In grammar, an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words. Thus, it is a rule in English that *s* or *es* added to a noun in the singular number forms the plural of that noun; but many nouns form their plural *men*, and so is an exception to the rule.

O Grammar rules! O now your virtues show!  
So children still read you with awful eyes.

*Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 534).*

3. A form of words embodying a method for attaining a desired result; also, the method itself: as, the rules of art; especially, in *arith.*, the description of a process for solving a problem or performing a calculation; also, the method itself.

Led by some rule that guides but not constrains.

*Pope, Epistle to Jervas.*

The representation of a general condition according to which something manifold can be arranged (with uniformity) is called a rule; if it must be so arranged, a law.

*Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 113.*

4. The expression of a uniformity; a general proposition; especially, the statement that under certain circumstances certain phenomena will present themselves: as, failure is the general rule, success the exception.

## rule

*Arch.* Against ill chances men are ever merry;

But heaviness foretells the good event. . . .

Believe me, I am passing light in spirit.

*Mowb.* So much the worse, if your own rule be true.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 86.*

For 'tis a rule that holds forever true:

Grant me discernment, and I grant it you.

*Cowper, Progress of Error.*

And first it [law] is a rule: . . . something permanent, uniform, and universal.

*D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.*

5. In law: (a) Jail limits. See *rules of a prison*, below. (b) The time and place appointed in a court, or in the office of its clerk, for entering rules or orders such as do not require to be granted by the court in term time. Hence the phrase *at rules*, at the session so appointed.—

6. Conformity to rule; regularity; propriety: as, to be out of rule.

[They] bowet eyn to the banke or thal bide wold;  
Out of rule or aray raungit on leight.

*Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), l. 5077.*

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause

Within the belt of rule.

*Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 15.*

7. The possession and exertion of guiding and controlling power; government; sway; dominion; supreme command or authority.

He governyd the contre bothe lesse and more,

Also he hadde the Rule of every towne,

And namely tho that longyd to the crowne.

*Generydes (L. E. T. S.), l. 25.*

Though usurpers sway the rule awhile.

Yet heavens are just, and time suppresseth wrongs.

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 76.*

Deep harm to disobey,

Seeing obedience is the bond of rule.

*Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

8. In printing, a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type-high, used for the printing of continuous lines. (See *composing*.) Rules are made in many forms; those in general use are shown here.

Single rule	=====
Parallel "	=====
Double "	=====
Waved "	=====
Dotted "	=====

9. In plastering, a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.—10. In musical notation, same as *line*, 2 (b) (1).—Antepredicamental rule, one of two rules laid down by Aristotle in the introductory part of his treatise on the categories. See *antepredicamental*.—A rule to show cause, or a rule nisi, a rule which is conditional, so that, unless the party against whom it has been obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary, it will become absolute.—As a rule, as a general thing; on the whole.—Bevel plumb-rule, an instrument used by engineers in testing the slope of an embankment. One limb of it can be set to any angle with the other, which is held plumb, to determine whether the slope has the proper angle or not.—Brass rule. See *def. 8*.—Cardan's rule, a rule for the solution of cubic equations, first published by Jerome Cardan, to whom it had been confidentially communicated by the Italian mathematician Tartaglia (died 1550). But the first discoverer is said to have been Scipione dal Teso (died about 1525). The rule is that the solution of the equation  $x^3 + px + q = 0$  is

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-q + \sqrt{q^2 + \frac{4}{27}p^3}} + \sqrt[3]{-q - \sqrt{q^2 + \frac{4}{27}p^3}}$$

The rule is applicable in all cases; but if there are three real roots, it is not convenient, on account of imaginaries.

—Carpenter's rule, in the common form, a two-foot rule, folding in four, graduated to eighths and sixteenths of an inch. Sometimes a pivoted index with a scale or a graduated slider is added to adapt the instrument for a greater number of uses and to aid in making certain computations.—Cross-rule paper. See *paper*.—De Gua's rule (named after the French mathematician Jean Paul de Gua de Malves, who gave it in 1741), the proposition that if any even number of successive terms is wanting from an equation there are as many imaginary roots, and if any odd number of terms is wanting there are one more or one less imaginary roots according as the two terms adjoining the gap have like or unlike signs.—Descartes's rule of signs, otherwise called *Descartes's theorem*, the proposition that in a numerical algebraic equation the number of positive roots cannot surpass the number of variations in the series of signs of the successive terms after these have all been brought to the same side of the equation and arranged according to the powers of the unknown quantity; and, further, that the excess of the number of variations over the number of positive roots cannot be an odd number.—Dotted rule. See *def. 8*.—Double rule. See *def. 8*.—Figure of the golden rule, a line shaped like an *z*, with the terms of a proposition at its ends and angles, thus:

as 4 — is to — 12

so 18 — is to — 54.

Figure of the rule of false, a cross like an *X*, with the two false positions at its upper corners, and the errors of the result respectively under them, the difference of the errors under the middle of the cross, and the answer over the middle of the cross.—French rule, in printing, a dash, generally of brass, thus: —

—Gag-rule. Same as *gag-law*.

The legislature of Massachusetts pronounced the gag rule unconstitutional, and asserted that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

*The Century, XXXVII. 875.*

**Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter.** See *Easter*.—**Golden rule.** See *golden*.—**Guldin's rule**, one of two rules, one giving the volume and the other the surface of any ring formed by the revolution of any plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. The rules are named after the Swiss mathematician Paul Guldin (1577-1643), but he obtained them from the collections of Pappus, a geometer of the fourth century.—**Home rule.** See *home*.—**Home-Rule Bill.** See *bill*.—**Inverse rule of three.** See *inverse*.—**Joint rule**, a rule adopted by both houses of Congress or a legislature for the conduct of transactions between them.—**Labor-saving rule**, in printing, brass rules cut by system to graduated lengths, so that they may be easily combined.—**Minding's rule**, a rule for the determination of the degree of an equation resulting from elimination, given by the Prussian mathematician L. F. A. Minding in 1811.—**Napier's rule**, one of two mnemonic rules given by Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles. The two legs and the complements of the hypotenuse and of the angles are called the *parts*. An angle and one of the sides going to form it are said to be *adjacent*; so, also, are the two legs. A part adjacent to both or neither of two parts is called, relatively to them, the *middle part*; and if the other two are not adjacent to it, they are called *opposite*. Then, the two rules are that the sine of the middle part is equal to the product of the tangents of the adjacent parts and to the product of the cosines of the opposite parts. These are equivalent to six equations of different forms.—**Newton's rule**, a certain rule for determining a superior limit to the number of positive roots of an algebraic equation, and another for the negative roots. Let the equation be

$$ax^n + na_1x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2} a_2x^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Form a series of quantities  $A, A_1, \dots, A_n$ , by the formula  $A_r = a_r x - ar-1 ar+1$ . Write down the two rows

$$\begin{matrix} a, & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 & \dots & A_n \end{matrix}$$

If two successive numbers in the upper row have like signs while the numbers under them also have like signs, this is called a *double permanence*. But if two successive numbers in the upper row have different signs while the numbers under them have like signs, this is called a *variation-permanence*. The rule is that the number of negative roots cannot be greater than the number of double permanences, nor the number of positive roots greater than the number of variations-permanences.—**One-hour rule**, a standing rule of the United States House of Representatives, first adopted in 1847, in accordance with which no member, except one who reports a measure from a committee, may, without unanimous consent or permission given by vote, speak for more than one hour in debate on any subject.—**Parallel rule.** (a) A rule for drawing parallel lines. The old form of parallel rule consisted of two rulers connected by two bars turning upon pivots at the vertices of a parallelogram. For accurate work, a triangle and a straight-edge are used. (b) See *def. 8*.—**Rule day**, in legal proceedings, motion day; the regularly appointed day on which to make orders to show cause returnable.—**Rule of coset.** See *coset*.—**Rule of faith** (*regula fidei*), the sum of Christian doctrine as accepted by the orthodox church in opposition to heretical sects, the creed; a phrase used from the second century onward.—**Rule of false** (*regula falsi*), or **rule of double position**. See *position*.—**Rule of intersection**, rule of six quantities, the proposition that, if a spherical triangle be cut by a transversal great circle, the product of the chords of the doubles of three segments which do not cut one another is equal to the product of the chords of the doubles of the other three segments. This rule was discovered by Menelaus, about A. D. 100.—**Rule of mixtures**. Same as *alligation*.—**Rule of Nicomachus** (named from Nicomachus, a Greek arithmetician who flourished about A. D. 100, and who is said to have been the author of this rule), a rule for finding the square of a small number, as follows: subtract the number from 10 and to the square of the difference add 10 times the number diminished by the difference. Thus, to find the square of 9, subtract 9 from 10, which gives 1 as the difference, the square of which is 1, and adding to this 10 times the excess of the original number, 9, over the difference, 1, which excess is 8, we have 81 as the answer.—**Rule of philosophizing**, a rule for constructing theories. Newton propounded certain rules of this kind.—**Rule of signs**, the rule that any arrangement is positive or negative according as it contains an even or odd number of displacements.—**Rule of speech** (*regula sermonis*), the rule of false, so called because in the use of it we "say" a quantity has a value which is false.—**Rule of supposition**, the rule of false. See *position*.—**Rule of the double sign**, the principle that zero may be regarded either as positive or negative at pleasure, which has important applications under Budan's theorem.—**Rule of the octave**. See *octave*.—**Rule of the road**. See *road*.—**Rule of three**, the method of finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given. The numbers being so arranged that the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth, which last is the term required to be found, then this is found by multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing the product by the first.—**Rule of thumb**, a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge: in allusion to a use of the thumb in marking off measurements roughly.

We'll settle men and things by rule of thumb,  
And break the lingering night with ancient rum.  
*Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1800.

**Rule of trial and error**, the rule of false. See *position*.—**Rules of a prison**, certain limits outside the walls of a prison, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape. The phrase is sometimes extended to mean the space so inclosed, and also the freedom thus accorded to the prisoner.

To aid these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the rules, and solicit help in money or kind.  
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 217.

Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the Rules, which cost 331

abled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.

*W. Desant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 77.

**Rules of course**, rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, etc., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested or of his counsel.—**Rules of practice**, general rules prescribed by a court or other authority for the regulation of legal or other official procedure. See *def. 2*, above.—**Single rule**. See *def. 8*.—**Sliding rule**, a rule having one or more scales which slide over others for the purpose of facilitating calculations.—**Stationers' rule**, a rule of considerable length, made of hard wood about half an inch in thickness, usually marked with inches, and having its edges sheathed with brass strips. It is used for measuring, and as a straight-edge to guide a knife in cutting thick paper, as drawing-paper, pasteboard, etc.—**The rule in Shelley's case**, a much-quoted doctrine of the common law, to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions) either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate of the ancestor, and not as a gift to the heir.—**To buy in under the rule**. See *buy*.—**Twenty-first rule**, in U. S. hist., a rule adopted by the House of Representatives in 1840, and dropped in 1844, prescribing that no abolition petitions should be received by the House.—**Waved rule**. See *def. 8*.—**Syn. 2. Precept**, etc. (see *principle*), law, regulation, formula, criterion, standard.—**7. Direction**, regulation, dominion, lordship, authority, mastery, domination.

**rule<sup>1</sup> (röl), v.; pret. and pp. ruled, ppr. ruling.** [*ME. rulen, reulen, reulen, rulen.* < *OF. ruler, rücler, rücler, reguler, reigler, regler, F. régler = Pr. rüglar = Sp. regular, regular = Pg. reglar, regular = It. regolare = D. regelen = G. regeln = Dan. regulere = Sw. reglera, < *LL. regulare*, regulate, rule, < *L. regula, a rule*: see *rule<sup>1</sup>, n.*, and cf. *rail, v.*, and *regulate*.] **I. trans. 1.** To make conformable to a rule, pattern, or standard; adjust or dispose according to rule; regulate; hence, to guide or order aright.*

Be this virtue [prudence] at the man's death and sayth and thence, al he digt and let and reuleth to the lyne of scle [reason].  
*Agonite of Inyrt* (L. E. T. S.), p. 124.

Yet Pitee, through his stränge gentill might,  
Forgat, and made Murye's Right  
Through innocence and ruled curtesye.  
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 163.

His actions seemed ruled with a ruler.  
*Lamb*, South-Sea House.

**2.** To settle as by a rule; in law, to establish by decision or rule; determine; decide; thus, a court is said to rule a point. *Burrill*.

Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a ruled case with the schoolmen.  
*Ep. Atterbury*.

**3.** To have or exercise authority or dominion over; govern; command; control; manage; restrain.

Let reason rule thy wyt. *Babees Book* (C. L. T. S.), p. 70.  
We'll do thee homage and be ruled by thee,  
Love thee as our commander and our king.  
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 66.

Being not able to rule his horse and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground.  
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 17.

**4.** To prevail on; persuade; advise; generally or always in the passive, so that to be ruled by is to take the advice or follow the directions of.

I think she will be ruled  
In all respects by me; nay, more, I doubt it not.  
*Shak.*, It. and A., iii. 4. 13.

Nay, master, be ruled by me a little; so, let him lean upon his staff.  
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 2.

**5.** To dominate; have a predominant influence or effect upon or in.

And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night.  
*Gen.* i. 16.

Soft undulating lines rule the composition; yet dignity of attitude and feature prevails over mere loveliness.  
*J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 65.

**6.** To mark with lines by means of a ruler; produce parallel straight lines in, by any means; as, to rule a blank book. See *ruled paper*, under *paper*.

A singing-man had the license for printing music-books, which he extended to that of being the sole vendor of all ruled paper, on the plea that, where there were ruled lines, musical notes might be pricked down.  
*J. D. Israel*, Amen. of Lit., II. 437.

**7.** To mark with or as with the aid of a ruler or a ruling-machine: as, to rule lines on paper.

Age rules my lines with wrinkles in my face.  
*Drayton*, Idea, xlv.

**Ruled surface.** (a) A surface generated by the motion of a line; a locus of lines indeterminate in one degree. (b) Any surface, as of paper or metal, upon which a series of parallel lines has been marked or cut.—**To rule the roost**. See *roast*.—**Syn. 1 and 3.** Control, Regulate, etc. See *govern*.

**II. intrans. 1.** To have power or command; exercise supreme authority.

By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth.  
*Prov.* viii. 16.

Let them obey that know not how to rule.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 6.

**2.** To prevail; decide.

Away with scrupulous wit! now arms must rule.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 61.

**3.** In law: (a) To decide. (b) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; order by rule; enter a rule.—**4.** In com., to stand or maintain a level.

Prices generally rule low.  
*The Academy*, July 5, 1900, p. 15.

**rule<sup>2</sup> (röl), n.** [A contracted form of *revel*; perhaps in part associated with *rule* in *misrule* ("lord of misrule," etc.): see *revel*.] **Revel**; revelry.

What night-rule now about this haunted grove?  
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule  
In any place but here, at Boon-fire, or at Yule.  
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii. 251.

**rule<sup>2</sup> (röl), v. i.** [Also *reul*; a contr. of *revel*. Cf. *rule<sup>2</sup>, n.*] **To revel**; be unruly. *Hallivell* (under *reul*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

**rule-case** (röl'käs), *n.* In printing, a tray or case with partitions provided for rules.

**rule-cutter** (röl'kut'er), *n.* In printing, a machine for cutting brass rule to short lengths: usually a shears one blade of which is fixed and the other is moved by a strong lever.

**rule-driller** (röl'dril'er), *n.* A teacher who drills his pupils upon rules, or by rote, without teaching them the underlying principles.

I speak to the teacher, not the rule-driller.  
*De Morgan*, Arith. Books, Int., p. xxii.

**rule-joint** (röl'joint), *n.* A pivoted joint in the nature of a hinge-joint, whereby two thin flat strips may be so united that each will turn edge-wise toward or from the other, and in no other direction: so called from its general employment in folding rules and scales used by surveyors, engineers, and mechanics. Also called *prop-joint*.

**ruleless** (röl'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ruleless*; < *rule<sup>1</sup> + -less*.] **Being without rule**; lawless.

A ruleless rout of yongmen which her woo'd,  
All slaine with darts, lie wallowed in their blood.  
*Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 431.

**rulelessness** (röl'les-nes), *n.* [*< ruleless + -ness*.] **The state or quality of being ruleless, or without rule or law.**

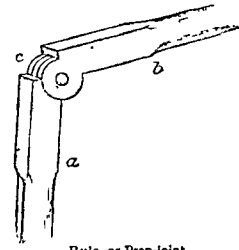
Its [the Star-Chamber's] rulelessness, or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.  
*The Academy*, July 19, 1879, p. 43.

**ruler** (röl'er), *n.* [*< rule<sup>1</sup> + -er*.] **1.** One who rules or governs; one who exercises dominion or controlling power over others; a person who commands, manages, restrains, or has part in the making or administration of law; one in authority.

Recklers of revmes around all the erthe  
Were not yfoundid at the first tyme  
To leue al at likynge and lust of the world,  
But to laboure on the lawe as lewde men on plowes.  
*Richard the Redless*, iii. 264.

Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us?  
*Acts* vii. 27.

**2.** A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, or the like, with straight edges or sides, by means of which, as a guide, straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by passing a pen or pencil along the edge. (See *rule<sup>1</sup>*, and *parallel ruler*, under *parallel*.) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, etc., it is called a *scale*. See *scale<sup>3</sup>*.—**3.** In engraving, a workman who operates a ruling-machine for ruling in flat tints, etc. See *ruling-machine*.—**4.** In line-engraving, a straight steel bar supported on cleats, to which a socket is so fitted that it slides evenly and steadily backward and forward. A perpendicular tube fixed to the side of the socket holds a sharp diamond-pointed graver which is pressed down by a spring. When the socket is drawn along the bar, the graver cuts a straight line across the plate; but by a slight motion of the hand lines can be formed to suit the shape of any object.—**Marquai's rulers**, a mathe-



Rule- or Prop-joint.  
a and b, prop-rods, c, rule-joint.

## ruler

metrical instrument for drawing parallel lines at determinate distances from one another.

**rulership** (rō'ler-shīp), *n.* [*ruler* + *-ship*.] The office or power of a ruler. [Rare.]

**ruleset**, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruleless*.

**rule-work** (rō'wērk), *n.* In printing, composition in which many rules are used, as in tables of figures.

**ruling** (rō'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rule*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The determination by a judge or court of a point arising in the course of a trial or hearing.—2. The act of making ruled lines; also, such lines collectively.

**ruling** (rō'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rule*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Having control or authority; governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.

The ruling passion conquers reason still.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, lll. 153.

**Ruling elder**. See *elder*<sup>1</sup>, 5. = *Syn. Prevailing, Predominant*, etc. (see *prevail*), controlling.

**ruling-engine** (rō'ling-en'jin), *n.* A machine for ruling diffraction gratings. The ruling is performed by a fine diamond-point, the spacing of the lines being accomplished by the most refined micrometer-screw mechanism. (See *grating*<sup>2</sup>, 2, and *micrometer*.) The new ruling-engine at Johns Hopkins University has produced gratings ruled with from 10,000 to 20,000 lines per inch, 6 inches in diameter, with faces formed on a radius of more than 21 feet, and having better definition than any ever before made. Such engines must be placed in as nearly equable a temperature as can be attained, as any sensible expansion or contraction during their operation defeats their purpose.

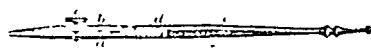
**rulingly** (rō'ling-li), *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly. *Imp. Dict.*

**ruling-machine** (rō'ling-ma-shēn), *n.* 1. A machine used by engravers for ruling in flat tints, etc. The cutting of the lines is done by a tool with a diamond-shaped point. Mechanism for spacing and for lifting the cutting-tool when the carriage which supports the tool is to be shifted in its parallel ways are the other features of the machine.

2. A machine used for ruling parallel colored lines upon writing-paper, or upon paper for the manufacture of blank-books; a paper-ruler. The ruling is done by narrow, elongated, grooved brass pens fixed firmly in a clamp, and fed with ink dripping from a funnel laid on top of the clamp, the funnel being kept saturated with ink by an ink brush or by drips from a small reservoir of fountain. The paper fed on an endless cloth, sheet by sheet, and runs under the pens, thus taking the ink from the pen and is fed in position by strings which run over both rollers grooved with interstices to fit the pen. Interstices feed for the paper and mechanism for lifting the pens from the paper are characteristics of such machines. The pens are made in sets of bars of varying distances, so that ruling of different widths may be done. The above description applies to American ruling machines. In others used in France the ruling is done by means of metal disks adjusted to the proper distances apart, and fed with printing-ink.

3. A machine used by lithographers for cutting lines on stone to be printed on paper to take the place of ruled lines in lithographed bill-heads and other blanks.

**ruling-pen** (rō'ling-pen), *n.* A form of pen used for drawing lines of even thickness. It commonly consists of two blades which hold the ink between



Ruling pen.  
a, fixed blade; b, adjustable blade; c, adjusting screw; d, handle; e, point of pen.

them, the distance apart of the points being adjusted by a screw to conform to the desired width of line. Some ruling-pens consist of three needle points brought close together at their ends, others are formed of a point of glass with channels to hold and conduct the ink along the sides.

**rullichie** (rul'i-chi), *n.* See *rotlichie*.

**rullion** (rul'yōn), *n.* [Also *rowlyns*, *rowlyngs*, *rullings*, a contr. of *ME. rullung*, < *AS. rufeling*, a kind of shoe or sandal: see *rufing*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A shoe made of untanned leather. *Scott, Monastery*, xxix.—2. A coarse, masculine woman; also, a rough, ill-made animal. [*Scotch.*]

**rullock**, *n.* A variant of *rowlock*.

**ruly**<sup>1</sup> (rō'li), *a.* [*< ME. ruly, rarely, rarely*, *ruliche*, < *AS. hroclie*, pitiable, < *hroclō*, pity: see *rue*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] Pitiable; miserable.

With that cam a kenne with a confessor's face,

Lene and rulyche with legys ful smale

*Piers Plowman* (A), xli. 73.

This *rulche* Ceresus was caught of Cyrus and had to the fyr to ben brent

*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, ll. prose 2.

**ruly**<sup>1</sup> (rō'li), *adv.* [*< ME. ruly, ruly; < ruly*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] Pitifully; miserably.

Thynk on god al-mygt.

And on his wondrys emerte,

How *ruly* he was a-dygt

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

**ruly**<sup>2</sup> (rō'li), *a.* [*< ME. ruly; < rule*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup> or *-ly*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *unruly*.] 1. Conforming to rule; not unruly; acting rightly; righteous.

*Ruly* & rightwise, a rogho man of hors,  
He spake neuer disputously, ne spiset no man;  
Ne warpit neuer worde of wrang with his mowthe.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3588.

2. Orderly; well-regulated.

I meane the sonnes of such rash sinning sires

Are seldome sene to runne a *ruly* race.

*Gascoigne*, *Complaynt of Phylomene* (Steele Glas, etc., [ed. Arber, p. 118]).

**rum**<sup>1</sup> (rum), *n.* [Abbr. of *rumbullion* or *rumbooze*. The *F. rhum*, *rum* = *Sp. ron* = *Pg. rom* = *It. rum* = *D. G. Dan. rum* = *Sw. rom*, *rum*, are all from *E.*] 1. Spirit distilled from the juice of the sugar-cane in any form, commonly from the refuse juice left from sugar-making, but often from molasses, as especially in countries where the sugar-cane is not produced. Rum has always been especially an American product, the most esteemed varieties being made in the West Indies and named from the place of manufacture, as *Jamaica rum*, *Antigua rum*, or *Santa Cruz rum*. It is also made in New England.

Rum is a spirit extracted from the juice of sugar-canes, called Kill-Devil in New England!  
*G. Warren*, *Description of Surinam* (1661) (quoted in *The Academy*, Sept. 6, 1885, p. 155).

2. Any distilled liquor or strong alcoholic drink: much used in reprobation, with reference to intemperance: as, the evils of *rum*.

Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard. Burgundy "In all its sunset glow" is *rum*. Champagne, "the foaming wine of Eastern France," is *rum*. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, viii.

**Pineapple rum**. See *pineapple*. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*.

**rum**<sup>2</sup> (rum), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E. rome*; supposed to be of Gypsy origin: cf. *Gipsy rom*, a husband, *Romman*, a Gypsy: see *Rom*, *Romany*.] 1. *a.* Good; fine; hence, satirically, in present use, queer; odd; droll. [*Slang.*]

And the neighbours say, as they see him look sleek,

"What a *rum* old covey is Hairy-faced Dick!"

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 158.

"Rum creeters is women," said the dirty-faced man.

*Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xiv.

"We were talking of language, Jasper." "Yours must be a *rum* one?" "Tis called *Romany*."

*G. Borrow*, *Lavengro*, xvii.

II. *n.* Any odd, queer person or thing; an oddity. [*Slang.*]

No company comes

But a rabble of tenants' and rusty, dull *rum*.

*Swift*, *The Grand Question Debated*.

It seems that though the books which booksellers call *rum* appear to be very numerous, because they come oftener in their way than they like, yet they are not really so, reckoning only one of a sort.

*Nichols*, *Literary Anecdotes*, v. 471.

**rumal** (rō'māl), *n.* [Also *roomal*, *romal*; < *Hind. rāmāl*, *Pers. rūmāl*, a handkerchief.] A handkerchief; a small square shawl or veil. Especially—(a) A silk square used as a head-dress, etc. (b) A square shawl of goat's hair.

They [Hugs] had arranged their plan, which was very simple. If the darkness suited, Shumshodeen Khan was to address a question to Rowley Mellon, who would stoop from his horse to listen. Perishad Sing was then to cast the *roomal* over his head, and drag him from his horse into the Mango tree, when the holy pick-axe would soon do the rest.

*J. Grant*.

**Rumanian** (rō-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Roumanian*; < *Rumania*, also written *Roumania* (F. *Roumanie*) (see *def.*), + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumania, a kingdom (since 1881) of southeastern Europe, consisting of the former Turkish dependencies Wallachia and Moldavia, the Danubian principalities. In 1859 the two principalities were united under a single tributary prince, made independent in 1878.

II. *n.* 1. One of the members of a race in southeastern Europe, Latinized in the second century, or perhaps later. Called by the Slavs *Wlachs* (Welsh, Wallachs).—2. A Romance language spoken in Rumania, the neighboring parts of the Austrian empire, Bessarabia, the Pindus region, etc.

**Rumansh** (rō-mānsh'), *a.* and *n.* [See *Romansh*.] Same as *Rheto-Romanic*.

**rumb**, *n.* See *rhumb*.

**rum-barge** (rum'bärj), *n.* [Cf. *rumbooze*.]

A warm drink. *Hallucell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**rumble** (rum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rumbled*, ppr. *rumbling*. [*E. dial. rummle, rommle*; < *ME. rumblen*, *romblen*, *rummelyn* (= *D. rommelen* = *I.G. rummeln* = *MI.G. G. rumpeln*, be noisy, = *Dan. rumle*, rumble; cf. *Sw. ramla*, *Dan. ramle*, rattle), freq. of *romen*, roar: see *rome*<sup>2</sup>.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a deep, heavy, continued and more or less jarring sound: as, the thunder *rumbles*.

But when they cam to wan water,

It now was *rumbling* like the sea.

*Billie Archie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 99).

## rumbooze

The wild wind rang from park and plain,

And round the attics *rumbled*.

*Tennyson*, *The Goose*.

2†. To murmur.

The people cried and *rumbled* up and down.

*Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, l. 545.

3. To move with a deep, hoarse, thundering or jarring sound; roll heavily and noisily.

Greta, what fearful listening! when huge stones

*Rumble* along thy bed, block after block.

*Wordsworth*, *To the River Greta*.

Old women, capped and spectacled, still peered through the same windows from which they had watched Lord Percy's artillery *rumble* by to Lexington.

*Lowell*, *Cambridge Thirty Years Ago*.

4†. To roll about; hence, to create disorder or confusion.

When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes.

*Suckling*, *Love and Debt*.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a deep, rattling or jarring sound; rattle.

And then he *rumbled* his money with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and looked and spoke very little like a thriving lover.

*Trollope*.

**rumble** (rum'bl), *n.* [*< ME. rombel*; < *rumble*, *v.*]

1. A deep, heavy, continuous, and more or less rattling or jarring sound, as of thunder; a low, jarring roar.

Clamour and *rumble*, and ringing and clatter.

*Tennyson*, *Maud*, xxvii.

2†. Confused reports; rumor.

O stormy peple! unsad and ever untrew!

Ay undiscreef and chaunging as a vane,

Delytting ever in *rombel* that is newe.

*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 941.

3†. Confusion; disorder; tumult.

Aboute whome he found muche heavinesse, *rumble*, haste and businesse, carriage and conveyance of her stuffe into sanctuary.

*Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 43.

4. A revolving cylinder or box in which articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition. Grinding- or polishing-material is added according to the need of the case.—5. A seat for servants in the rear of a carriage. Also *rumble-tumble*.

A travelling chariot with a lozenge on the panels, a discontented female in a green veil and crimped curls on the *rumble*, and a large and confidential man on the box.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xiv.

**rumble-gumption** (rum'bl-gump'g shōn), *n.* Same as *rumgumption*.

Ye and hee stayed at home, an' wantit a wife till ye gathered mair *rummelgumption*.

*Hogg*, *Perils of Man*, l. 78. (*Jamieson*.)

**rumbler** (rum'blēr), *n.* [*< rumble* + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] A person who or a thing which rumbles. *Imp. Dict.*

**rumble-tumble** (rum'bl-tum'bl), *n.* Same as *rumble*, 5.

From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble* assayed to Lady Selina Vipont's barouche . . . Vance caught sight of Lionel and Sophy.

*Bulwer*, *What will he Do with it?* i. 15.

**rumbling** (rum'bling), *n.* [*< ME. rumlyngre, romelyngre* (= *MD. rommeling*); verbal *n.* of *rumble*, *v.*] A low, heavy, continued rattling or jarring sound; a rumble. The peculiar rumbling of the bowels is technically called *borborygmus*.

At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands.

*Jer.* xlvii. 3.

**rumblingly** (rum'bling-li), *adv.* In a rumbling manner; with a rumbling sound.

**rum-blossom** (rum'blōs'um), *n.* A pimple on the nose caused by excessive drinking; a rum-bud; a rose rosacea. Compare *grag-blossom*, *toddy-blossom*. [*Slang.*]

**rumbo**<sup>1</sup> (rum'bō), *n.* [Prob. short for *rumbooze*: see *rumbooze*. Cf. *rumbullion*.] A strong liquor: same as *rum*<sup>1</sup> or *rumbullion*.

Hawkins the boatswain and Derrick the quartermaster . . . were regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day.

*Scott*, *Pirate*, xxxix.

**rumbo**<sup>2</sup> (rum'bō), *n.* [Cf. *rumboozle*.] Rope

stolen from a dockyard. *Admiral Smyth*.

**rumbooze** (rum'bōz'), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *rumboorse*, *romboorse*, *rome boorse*, also *rambooze*, *rambooz*, *rambuze*, *rambuze*; prob. < *rum*<sup>2</sup> (altered in some forms to *ram*: see *ram*<sup>3</sup>) + *booze*, *booze*<sup>2</sup>, drink: see *booze*.] Originally, any alcoholic drink; a tippie; specifically, a mixed drink: a fanciful name given to several combinations.

This bowse is as good as *Rome boorse*.

*Harman*, *Caveat for Curstors*, p. 118.

This Bowse is better then *Rum-boorse*,

It sets the Gan a glinging.

*Brone*, *Jovial Crew*, il.



**ruminative** (rŭ'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< ruminare -*  
*-ire.*] 1. Ruminant; disposed to rumination

especially, given to meditation or thought.—  
2. Marked by rumination or careful reflection;  
well-considered.

Such a thing as philosophical analysis, of calm, *rumina-*  
*tive* deliberation upon the principles of government, . . .  
seems unknown to them. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 610

**ruminator** (rū'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *rumina-*  
*tor* = It. *ruminatore*, < LL. *ruminator*, < L. *rumi-*  
*nare* or *ruminari*, *ruminate*: see *ruminate*.] One who  
ruminates or muses on any subject;  
one who pauses to deliberate and consider.

**ruminet** (rū'min), *v. t.* [*< OF. ruminer*, < L. *rumi-*  
*nare*, *ruminate*: see *ruminate*.] To ruminate.  
As studious scholar, he self-rumineth  
His lessons giv'n. *Sylvest. tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 6.

**rumkin**<sup>1</sup> (rum'kin), *n.* [Also *rumken*, *romkin*,  
*romekin*; perhaps for \**rummerkin*, < *rummer* +  
*-kin*.] A kind of drinking-vessel; a rummer.  
*Gayton*.  
Wine ever flowing in large Saxon *romekins*  
About my board.  
*Sir W. Darnant*, *The Wits*, iv. 2.

**rumkin**<sup>2</sup> (rum'kin), *n.* [Perhaps < *rump* +  
*-kin*.] A tailless fowl. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]  
**rumly** (rum'li), *adv.* [*< rum*<sup>2</sup> + *-ly*.] In a  
rum manner; finely; well: often used ironi-  
cally. See *rum*<sup>2</sup>, *a.* [*Slang*.]

We straight betook ourselves to the Boozing ken; and  
having bubb'd *rumly*, we concluded an everlasting friend-  
ship. *R. Head*, *English Rogue* (1665), quoted in *Ribton*.  
[*Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 621.]

**rummage** (rum'āj), *v.* pret. and pp. *rummaged*,  
ppr. *rummaging*. [*Early mod. E. rummage*,  
\**rummage*, *roomidge*, *romage*, *roomage*; < *room-*  
*age*, *n.*: see *roomage*.] *I. trans.* 1†. To adjust  
the roomage or capacity of (a ship) with refer-  
ence to the cargo; arrange or stow the cargo of  
(a ship) in the hold; especially, to clear by the  
removal of goods: as, to *rummage* a ship.

Use your induer and faithful diligence in charging,  
discharging, lading againe, and *roomaging* of the same  
shippes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 231

2. To move to and from the contents of, as in a  
search; ransack; hunt through; explore: as,  
to *rummage* a trunk.

By this time the English knew the Logwood Trees as  
growing; and, understanding their value, began to *rum-*  
*mage* other Coasts of the Main in search of it.  
*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. ii. 47.

Upon this they fell again to *rumage* the will  
*Sieft*, *Tale of a Tub*, ii.

At low water I went on board; and though I thought I  
had *rummaged* the cabin so effectually as that nothing  
more could be found, yet I discovered a locker with  
drawers in it. *De Foe*, *Robinson Crusoe*, iv.

Hortense was *rummaging* her drawers up stairs—an  
unaccountable occupation, in which she spent a large por-  
tion of each day, arranging, disarranging, re-arranging,  
and counter-arranging. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, vi.

3. To set in motion; stir; hence, specifically,  
to mix by stirring or some other form of agita-  
tion: as, to *rummage* a liquid.

The Feuer . . . now posting sometimes pawling,  
Even as the matter, all these changes causing,  
Is *rummied* with motions slow or quick  
In feeble bodies of the Ague sick.  
*Sylvest. tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii. The Furies

When flinches are put into casks of wine, and are stirred  
round and round with great velocity by a stick introduced  
at the shive hole, that is called *rummaging* a cask; and if  
the cask is quite full to the brim a little will overflow in  
so doing. *C. A. Ward*, *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 478.

If *rummaged* well together, the whole [mixture] should  
be clear and bright in one day's time.  
*Spence's Enyc. Manuf.*, I. 223

4. To bring to light by searching.  
We'll go in a body and *rummage* out the badger in  
Birkenwood-bank. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xii.

The two ladies *rummaged* up out of the recesses of their  
memory, such horrid stories of robbery and murder that  
I quite quaked in my shoes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Cranford*, x.

**II. intrans.** 1†. To arrange or stow the cargo  
of a ship in the hold.

Glue the master or Boatswaine, or him that will take  
upon him to *rumage*, a good reward for his labour to see  
the goods well *romaged*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

2. To search narrowly, especially by moving  
about and looking among the things in the  
place searched; execute a search.

I'll merely relate what, in spite of the pains  
I have taken to *rummage* among his remains,  
No edition of Shakespeare I've met with contains.  
*Barkham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 58.

So they found at Babylon, . . .  
In *rummaging* among the rarities,  
A certain coffer. *Browning*, *Sordello*.

3†. To make a stir, bustle, or disturbance.  
I speak this the rather to prevent . . . the imprudent  
*romaging* that is like to be in England, from Villages to  
Townes, from Townes to Cities, for Churches sake, to the  
undoing of Societies, Friendships, Kindreds, Families.  
*N. Ward*, *Simple Cober*, p. 45.

**rummage** (rum'āj), *n.* [*< rummage*, *v.*] 1. The  
act of rummaging, in any sense; the act of  
searching a place, especially by turning over  
the contents.—2. A stirring or bustling about;  
a disturbance; an upheaval.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head  
Of this post-haste and *rumage* in the land.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 1. 107.

There is a new bill which, under the notion of prevent-  
ing clandestine marriages, has made . . . a general *rum-*  
*mage* and reform in the office of matrimony.  
*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 334.

3. Lumber; rubbish. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]  
—**Rummage sale**, a clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods  
at docks, or of miscellaneous articles left in a warehouse.

**rummager** (rum'āj-ēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. rom-*  
*ager*, *roomager*; < *rummage*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1†.  
One who arranges or stows the cargo on a ship.

The master must provide a perfect mariner called a  
*Rommager*, to range and bestow all marchandise in such  
place as is convenient. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 862.

2. One who searches.  
The smuggler exercises great cunning, and does his ut-  
most to outwit the customs *rummager*.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 372.

**rummer** (rum'ēr), *n.* [*< D. roemer*, formerly  
also *romer*, = G. *römer* = Sw. *rommare*, a drink-  
ing-glass; said to be orig. G. (used for Rhenish  
wine according to Phillips; cf. "Rhenish rum-  
mers" in the first quot.), and so called because  
used in the *Römer-saal* at Frankfurt (Skeat), lit.  
'hall of the Romans': *Römer*, < *Rom*, *Rome*;  
*saal*, hall (see *sale*<sup>2</sup>). Cf. *rumkin*<sup>1</sup>.] A drink-  
ing-glass or -cup; also, a cupful of wine or other  
liquor. The name is especially given to the tall and  
showy glasses, nearly cylindrical in form and without  
stem, which are identified with German glassware of the  
seventeenth century.

Then Rhenish *rummers* walk the round,  
In bumpers every king is crown'd.  
*Dryden*, *To Sir George Etherege*, I. 45.

Ordered in a whole bottle of the best port the heggarily  
place could afford—tossed it off in an ecstasy of two *rum-*  
*mers*, and died on the spot of sheer joy.  
*Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

**rummildgumption** (rum'il-gump'shon), *n.*  
Same as *rumblegumption*.

**rummle** (rum'li), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

**rummy**<sup>1</sup> (rum'i), *a.* [*< rum*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Of or  
pertaining to rum; as, a *rummy* flavor.

**rummy**<sup>2</sup> (rum'i), *a.* [*< rum*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Rum;  
queer. [*Slang*.]

Although a *rummy* codger,  
Now list to what I say.  
*Old Song*, in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 67.

**rumney**, **romney** (rum'ni), *n.* [*< ME. rumney*,  
*romney*, *romnay*, < *OF. \*romenic*, < It. *romania*,  
"a kind of excellent wine in Italy, like malmes-  
ie" (Florio), so called from Napoli di Romania,  
in the Morea, where it was orig. produced.] A  
kind of sweet wine.

Larks in hot show, lads for to pyk,  
Good drynk thereto, lyeus and fyne,  
Blwet of allmayne, *romney* and wyln.  
*Rel. Antiq.*, II. 30. (*Halliwel*.)

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong, thick  
drinks as muscadine, malmesie, allegant, *rumny*, brown  
bastard, metheglen, and the like. . . are hurtful in this  
case. *Burton*, *Anat.* of Mel., p. 70.

Malmsey, *romney*, sack, and other sweet wines.  
*S. Douell*, *Taxes in England*, IV. 80.

**rumor, rumour** (rū'mor), *n.* [*< ME. rumour*,  
*romour*, *romour*, < *OF. rumour*, *romour*, *romour*,  
*rumour*, *F. rumour* = Pr. *rimor*, *rimor* = Sp. *Pg.*  
*rumor* = It. *rimore*, *romore*, noise, rumor, = D.  
*rumor* = G. Dan. Sw. *rumor*, noise, uproar, <  
L. *rumor*, a noise, rumor, murmur; cf. L. *rumi-*  
*ficare*, proclaim, LL. *rumitare*, spread re-  
ports; Skt. *√ rum*, hum, bray. Cf. *rumble*.] 1. A  
confused and indistinct noise; a vague sound;  
a murmur.

And when these com on ther was so grete toffe and  
*romour* of noyse that wouder it was to heere, and ther-  
with a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all  
derk.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

I pray you, hear me hence  
From forth the noise and *rumour* of the field.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 4. 45.

For many a week  
Hid from the wide world's *rumour* by the grove  
Of poplars with their noise of falling showers,  
And ever-tremulous aspen-trees, he lay.  
*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. Flying or popular report; the common voice.  
*Rumour* doth double, like the voice and echo,  
The numbers of the fear'd.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 97.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,  
Nor in the glittering foil  
Set off to the world, nor in broad *rumour* lies.  
*Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 80.

That talkative maiden, *Rumor*, though . . . figured as  
a youthful winged beauty, . . . is in fact a very old maid,

who puckers her silly face by the fireside, and really does  
no more than chirp a wrong guess or a lame story into  
the ear of a fellow-gossip. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, viii.

3. A current report, with or without founda-  
tion; commonly, a story or statement passing  
from one person to another without any known  
authority for its truth; a mere report; a piece  
of idle gossip.  
When ye shall hear of wars and *rumours* of wars, be ye  
not troubled. Mark xiii. 7.

I find the people strangely fantasied;  
Possess'd with *rumours*, full of idle dreams.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 2. 145.

What record, or what relic of my lord  
Should be to aftertime, but empty breath  
And *rumours* of a doubt?  
*Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

4. Fame; reported celebrity; reputation.  
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 7.

Go forth, and let the *rumor* of thee run  
Through every land that is beneath the sun.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 277.

5†. A voice; a message.  
I have heard a *rumour* from the Lord, and an ambassador  
is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together.  
Jer. xlix. 14.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. Talk, gossip, hearsay.  
**rumor, rumour** (rū'mor), *v. t.* [*< rumor*, *n.*]  
To report; to tell or circulate by report; spread  
abroad.

*Rumour* it abroad  
That Anne, my wife, is sick and like to die.  
*Shak.*, *Rich.* III., iv. 2. 51.

Where nothing is examined, weighed,  
But as 'tis *rumoured*, so believed,  
*B. Jonson*, *The Forest*, iv, To the World.

**rumorer, rumourer** (rū'mor-ēr), *n.* [*< rumor*  
+ *-er*.] One who rumors; a spreader of re-  
ports; a teller of news. [*Rare*.]

Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 6. 47.

**rumorous** (rū'mor-us), *a.* [Formerly also *ru-*  
*murous*; < *OF. rumorosus* = Sp. It. *rumoroso*,  
noisy, < ML. *rumorosus*, < L. *rumor*, noise, rum-  
or: see *rumor*.] 1. Of the nature of rumor;  
circulated by popular report. [*Rare*.]

This bearer will tell you what we hear of certain *rumor-*  
*ous* surmises at N. and the neighbouring towns.  
*Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquie*, p. 377.

2. Confused or indistinct in sound; vaguely  
heard; murmuring. [*Rare*.]

Clashing of armours, and the *rumorous* sound  
Of the stern billows, in contention stood.  
*Drayton*, *Moses*, iii.

**rump** (rump), *n.* [*< ME. rumpe*, appar. < *Ice.*  
*rumpr* = Sw. *rumpa* = Dan. *rumpe*, rump (the  
Scand. forms appar. from the D. or LG.), =  
MD. *rompe*, D. *romp*, a body or trunk, = MLG.  
LG. *rumpe* = MHG. G. *rumpe*, the bulk or trunk  
of a body, a trunk, carcass, hull.] 1. The tail-  
end of an animal; the hinder parts; the back-  
side or buttocks; technically, the gluteal or  
uropygial region; the uropygium. See *sacrum*  
and *uropygium*.—2. Figuratively, the rag-end  
of a thing. Specifically [cap.] in *Eng. hist.*, the rag-end  
of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the major-  
ity of its members, or Hyde's Purge, by Cromwell in 1653.  
The Rump was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653,  
but was afterward reinstated on two different occasions  
for brief periods. Also called *Rump Parliament*.

**rump** (rump), *v. t.* [*< rump*, *n.*] To turn one's  
back upon. [*Rare*.]

This mythologic Deity was Plutus,  
The grand divinity of Cash,  
Who, when he *rumpe* us quite, and won't salute us,  
If we are men of Commerce, then we smash.  
*Colman*, *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 129. (*Davies*.)

**rump-bone** (rump'bōn), *n.* Same as *sacrum*.

**rumper** (rum'pēr), *n.* [*< rump* + *-er*.] One  
who was favorable to, or was a member of, the  
Rump Parliament. See *rump*, 2.

This day, according to order, Sir Arthur appeared at  
the House; what was done I know not, but there was all  
the *rumper*s almost come to the House today.  
*Pepys*, *Diary*, March 7, 1660.

Neither was the art of blasphemy or free-thinking in-  
vented by the court, . . . but first brought in by the fanatic  
faction, towards the end of their power, and after the res-  
toration, carried to Whitehall by the converted *rumper*s,  
with very good reason. *Swift*, *Polite Conversation*, Int.

**rump-fed** (rump'fed), *a.* [*< rump* + *fed*, pp. of  
*feed*.] Fed on offal or scraps from the kitchen  
(according to Nares, *fed*, or fattened, in the  
rump; fat-bottomed). [*Rare*.]

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, i. 3. 6.

**rumple** (rum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rumpled*,  
ppr. *rumpling*. [*A var. of rimple*, *q. v.*] To  
wrinkle; make uneven; form into irregular in-  
equalities.

The peremptory Analysis, that you will call it, I believe  
will be so hardly as once more to unphine your spruce fas-

## rumple

tidious oratory, to *rumple* her faces, her frizzles, and her bobins, though she wince and fling never so peevishly.  
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

We all know the story of the princess and her *rumpled* rose-leaf felt through half-a-score of blankets.  
*Wyle Melville*, White Rose, II. xi.

**rumple** (rum'pl), *n.* [A var. of *rimple*, *q. v.* Cf. *rimple*, *r.*] A wrinkle; a fold; a ridge.

And yet Lucretia's fate would bar that vow;  
And fair Virginia would her fate bestow  
On Rutila, and change her faultless make  
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back.  
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

**rumplless** (rum'ples), *a.* [Cf. *rumple* + *-less*.] Having no tail: specifically noting male or female specimens of the common hen so characterized. The lack is not only of the tail-feathers, but of muscular and bony parts of the rump.

*Rumplless* fowls are those in which the coccygeal vertebrae are absent; there is consequently no tail. By crossing, *rumplless* breeds of any variety can be produced.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 646.

**rumply** (rum'pli), *a.* [Cf. *rumple* + *-y*.] Rumpled. [Colloq.]

**rum-post** (rum'pōst), *n.* The share-bone or pygostyle of a bird. *Coues*. See cut under *pygostyle*.

**rump-steak** (rump'stāk), *n.* A beefsteak cut from the thigh near the rump.

After dinner was over he observed that the steak was tough; "and yet, sir," returns he, "bad as it was, it seemed a *rump-steak* to me."  
*Goldsmith*, Essays, xlii.

**rumpus** (rum'pus), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, based on *rumble*, *rumblustical*, *rumblustious*, etc.] An uproar; a disturbance; a riot; a noisy or disorderly outbreak. [Colloq.]

My dear Lady Bab, you'll be shock'd, I'm afraid,  
When you hear the sad *rumpus* your Ponies have made.  
*Moore*, Twopenny Post-Bag, letter i.

She is a young lady with a will of her own, I fancy.  
Extremely well-fitted to make a *rumpus*.  
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xli.

**rum-seller** (rum'sel'sēr), *n.* One who sells rum; hence, one who sells intoxicating liquors of any kind; specifically, the keeper of a rumshop. [U. S.]

**rumshop** (rum'shop), *n.* A shop where intoxicating liquors are sold. [U. S.]

**rum-shrub** (rum'shrub), *n.* A liquor of which rum is a principal ingredient. (a) Rum flavored with orange-juice and sweetened and allowed to stand for a long time before use: a kind of home-made cordial. (b) A drink made by mixing rum with orange, lemon, or lime-juice, the peel of the same fruit, milk, and sometimes other ingredients: this is strained and usually bottled for keeping.

**rumswizzle** (rum'swiz'z'l), *n.* [Perhaps < *rum* + *swizzle*, a drink made of ale and beer mixed (fancifully applied to cloth that possesses the quality of resisting wet).] A cloth made in Ireland from pure wool undyed, and valuable because of its power of repelling moisture.

**run**¹ (run), *v.*; pret. *ran* (sometimes *run*), pp. *run*, pp. *running*. [E. dial. or Sc. also *rin*, *ren*; < ME. *rinnen*, *rynne*, *rennen* (pret. *ran*, *ron*, pl. and pp. *runnen*, *ronnen*, *runne*, *ronne*; the mod. E. having taken the vowel of the pp. also in the inf.), < AS. *runnan* (pret. *ran*, pl. *runnon*, pp. *gerunnen*), usually transposed *cornan*, *urnan*, *ternan*, *gruan* (pret. *arn*, *orn*, pl. *urnon*, pp. *urnen*) (> ME. *crnen*, etc.: see *earn*), *run*, flow, = OS. *rinnan* = OFries. *rinna*, *renna* = MD. *rinnen*, *rennen*, *runnen* = MLG. *rinnen*, flow, *rennen*, run, = OHG. *rinnan*, flow, swim, run, MHG. *rinnen*, G. *rinnen*, run, flow (pret. *ranu*, pp. *geronnen*), = Icel. *rinna*, later *renna* = Sw. *rinna* = Dan. *rinde*, flow, *rende*, run, = Goth. *rinnan*, run; also causative, OS. *rennian* = OHG. *rennan*, MHG. G. *rennen* = Goth. *ramjan*, cause to run; prob., with present formative -n, < √ *reu*, run (cf. *rinde*), perhaps akin to Skt. √ *ar* or *ri*, go. Hence ult. *run*, *n.*, *runaway*, *runnel*, *rennet*¹, *rinet*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move swiftly by using the legs; go on the legs more rapidly than in walking; hence, of animals without legs, to move swiftly by an energetic use of the machinery of locomotion: as, a *running* whale. In bipedal locomotion the usual distinction between *running* and *walking* is, that in *running* each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. In zoology, usually, to *run* means to move the legs of each side alternately, whether fast or slow—being thus distinguished, not from *walk*, but from any locomotion in which the opposite legs move together, as in jumping, leaping, or hopping.

Freres and faitours that on here fete *rennen*.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), ll. 182.

And as she *runs*, the bushes in the way,  
Some catch her by the neck, some kiss her face.  
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 871.

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Thou dost float and *run*,  
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.  
*Shelley*, To a Skylark.

Specifically—(a) Of the horse, to move with the gait distinctively called a *run*. See *run*¹, *n.*, 1 (a). (b) To take part in a race: as, to *run* for the stakes, or for a place: said of horses or athletes.

Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run* that ye may obtain.  
1 Cor. ix. 24.

(c) To take part in a hunt or chase: as, to *run* with the hounds.

2. To make haste; hasten; hurry, often with suddenness or violence; rush.

Thanne thei lete blowe an horn in the maister toure,  
And than *ronne* to armes thourgh the town.  
*Melton* (E. E. T. S.), ll. 107.

A kind heart he hath; a woman would *run* through fire and water for such a kind heart.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., III. 4. 107.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,  
And *run* to meet what he would most avoid?  
*Milton*, Comus, l. 363.

'Tis habitual to them to *run* to the succour of those they see in Danger.  
*Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

3. To flee; retreat hurriedly or secretly; steal away; abscond; desert: often followed by *away* or *off*.

The paens that er were so sturne,  
Hi *gunne* *accu* *urne*.  
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

That same man that *renneth* *arait*  
Made again fight, an other day.  
*Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 372.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master.  
*Shak.*, M. of V., II. 2. 2.

I forgot to say Garrat *run* off a month ago. . . Mr. Grierson has expelled him for *running* away.  
*Hood*, School for Adults.

4. To move, especially over a definite course: said of inanimate things, and with the most varied applications; be propelled or borne along; travel; pursue a course; specifically, of a ship, to sail before the wind.

And *running* under a certain island which is called Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat.  
*Acts* xxvii. 10.

Thou . . . think st it much to tread the ooze  
Of the salt deep,  
To *run* upon the sharp wind of the north.  
*Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2. 254.

Fat *ran* the naked moon across  
The houseless ocean's heaving field.  
*Tennyson*, The Voyage.

*Ran* black o'er the sea's face.  
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

5. To perform a regular passage from place to place; ply: as, the boats *run* daily; a train *runs* every hour.—6. To flow. (a) To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; move, as a stream, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like.

In the tur ther is a welle  
Suthe cler hit is with alle,  
He *urneth* in o pipe of bras  
Whider so hit ned was.  
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

In the dede See *rennethe* the Flou Jordan, and there it dyethe; for it *rennethe* no furthermore.  
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 102.

The fourth [current of lava], at la Torre, is that a which *run* at the great eruption on the fifth of May.  
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. II.

(b) To spread on a surface; spread and blend together: as, colors *run* in washing.

An Arcadian hat of green sarsenet, . . . not so very much stained, except where the occasional storms of rain, incidental to a military life, had caused the green to *run*.  
*T. Hardy*, The Trumpet-Major, II.

7. To give passage to or discharge a fluid or a flowing substance, as tears, pus, the sand of an hour-glass, etc.

Mine eyes shall weep sore, and *run* down with tears,  
because the Lord's flock is carried away captive.  
*Jer.* xiii. 17.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass *run*  
But I should think of shallows and of flats.  
*Shak.*, M. of V., I. 1. 23.

The jest will make his eyes *run*, if fallth.  
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, III. 1.

Reekin' red *ran* mony a sheugh.  
*Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Specifically—(a) In *foundry*, said of a mold when the molten metal works out through the parting or through some interstice, crevice, or break: as, the mold *runs*. (b) In *organ-building*, said of the air in a wind-chest when it leaks into a channel.

8. To become fluid; fuse; melt.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,  
And trickle into drops before the sun,  
So melts the youth.  
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., III.

If the arches are fired too hot, they will *run* or stick together.  
*C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 147.

9. To extend from point to point; spread by growth, or expansion, or development of any kind: as, the flames *ran* through the grass.

## run

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. Ex. ix. 23.

10. To creep or trail; spread by runners; overrun; twine or climb in any manner: said of plants: as, the vine *ran* up the porch.

Beneath my feet  
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,  
*Running* over the club-moss burs.  
*Emerson*, Each and All.

11. To go through normal or allotted movements; be in action, motion, or operation; operate; work: as, the machines *run* night and day; the hotel is *running* again.

Rudelez [curtains] *rennande* on ropez.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Wert thou not brother to great Edward's son,  
This tongue that *runs* so roundly in thy head  
Should *run* thy head from thy unrevenged shoulders.  
*Shak.*, Rich. II., II. 1. 122.

You've been *running* too fast, and under too high pressure. You must take these weights off the safety valve. . . Bank your fires and *run* on half steam.

*Bret Harte*, Gabriel Conroy, xxvi.

A storage, or secondary, battery makes it possible to have a reservoir of electricity, from which a supply can be obtained when the dynamos are not *running*.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 308.

12. To strive for any end; especially, to enter a contest for office or honors; specifically, to stand as a candidate for election: as, three candidates are *running* for the presidency.

He has never failed in getting such offices as he wanted, the record of his *running* being about as good as that of any man in the country.  
*The Nation*, XI. 1.

Z., who has written a few witty pieces, and who, being rich and an epicure, is *running* for the Academy on the strength of his good dinners.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 618.

13. To go on; go by; pass or glide by; elapse.

Since she is living, let the time *run* on  
To good or bad.  
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 128.

She does well and wisely  
To ask the counsel of the ancient'st, madam;  
Our years have *run* through many things she knows not.  
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, I. 4.

How *runs* the time of day?  
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, III. 1.

Merrily *ran* the years, seven happy years.  
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

14. To pass; proceed; advance; take a certain course or direction. Specifically—(a) To advance in a given line of change, development, growth, conduct, experience, etc.; especially, to proceed from one state to another: as, to *run* to seed; to *run* to waste; to *run* to weeds (said of land); to *run* into danger; hence, to become: as, to *run* mad; often followed by a predicate adjective, or by *in*, *into*, or *to*.

They think it strange that ye *run* not with them to the same excess of riot.  
1 Pet. iv. 4.

At his own shadow let the thief *run* mad,  
Himself himself seek every hour to kill!  
*Shak.*, Luciece, I. 007.

We have *run*  
Through evry change that Fancy, at the loom  
Exhausted, has had genius to supply.  
*Cowper*, Task, II. 607.

He *ran* headlong into the boisterous vices which prove fatal to so many of the ignorant and the brutal.  
*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 13.

It is not only possible but quite probable that these last two [cows] were more influenced by the individual tendency to "run dry" than by the extra grain feed in the ration.  
*Science*, XV. 24.

Hence—(b) To tend or incline: have a proclivity or general tendency: be favorable: as, his inclinations *run* to public life: followed by *in*, *into*, *to*, or *toward*.

That spot of spyseg mygt nedez sprede,  
Ther such rychez to rot [rot] is *runnen*.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 26.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice which the more Man's nature *runs* to, the more ought law to weed it out.  
*Bacon*, Revenge (ed. 1887).

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.  
*Bacon*, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

The temperate climates usually *run into* moderate governments, and the extremes *into* despotic power.  
*Swift*, Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man, II.

A birthplace  
Where the richness *ran* to flowers.  
*Browning*, Paracelsus.

(c) To pass in thought or notice; go cursorily, as in a hasty inspection, review, or summary: as, to *run* from one topic to another; to *run* through a list or a bill: generally followed by *through* or *over*.

The eyes of the Lord *run* to and fro throughout the whole earth.  
2 Chron. xvi. 9.

So of the rest, till we have quite *run through*,  
And wearied all the fables of the gods.  
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, III. 6.

If I write anything on a black Man, I *run* over in my mind all the eminent Persons in the Nation who are of that Completion.  
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

(d) To continue to think or speak of something; dwell in thought or words; harp: as, his mind or his talk *runs* continually on his troubles: followed by *on* or *upon*.

If they see a stage-play, they *run upon* that a week after.  
*Barton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 238.

When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift*.

(e) To pass by slight gradations or changes; blend or merge gradually: with *into*: as, colors that *run into* one another. Observe how system *into* system *runs*.

*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 25.

(f) To migrate, as fish; go in a school.

Salmon *run* early in the year  
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 406.

15. To have a certain direction, course, or track; extend; stretch: as, the street *runs* east and west.

The ground cloth of siluer, richly embroidered with golden suns, and about every sunne *ran* a trail of gold, imitating Indian work.

*Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn. Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiceman*, Surgery.

And thro' the field the road *runs* by  
To many-tower'd Camelot.  
*Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, l.

16. To have a certain form, tenor, or purport; be written or expressed: as, the argument *runs* as follows.

They must — . . .  
For so *run* the conditions — leave those remnants  
Of foil and feather that they got in France.  
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 24.

Once on a time (so *runs* the fable)  
A country mouse, tight hospitable,  
Received a town mouse at his board.  
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 157.

That Matthew's numbers *run* with ease  
Each man of common sense agrees!  
*Comper*, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

17. In *law*: (a) To have legal authority or effect; be in force.

It cannot be said that the Emperor's writs *run* in it except in some few settled districts.

*Athenaeum*, No. 3068, p. 202.  
The Queen's writ, it has been remarked, cannot be said to *run* in large parts of Ireland while in every part of the United States the Federal writ is implicitly obeyed.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 703.

(b) To pass in connection with or as an incident to. Thus, a covenant restricting the use or enjoyment of land is said to *run* with the land, alike if the burden it imposes is to continue on the land burdened, into whatsoever hands that land passes, or if the right to claim its enforcement is to pass with the land intended to be benefited, into whose hands the latter land may pass. If the covenant does not *run* with the land, it is merely personal, binding and benefiting only the parties to it and their personal representatives.

Covenants are said to "*run with the land*" when the liabilities and rights created by them pass to the assignees of the original parties.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 275.

18. To be current; circulate publicly. (a) To be in current use or circulation.

And when that Money leathe *runne* so longe that it be gynneth to waste, than men here in it to the Emperours Treasury.  
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 279.

Are not these the Spanish "pillar dollars", and did they not *run* current in England as crown pieces?

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 315.

(b) To be publicly heard or known; be spread abroad; pass from one to another.

"What, is this Arthur's house?" quoth the hatched kenne  
"That all the routes (fame) *runne* of, that 3 ryalnes so many."

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. F. S.), l. 310.

Of many worthy fellows that were out,  
There *ran* a rumour.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 182.

One day the story *ran* that Hamilton had given way, and that the government would carry every point.

*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng. vi.  
A murmuring whisper thro' the nursery *ran*.  
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

19. To keep going; be kept up; extend through a period of time; continue (used specifically of a play or other theatrical exhibition); hence, specifically, to continue so long before expiring or being paid or becoming payable: as, a subscription that has three months to *run*; the account *run* on for a year.

She *saw*, with joy, the line immortal *run*  
Each fire impress'd and glaring in his son.  
*Pope*, Dunciad, l. 99.

Learning that had *run* in the family like an hereditary.  
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, III. 3.

No question had ever been raised as to Mr. Noli's extraction on the strength of his hooked nose, or of his name being Baruch. Hebrew names *run* in the best Saxon families, the Bible accounted for them.

*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xv.

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose *runs*.  
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The play on this occasion . . . only *ran* three days, and then Sir John Vanbrugh produced his comedy called "The Confederacy."

*J. Addison*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 8.

20. To reach a certain pitch, extent, importance, quality, or value; hence, to average; rule.

"Bad this year, better the next." — We must take things rough and smooth as they *run*.  
*Foot*, Mayor of Garratt, l. 1.

The disputes between the King and the Parliament *run* very high.  
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 511.

An age when Saurians *run* ridiculously small.

*George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, iii.

In 1795 and 1796 . . . the price of wheat *ran* far beyond the statutory 51s., viz., to 75s. the quarter.

*S. Douell*, Taxes in England, IV. 11.

When Barrels are sold as they *run*, the term "as they *run*" shall be understood to refer to the condition as to cooerage only.

*New York Produce Exchange Report* (1888-9), p. 279.

21. To rest, as on a foundation or basis; turn; hinge.

Much upon this riddle *runs* the wisdom of the world.

*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 242.

It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.

*Ihp. Atterbury*.

22. In *music*, to perform a run or similar figure.

As when a maide, taught from her mother's wing  
To tune her voice unto a silver string,  
When she should *run*, she rests; rests, when should *run*.  
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

23. In a variety of technical uses, to go awry; make a fault; slip; as, a thread *runs* in knitting when a stitch is dropped.

A common drill may *run*, as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.

*Furrow*, Mil. Encyc., III. 521.

Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, *run* or become undone.

*A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 360.

24. To press with numerous and urgent demands: as, to *run* upon a bank. — 25. To keep on the move; go about continually or uneasily; be restless, as a rattling animal; be in rut. — To cut and *run*. See *cut*. — To let *run*, to allow to pass freely or easily; slacken, as a rope, cable, or the like. — To *run* across, to come across, meet by chance; fall in with: as, to *run* across a friend in London. — To *run* after, to seek after, of persons, to pursue, especially for social purposes; hence, to court the society of.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs* after shillies, to make it the clearer to itself.

*Locke*.

If he wants our society, let him seek it. . . . I will not spend my hours in *running* after my neighbours.

*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, III.

To *run* against. (a) To come into collision with.

This man of God had his share of suffering from some that were convinced by him, who, through prejudice or mistake, *ran* against him.

*Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers*, v.

(b) Same as to *run* across. (c) To result unfavorably or adversely to.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands before he comes to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him.

*Bacon*.

Had the present war indeed *run* against us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy . . . to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking.

*Addison*, Present State of the War.

To *run* ahead of one's reckoning. See *reckoning*. — To *run* amuck. See *amuck*. — To *run* at, to assail suddenly; rush upon.

Jack Stanford would have *run* at him [Fellon], but he was kept off by Mr. Nicholas.

*Houell*, Letters, I. v. 7.

To *run* at the ring. See *ring*. — To *run* away or off with. (a) To carry off in sudden or hurried flight, as, a horse *runs* away with a carriage, the multitudes *run* away with the ship.

Now in James Town they were all in combustion, the strongest preparing once more to *run* away with the Pinnaea.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 163.

(b) To abscond or elope with.

Now, my dear sir, between you and I, we know very well, my dear sir, that you have *run* off with this lady for the sake of her money.

*Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

(c) To carry too far, lead beyond bounds, transport.

His desires *run* away with him through the strength and force of a lively imagination.

*Steele*, Tatler, No. 27.

To *run* awry. See *awry*. — To *run* before. (a) To run from in flight, flee before, as, the troops *run* before the enemy. (b) To outstrip, surpass, excel.

But the scholar *run*  
Before the master, and so far, that Bleys  
Laid mangle by.

*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

To *run* counter. See *counter*, *ade*, l. — To *run* deep, to swim far under water, as fish or a whale. — To *run* down. (a) To have its motive power exhausted; stop working: as, the clock or the musical box *run* down. (b) To become weakened or exhausted; deteriorate, fall off: as, his health has *run* down.

Here was, evidently, another case of an academy having *run* down, and its operations discontinued.

*Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 809.

To *run* down a coast, to sail along it. — To *run* foul of. Same as to *fall foul* of (which see, under *foul*). — To *run* idle. See *idle*. — To *run* in. (a) In *printing*: (1) Same as to *run* on. (2) To occupy a smaller space in type than was expected: said of copy. (b) In the refining of iron as followed in Yorkshire, England, to run the molten pig directly from the furnace into the refinery: distinguished from *melting* down, when the refinery is charged with unmelted pig, scrap, etc. — To *run* in debt, to incur pecuniary obligations; make a debt.

Our long stay here hath occasioned the expense of much more money than I expected, so as I am *run* much in Mr. Goffe's debt.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 446.

To *run* in one's head or mind, to linger in one's memory; haunt one's mind.

These courtiers *run* in my mind still.

*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Heigh ho! — Though he has used me so, this fellow *runs* strangely in my head. I believe one lecture from my grave cousin will make me recall him.

*Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

To *run* in the blood. See *blood*. — To *run* into, to run against; collide with. — To *run* in trust. See *trust*. — To *run* in with. (a) To agree, comply, or close with. (b) *Naut.*, to sail close to: as, to *run* in with the land. — To *run* mad. See *mad*. — To *run* off (or on) a garget. See *garget*. — To *run* off with. See to *run* away with. — To *run* on. (a) To keep on; continue without pause or change; especially, to keep on talking; keep up a running stream of conversation; ramble on in talking.

Even so must I *run* on, and even so stop.

What surety of the world, what hope, what stay,  
When this was now a king, and now is clay?

*Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 67.

Even Boswell could say, with contemptuous compassion, that he liked very well to hear honest Goldsmith *run* on. "Yes, sir," said Johnson, "but he should not like to hear himself."

*Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

(b) Specifically, in *printing*, to continue in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. (c) To carry on; behave in a lively, frolicsome manner; laugh and jest, as from high spirits. [Colloq.] — To *run* on all fours. See *four*, n. — To *run* on pattenst. See *patten*. — To *run* on sorts, in *printing*, to require an unusual or disproportionate quantity of one or more characters or types: said of copy. — To *run* out. (a) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or a sand-glass.

Every Tuesday I make account that I turn a great hour-glass, and consider that a week's life is *run* out since I will.

*Donne*, Letters, xx.

(b) To come to an end; expire: as, a lease *runs* out at Michaelmas. (c) To be wasted or exhausted: as, his money will soon *run* out.

Th' estate *runs* out, and mortgages are made,  
Th' fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.

*Dryden*.

(d) To become poor by extravagance.

Had her stock been less, no doubt  
She must have long ago *run* out.

*Dryden*.

(e) To grow or sprout; spread exuberantly. [Prov. Eng.]

(f) To expatiate; run on.

She *run* out extravagantly in praise of Hocus.

*Arbutnot*.

(g) In *printing*, to occupy a larger space in type than was expected: said of copy. — To *run* out of, to come to the end of; run short of; exhaust.

When we had *run* out of our money, we had no living soul to befriend us.

*Steele*, Guardian, No. 141.

To *run* over. (a) [Over, adv.] To overflow.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.

*Luke* vi. 38.

Excessive joys so swell'd her soul, that she  
*Runs* over with delicious tears.

*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 204.

(b) [Over, prep.] (1) To go over, examine, recapitulate, or recount cursorily.

I *run* over their cabinet of medals [at Zurich], but do not remember to have met with any in it that are extraordinary rare.

*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 522).

(2) To ride or drive over: as, to *run* over a child. — To *run* riot. See *riot*. — To *run* rusty. See *rusty*. — To *run* through, to spend quickly; dissipate: as, he soon *run* through his fortune.

For a man who had long ago *run* through his own money, servitude in a great family was the best kind of retirement after that of a pensioner.

*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxv.

To *run* together. (a) To mingle or blend, as metals fused in the same vessel. (b) In *mining*, to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable. *Anted.* (c) To keep in a pod or school, as whales when one of their number has been struck. — To *run* to seed. (a) To shoot or spindle up, become stringy, and yield flowers, and ultimately seed, instead of developing the leaves, head, root, etc., for which they are valued: said of herbaceous plants. Such plants, if not refused for seed, are pulled up and rejected as refuse.

Better to me the meanest weed  
That blows upon its mountain,  
The vilest herb that *runs* to seed  
Beside its native fountain.

*Tennyson*, Amphilon.

Hence — (b) To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; go to waste. — To *run* under, to swim under water near the surface after being struck, as a whale. — To *run* up. (a) [Up, adv.] (1) To rise; grow; increase: as, accounts *run* up very fast. (2) To draw up; shrink, as cloth when wet.

In working woollen cloths, they are, as is well known, liable to *run* up or contract in certain dimensions, becoming thicker at the same time.

*W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 83.

(b) [Up, prep.] To count rapidly from bottom to top of in calculating, as a column of figures. — To *run* upon, to quiz; make a butt of. [U. S.]

He is a quiet, good-natured, inoffensive sort of chap, and will stand *running* upon as long as most men, but who is a perfect tiger when his passions are roused.

*A. B. Langtree*, Southern Sketches, p. 137. (Bartlett.)

To *run* wide, to school at a considerable distance from the shore, or out of easy reach of the seine, as fish. [Beaufort, North Carolina.] — To *run* with the machine. See *machine*.

**II. trans. 1.** To cause to run. Specifically—(a) To cause to go at a rapid pace (especially in the gait known as the *run*), as a horse; also, to enter, as a horse, for a race; hence, colloquially, to put forward as a candidate for any prize or honor.

Beggars mounted *run* their horse to death.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 127.

It was requisite in former times for a man of fashion, . . . using the words of an old romance writer, "to *run* horses and to approve them."

*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to "crack" that particular "crib" . . . and got clear off with the "swag," he . . . might have been *run* . . . for Congress in a year or two.

*II. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxvii.

(b) To direct the course of; cause to go or pass as by guiding, forcing, driving, thrusting, pushing, etc.: as, to *run* one's head against a wall; to *run* a train off the track; to *run* a thread through a piece of cloth; to *run* a dagger into one's arm.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they *ran* the ship aground.

*Acts* xvii. 41.

In peril every hour to split,  
Some unknown harbour suddenly [they] must sound,  
Or *run* their fortunes desperately on ground.

*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, l. 55

The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so *ran* her head through the glass.

Quoted in *S. Dowell's Taxes in England*, IV. 303.

(c) To cause to operate, work, ply, or perform the usual functions; keep in motion or operation, as a railway, a mill, or an engine: extended in the United States to the direction and management of any establishment, enterprise, or person: as, to *run* a mill, a hotel, or a school; that party is *running* the State.

The Democratic State Conventions have been largely *run* by the office-holding element. *The American*, XII. 307.

It is often said of the President that he is ruled—or, as the Americans express it, *run*—by his secretary.

*Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 64.

A small knot of persons . . . pull the wires for the whole city, controlling the primaries, selecting candidates, "*running*" conventions.

*Bryce*, American Commonwealth, II. 75.

(d) To pour forth, as a stream; let flow; discharge; emit.

Even at the base of Pompey's statue,

Which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell.

*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 103.

(e) To melt; fuse; shape by melting and molding: as, to *run* lead or silver.

The Tonguines understand how to *run* Metals, and are very expert in tempering the Earth wherewith they make their mould.

*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 70.

Hence—(f) To form by molding; mold; cast: as, to *run* bullets. (g) To cause to pass or change into a particular state; transform; cause to become.

These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me,

Will *run* me mad.

*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 3

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions.

*Locke*.

(h) To extend; stretch; especially, in surveying, to go over, observe, and mark by stakes, bench-marks, and the like: as, to *run* parallel lines; to *run* a line of levels from one point to another; to *run* a boundary-line (that is, to mark it upon the ground in accordance with an agreement).

We . . . rounded by the stillness of the beach

To where the bay *runs* up its latest horn.

*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**2.** To accomplish or execute by running; hence, in general, to go through; perform; do: as, to *run* a trip or voyage; to *run* an errand.

Sesounes scial yow neuer sese of fede ne of heruest, . . . Bot ever *renne* restles renegesse (courses) ther inne.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 527.

If thy wits *run* the wild-goose chase, I have done.

*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 75.

What course I *run*, Mr. Beachamp desireth to doe y<sup>e</sup> same.

*Sherley*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229.

The Prince's grandfather . . . *ran* errands for gentlemen, and lent money.

*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlv.

The year

*Runs* his old round of dubious cheer.

*M. Arnold*, Resignation.

**3.** To run after; pursue; chase; hunt by running down.

Alate we *ran* the deer.

*Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Next to the still-hunt the method called "*running* buffalo" was the most fatal to the race, and the one most universally practiced.

*Smithsonian Report*, 1857, ii. 470.

**4.** To pursue in thought; trace or carry in contemplation from point to point, as back along a series of causes or of antecedents.

To *run* the world back to its first original . . . is a research too great for mortal enquiry.

*South*.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its punctum saliens.

*Jeremy Collier*.

**5.** To pass rapidly along, over, through, or by; travel past or through, generally with the idea of danger or difficulty successfully overcome; hence, to break through or evade: as, to *run* the rapids; to *run* a blockade. Hence—

**6.** To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; smuggle; import or export without paying duties.

Yorke had *run* his kegs of spirits ashore duty-free.

*E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 157.

All along the coasts of Kent and Sussex, and the districts most favourably situated for *running* spirits, almost the whole of the labouring population were every now and then withdrawn from their ordinary employments to engage in smuggling adventures.

*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 218.

**7.** To be exposed to; incur: as, to *run* a hazard, a risk, or a danger.

He must have *run* the risque of the Law, and been put upon his Clergy.

*Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

During an absence of six years, I *run* some risk of losing most of the distinction, literary and political, which I have acquired.

*Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 310.

**8.** To venture; hazard; risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them and *run* his fortune with them.

*Clarendon*.

**9.** To pierce; stab: as, to *run* a person through with a rapier.

I'll *run* him up to the hilts, as I am a soldier.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 68.

I was *run* twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a cross arrow.

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

**10.** To sew by passing the needle through in a continuous line, generally taking a row of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, to *run* a seam; also, to make a number of such rows of stitches, in parallel lines, as in darning; hence, to darn; mend: as, to *run* stockings.

**11.** To tease; chaff; plague; nag: as, she was always teasing and *running* him. [Colloq.]

**12.** To fish in: as, to *run* a stream.—*Hard run*.

See *hard*.—*Run net*.—*Run up*, in bookbinding,

said of a book-back in which a fillet is run from head to tail without being mitered in each cross-band.—*To run* a bead, in carp. and joinery, to form a bead, as on the edge or angle of a board.—*To run* a blockade. See *blockade*.

—*To run* a levanti. See *levanti*.—*To run* a match, to contend with another in running.—*To run* and *fell*, to make (as a seam) by running and felling. See *fell*, n., 2.—

*To run* a rig, a risk, etc. See the nouns.—*To run* down.

(a) In hunting, to chase till exhausted: as, to *run* down a stag, hence, figuratively, to pursue and overtake, as a criminal; hunt down; persecute.

Most great offenders, once escaped the crown,

Like royal harts be never more *run* down?

*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 29.

My being hunted and *run* down on the score of my past transactions with regard to the family affairs is an abominably unjust and unnatural thing.

*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlii.

(b) *Naut.* to collide with (a ship); especially, to sink (a ship) by collision. (c) To overthrow; overwhelm.

Religion is *run* down by the license of these times.

*Ep. Berkeley*.

(d) To depreciate; disparage; abuse.

It was Cynthia's humour to *run* down everything that was rather for ostentation than use.

*Addison*, Ancient Medals, I.

No person should be permitted to kill characters and *run* down reputations, but qualified old maids and disappointed widows.

*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

(e) To reduce in health or strength: as, he was *run* down by overwork.—*To run* hard. (a) To press hard in a race or other competition.

Livingstone headed the list, though Fallowfield *ran* him hard.

*Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xii.

(b) To urge or press importunately. [Colloq. in both uses.]

*To run* in. (a) In printing: (1) To cause to follow without break, as a word, clause, etc., after other matter in type. (2) To make room for (a small woodcut or other form of illustration) by overrunning or rearranging composed types; sometimes, conversely, the type thus arranged is said to be *run* in beside the woodcut. (b) To take into custody; arrest and confine; lock up, as a culprit or criminal. [Slang.]

The respectable gentleman [the consul] who in a foreign

seaport town takes my part if I got *run* in by the police.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 49.

(c) To confine; inclose; corral: as, to *run* in cattle.—*To run* into the ground, to carry to an extreme; overdo. [Colloq., U. S.]—*To run* off. (a) To cause to flow out: as, to *run* off a charge of molten metal from a furnace. (b) *Theat.* to move or roll off, as scenes from the stage. (c) In printing, to take impressions of; print: as, this press will *run* off ten thousand every hour; to *run* off an edition. (d) To tell off; repeat; count: as, he *ran* off the list or the figures from memory.—*To run* on. (a) In printing, to carry on or continue, as matter to fill up an incomplete line, without break. (b) *Theat.* to move or bring upon the stage by means of wheels or rollers.

Nearly all scenes which are not raised or lowered by ropes from the "rigging-loft," or space under the roof above the stage, are mounted on wheels which enable them to be easily moved upon the stage, hence the compound verbs *run* on and *run* off, which are in universal use in the theatre. The word "move" is scarcely ever heard.

*New York Tribune*, July 14, 1889.

(c) In *mach.*, to start (a machine or an apparatus) by connecting it or some part of it with a prime motor, or by some other adjustment necessary to set it in motion or action.—*To run* one's face. See *face*.—*To run* one's letters. See *letter*.—*To run* out. (a) To run to completion; make an end of; exhaust: as, we had *run* out all our line.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race.

*Milton*, Ode on Time.

(b) To cause to depart suddenly and by force; banish: as, to *run* a thief out of town or camp; *run* him out. [Slang, U. S.] (c) To carry out the end of, as a warp, hawser,

cable, or the like, for the purpose of mooring or warping it to any object. (d) To cause to project beyond the ports by advancing the muzzles by means of the side-tackles: said of guns.—*To run* (something) over, to hurry over; go through cursorily and hastily.

And because these prayers are very many, therefore they *run* them over.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

But who can *run* the British triumphs o'er,

And count the flames disperst on every shore?

*Addison*, To the King.

*To run* the bath, in canning fish or lobsters, to take the cans out of the first bath, prick or probe them to let out gas, and seal them up again.—*To run* the foil, the gantlet, the hazard, the net. See the nouns.—*To run* the rig upon. See *rig*.—*To run* the stage. See the quotation.

Before the scene can be set it is necessary to *run* the stage—that is, to get everything in the line of properties, such as stands of arms, chairs and tables, and scenery, ready to be put in place.

*Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

*To run* the works, in *whaling*, to try out oil.—*To run* through, in *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to remove all air-bubbles, in order to insure a casting free from the defects resulting from such bubbles: expressed also by *to flow*.—*To run* to cover or ground. Same as *to run* to earth.—*To run* to earth. See *earth*.—*To run* together, to join by sewing, as the edges of stuff in making a seam.—*To run* up. (a) To raise in amount or value; increase by gradual additions; accumulate.

Between the middle of April and the end of May she *ran* up a bill of a hundred and five livres.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 288.

(b) To sew up with a running stitch, especially in mending; hence, to repair quickly or temporarily.

I want you to *run* up a tear in my flounce.

*C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

(c) To put up, erect, or construct hastily: as, to *run* up a block of buildings.

What signifies a theatre? . . . just a side wing or two

*run* up, doors in flat, and three or four scenes to be let down; nothing more would be necessary.

*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiii.

Nature never *ran* up in her haste a more restless piece of workmanship.

*Lamb*, My Relations.

(d) To execute by hanging: as, they dragged the wretch to a tree and *ran* him up. [Western U. S.]

**run**<sup>1</sup> (run), *n.* [Partly < ME. *ruinc*, *renc*, *ren*, a

course, run, running, < AS. *ryne*, course, path,

orbit, also flow, flux (see *rine*<sup>3</sup>, *runnel*), partly

directly from the verb: see *run*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The

act of running.

The wyf cam lepyng inward with a *ren*.

*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 150.

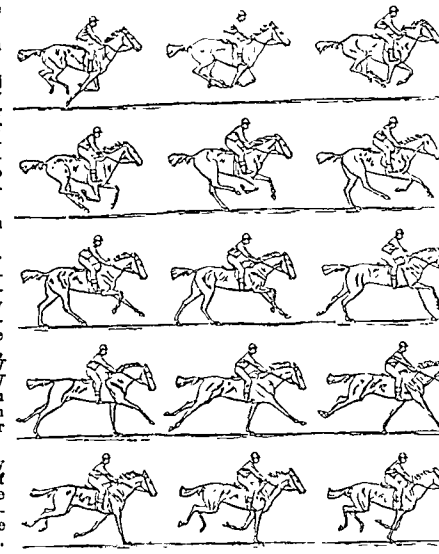
Thou mayst slide from my shoulder to my heel with no greater a *run* but my head and my neck. A fire, good

*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 10.

They . . . were in the midst of a good *run*, and at some distance from Mansfield, when, his horse being found to have hung a shoe, Henry Crawford had been obliged to give up, and make the best of his way back.

*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxv.

Specifically—(a) A leaping or springing gait, of horses or other quadrupeds, consisting in most animals of an acceleration of the action of the gallop, with two, three, or



Run.—Consecutive positions, after instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge

all the feet off the ground at the same time during the stride. (b) In bipedal locomotion, as of man, a gait in which each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. (c) A race: as, the horses were matched for a *run* at Newmarket. (d) A chase; a hunt: as, a *run* with the hounds. (e) *Milit.* the highest degree of quickness in the marching step: on the same principle as the double-quick, but with more speed.

**2.** A traveling or going, generally with speed or haste; a passage; a journey; a trip; also,



the conducting of a journey or passage from start to finish: as, to take a *run* to Paris; the engineer had a good *run* from the west. Seamen are said to be engaged for the *run* when they are shipped for a single trip out or homeward, or from one port to another.

3. The act of working or plying; operation; activity, as of a machine, mill, etc.; also, a period of operation, or the amount of work performed in such a period.

Of the trial on Oct. 8, Dr. W. says that, during a *run* of about 21 hours, 70 cells, of about 1,400 pounds of cane apiece, or 49 tons, were diffused, giving from 65 cells 96,140 pounds of juice. *Science*, VI. 524.

The inquiry is admissible whether sufficient current could not be stored up from the average nightly *run* of a station with a spare or extra dynamo to feed a day circuit profitably. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 138.

4. A flowing or pouring, as of a liquid; a current; a flow.

This past spring an oil-man . . . was suffocated in one of these tank-sheds while making a *run* of oil: viz., running the oil from the receiving tank to the transportation or pipe-line company's tanks. *Science*, XII. 172.

Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing *run* of sea that I could hear from where I stood. *R. L. Stevenson*, *The Merry Men*.

5. Course; progress; especially, an observed or recorded course; succession of occurrences or chances; account: as, the *run* of events.

She bed the in and out o' the Sullivan house, and kind o' kept the *run* o' how things went in it. *H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 29.

Even if I had had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the *run* of him. *J. W. Palmer*, *The New and the Old*, p. 62.

6. Continuance in circulation, use, observance, or the like; a continued course, occurrence, or operation: as, a *run* of ill luck; the *run* of a play or a fashion.

Now (shame to Fortune!) an ill *run* at play Blank'd his bold visage. *Pope*, *Dunciad*, I. 113.

If the piece ["The Reformed Housebreaker"] has its proper *run* I have no doubt but that bolts and bars will be entirely useless by the end of the season. *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, I. 1.

It is amusing to think over the history of most of the publications which have had a *run* during the last few years. *Macaulay*, *Montgomery's Poems*.

7. A current of opinion; tendency of thought; prejudice.

You cannot but have already observed what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Seyd*, *To a Young Clergyman*.

8. A general or extraordinary pressure or demand; specifically, a pressure on a treasury or a banking-house for payment of its obligations.

"Busy just now, Calch!" asked the Carrier. "Why, pretty well, John. . . There's rather a *run* on Noah's Arks at present." *Dickens*, *Critic* on the Hearth.

When there was a great *run* on Gottlieb's bank in '66, I saw a gentleman come in with bags of gold and say, "Tell Mr. Gottlieb there's plenty more where that came from." It stopped the *run*, gentleman—it did, indeed. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt* xx.

9. *Naut.*: (a) The extreme after part of a ship's bottom or of the hold: opposed to *entrance*. (b) A trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the fore-castle of a steamer to prevent the seas rushing aft. The *run* conducts the water overboard.—10. A small stream of water; a rivulet; a brook. See *run*.

Out of the south est part of the said mountain spring-eth and descendeth a little *run*. *MS. Col. Caly.*, l. viii. (*Hallivell*, under *run*.)

"Do any of my young men know whether this *run* will lead us?" A Delaware . . . answered "Before the *run* could go his own length, the little water will be in the big." *Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xxxii.

11. In *base-ball*, the feat of running around all the bases without being put out. See *base-ball*.

An earned *run* is one that is made without the assistance of fielding errors—that is, in spite of the most perfect playing of the opponents. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 835.

12. In *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by both the batsmen without either being put out. See *cricket*.—13. Power of running; strength for running.

They have too little *run* left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 7.

14. The privilege of going through or over; hence, free access, as to a place from which others are excluded; freedom of use or enjoyment.

There is a great Peer in our neighborhood, who gives me the *run* of his library while he is in town. *Sydney Smith*, *To Francis Jeffrey*.

The contractor for the working of the railway was pleased to agree that I should have the "*run* of the shops." *The Enquirer*, LXIX. 357.

15. That in or upon which anything runs or may run; especially, a place where animals may or do run, range, or move about. Compare *runway*. Specifically—(a) A stretch or range of pasture, open or fenced, where cattle or sheep graze.

A wool-grower . . . could not safely venture on more than 9,000 sheep; for he might have his *run* swept by a fire any January night, and be forced to hurry his sheep down to the boiling-house. *H. Kingsley*, *Hillyars and Burtons*, lix.

If the country at the far end of the *run* is well grassed it will be occupied by a flock of sheep or two. *A. C. Grant*, *Rush Life in Queensland*, I. 61.

(b) An extensive underground burrow, as of a mole or gopher.

The mole has made his *run*, The hedgehog underneath the plantain holes. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

(c) The play-house of a bower-bird. (d) A series of planks laid down as a surface for rollers in moving heavy objects, or as a track for wheelbarrows. (e) *Theat.*, an incline; a sloping platform representing a road, etc.

16. A pair of millstones.

Every plantation, however, had a *run* of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves. *U. S. Grant*, *Personal Memoirs*, II. 403.

17. In *music*, a rapid succession of consecutive tones constituting a single melodic figure; a division or roulade. In vocal music a *run* is properly sung to a single syllable.—18. In *mining*: (a) The horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor. (b) The direction of a vein. (c) A failure caused by looseness, weakness, slipping, sliding, giving way, or the like; a fault.

The working has been executed in the most irregular manner, and has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous *runs* have taken place in the mines. *Ure*, *Diet.*, III. 201.

19. Character; peculiarities; lie.

Each . . . was entirely of the opinion that he knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbours. *The Field*, LXVII. 91.

20. The quantity run or produced at one time, as in various mechanical operations.

Where large quantities [of yarns] are required, it will always be found best to boil off the three *runs* in the boiling pot. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 65.

Woolen yarns are weighed in lengths or *runs* of 1000 yards. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 320.

21. (a) A herd; a number of animals moving together, as a school of fish. (b) The action of such a school; especially, the general movement of anadromous fish up-stream or in-shore from deep water. *Sportsman's Gazette*,—22. A straight net, running out at right angles to the shore, and connecting with an inner pound; a leader. See cut under *pound-net*.—23. In *physics*, the value of a mean division of a circle or scale in revolutions of a micrometer-scale, divisions of a level, etc. When a microscope with a micrometer is employed to read a circle or linear scale, it is convenient to have a certain whole number of revolutions equal to a mean division of the circle or scale, and the amount by which the division exceeds or falls short of that whole number of revolutions, expressed in circular or linear measure, is called the *error of runs*, or, loosely, the *run*. It is taken as positive when the circle or scale-division is greater than the intended whole number of turns.—By the *run*, suddenly; quickly, all at once; especially, by a continuous movement: said of a fall, descent, and the like, as, the wall came down by the *run*.—*Earned run*. See quotation under def. 11. above.—*Home run*, in *base-ball*, a continuous circuit of the bases made by a batsman as a consequence of a hit, and not due to any fielding errors of the opponents.—*In or at the long run*, after a long course of experience; at length; as the ultimate result of long trial.

I might have caught him [a trout] at the long-run, for so I use always to do when I meet with an overgrown fish. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 115.

I am sure always, in the long *run*, to be brought over to her way of thinking. *Lamb*, *Mackery Ind.*

Often it is seen that great changes which in the long *run* turn to the good of the community bring suffering and grievous loss on their way to many an individual. *Shairp*, *Culture and Religion*, p. 120.

*Run to clear*, in *lumber-manuf.*, the proportion of clear sawed lumber in the output of a plant, or in the lumber-product of a quantity of logs when sawed: opposed to *run to culls*, which is the proportion of culls or defective pieces.—*Strawberry run*, a run of fish in the season of the year when strawberries are ripe. Compare *dandelion fleet*, vessels sailing when dandelions are in bloom. (*Local*, U. S.)—*The common run* (or, simply, the *run*), that which passes under observation as most usual or common; the generality.

In the common *run* of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 257.

To get the *run* upon, to turn the joke upon; turn into ridicule. [*U. S.*]

*run*<sup>1</sup> (*run*), *p. a.* [*Pp* of *run*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*]. 1. Liquefied; melted: as, *run* butter. See *butter*<sup>1</sup>. [*Colloq.*]  
—2. Smuggled ashore or landed secretly; contraband: as, *run* brandy; a *run* cargo. [*Colloq.*]

She boasted of her feats in diving into dark dens in search of *run* goods, charming things—French warranted—that could be had for next to nothing. *Miss Edgeworth*, *Helen*, xxv. (*Davies*.)

3. Having migrated or made a *run*, as a fish; having come up from the sea. Compare *run-fish*.

Your fish is strong and active, fresh *run*, as full soon you see. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 311.

*run*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *runn*.

*runabout* (*run*<sup>1</sup>-a-bout<sup>2</sup>), *n.* 1. A gadabout; a vagabond.

A *runne-about*, a skipping French-man. *Marston*, *What you Will*, iii. 1.

2. Any light open wagon for ready and handy use.

*runagate* (*run*<sup>1</sup>-a-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *runnagate*; a corruption of *E. renegade* (< *ME. renegat*), confused with *run* (*ME. renne*) a gate, i. e., 'run on the way,' and perhaps with *runaway*: see *renegade*, *renegade*.] I. *a.* 1. *Renegade*; apostate.

To this Mahomet succeeded his sonne called Amurathes. He ordeyned first the Janissaries, *runagate* Christians, to defend his person. *Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

He [William Tyndale, the translator of the Scriptures] was a *runagate* friar living in foreign parts, and seems to have been a man of severe temper and unfortunate life. *R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, i.

2. Wandering about; vagabond.

Where they dare not with their owne forces to invade, they basely entertaine the traitours and vncabonds of all Nations; seeking by those and by their *runnagate* Jesuits to winne parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 174.

II. *n.* 1. A *renegade*; an apostate; hence, more broadly, one who deserts any cause; a turncoat.

He . . . letteth the *runnagates* continue in scarceness. *Book of Common Prayer*, *Psalter*, Ps. lxxviii. 6.

Traitor, no king, that seeks thy country's sack, The famous *runnagate* of Christendom! *Peele*, *Edward I.*

Hence, hence, ye slave! dissemble not thy state, But henceforth be a turncoat, *runnagate*. *Marston*, *Satires*, I. 122.

2. One who runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Dido I am, unless I be deceiv'd, And must I rave thus for a *runnagate*? Must I make ships for him to sail away? *Marlowe and Nash*, *Dido*, Queen of Carthage, v. 1. 265.

Thus chained in wretched servitude doth live A *runnagate*, and English fugitive. *Times' Whistle* (C. E. T. S.), p. 62.

3. A *runabout*; a vagabond; a wanderer.

He now curs'd Cain from the earth, to be a *runnagate* and wanderer thenceon. *Purcell*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 33.

A vagabond and straggling *runnagate*; . . . That vagrant exile, that the bloody Cain. *Drayton*, *Queen Isabel to Rich.* II.

*runaway* (*run*<sup>1</sup>-a-wā'), *n.* and *a.* [*< run*<sup>1</sup> + *away*.] I. *n.* 1. One who flees or departs; a fugitive; a deserter.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II. 2. 405.

My son was born a freeman; this, a slave To beastly passions, a fugitive And *run-away* from virtue. *Fletcher (and another)*, *Queen of Corinth*, v. 2.

The night hath plaid the swift-foot *runnaway*. *Heywood*, *Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, II. 21).

2. A running away, as by a horse when breaking away from control and bolting.

If the driver is standing against one of the ultra sloping driving cushions, a *runaway* will be found impossible. *New York Tribune*, May 11, 1890.

3. One who runs in the public ways; one who roves or rambles about.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night, That *runnaways*' eyes may wink, and Romeo Leap to these arms untalk'd of and unseen. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, III. 2. 6.

II. *a.* 1. Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from control; defying or overcoming restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

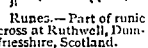
Shakespeare . . . was a *runaway* youth. . . who obtained his living in London by holding horses at the door of the theatre for those who went to the play. *L. Everett*, *Orations*, I. 310.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away or eloping.

We are told that Miss Michell's guardian would not consent to his ward's marriage (with Bysshe Shelley), that it was a *runaway* match, and that the wedding was celebrated in London by the parson of the Fleet. *E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, I. 3.

**rune¹** (rön), *n.* [= *F. rune* = *G. rune* (LL. *rūna*), a rune, a mod. book-form representing the AS. and Scand. word *rūn*, a letter, a writing, lit. a secret, mystery, secret or confidential speech, counsel (a letter being also

iron or wood, a pin, bolt, = Icel. *runga*, a rib of a ship, = Goth. *brugga*, a staff; cf. Ir. *ronga*, a rung, joining spar, = Gael. *rong*, a joining spar, rib of a boat, staff (perhaps < E.). The OSw. *rangr*, *vrangr*, pl. *vrängre*, sides of a vessel (> F. *varangue*, Sp. *varenga*, sides of a vessel), seems to be of diff. origin, connected with



run-man (run'man), *n.* A runaway or deserter from a ship of war. [Eng.]

**runn** (run), *n.* [Also *run*, *ran*, *rann*; Hind. *rān*, a waste tract, a wood, forest.] In India, a tract of sand-flat or salt-bog, which is often covered

by the tides or by land floods: as, the *Runn* of Cutch.

**runnel** (run'el), *n.* [Also dial. *rundle*, *rundel*, *rindl*, *rincl*; < ME. *runcel*, *rincl*, a streamlet, < AS. *rynel*, a running stream (cf. *rynel*, a runner, messenger, courier), dim. of *ryne*, a stream, < *rinman*, run: see *run*<sup>1</sup> and *rine*<sup>3</sup>.] A rivulet or small brook.

The *Rinels* of red blode ran doun his chekes.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 7506.

As a trench the little valley was,  
To catch the *runnels* that made green its grass.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 9.

A willow *Pleiades*, . . .  
Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,  
Stiffened in coils and *runnels* down the bank.  
*Lowell*, *Under the Willows*.

**runner** (run'er), *n.* [< ME. *runner*, *renner* (= MHG. *rennore*, *renner*); < *run*<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which runs. Specifically—(a) A person who or an animal which moves with the gait called a *run*, as in a running-match or race.

Forspent with toil, as *runners* with a race.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 1.

(b) One who is in the act of running, as in any game or sport.

The other side are scouting and trying to put him out, either by hitting the batsman (or *runner*) as he is running, or by sending the ball into the hole, which is called grounding.  
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 69.

(c) One who frequents or runs habitually to a place.  
And fle farre from besy tungenes as bytter as gall,  
And *rynnars* to howsiv wher good ale is.  
*MS. Laud*, 416, f. 39. (*Hallivell*.)

(d) A runaway; a fugitive; a deserter.  
Let us score their backs,  
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind:  
'Tis sport to maul a *runner*.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 7. 14.

If I finde any more *runners* for Newfoundland with the Pinnace, let him assuredly looke to arise at the Gallows.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 229.

(e) One who risks or evades dangers, impediments, or legal restrictions, as in blockade-running or smuggling; especially, a smuggler.

By merchants I mean fair traders, and not *runners* and trickers, as the little people often are that cover a contraband trade.  
*Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 490. (*Davies*.)

(f) An operator or manager, as of an engine or a machine.  
Every locomotive *runner* should . . . have an exact knowledge of the engine intrusted to him, and a general knowledge of the nature and construction of steam engines generally.  
*Forney*, *Locomotive*, p. 547.

There are two classes of *runners*, and a second-class man must run an engine two years before he can be promoted to first-class.  
*The Engineer*, LXVIII. 349.

(g) One who goes about on any sort of errand; a messenger; specifically, in Great Britain and in the courts of China, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff; in the United States, one whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, etc.

A somonour is a *renner* up and doun  
With mandementz for fornicacioun,  
And is ybet at every townes ende.  
*Chaucer*, *Prologue to Priar's Tale*, l. 19.

**Runner** [of a gaming-house], one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.  
*Bailey*, 1731.

He was called the Man of Peace on the same principle which assigns to constables, Bow-street *runners*, and such like, who carry bludgeons to break folk's heads, and are perpetually and officially employed in scenes of riot, the title of peace-officers.  
*Scott*, *St. Ronan's Well*, iii.

For this their *runners* ramble day and night,  
To drag each lurking deep to open light.  
*Crabbe*, *The Newspaper* (Works, I. 181).

"It's the *runners*!" cried Brittles, to all appearance much relieved. "The what?" exclaimed the doctor, aghast in his turn. "The Bow Street officers, sir," replied Brittles.  
*Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, xxx.

(h) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (i) A running stream; a run.

When they [trout] are going up the *runners* to spawn.  
*The Field*, LXVI. 560.

(j) *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Cursors* or *Dreipennes*. (k) *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the cursorial orthopterous insects; the cockroaches. See *Cursoria*. (l) A carangoid fish, the leather-jacket, *Elagatis pinnulatus*.

2. In *bot.*, a slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; also, a plant that spreads by such creeping stems. Compare *run*<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.*, 10.

In every root there will be one *runner* which hath little buds on it.  
*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

3. In *mach.*: (a) The tight pulley of a system of fast-and-loose pulleys. (b) In a grinding-mill, the stone which is turned, in distinction from the fixed stone, or bedstone. See cuts under *mill*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

And sometimes whirling, on an open hill,  
The round-flat *runner* in a roaring mill.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(c) In a system of pulleys, a block which moves, as distinguished from a block which is held in a fixed position. Also called *running block*. See

cut under *pulley*. (d) A single rope rove through a movable block, having an eye or thimble in the end of which a tackle is hooked.

There are . . . all kinds of Shipchandlery necessities, such as blocks, tackles, *runners*, etc.

*Defoe*, *Tour through Great Britain*, I. 147. (*Davies*.)

4. In *saddlery*, a loop of metal, leather, bone, celluloid, ivory, or other material, through which a running or sliding strap or rein is passed: as, the *runners* for the gag-rein on the throat-latch of a bridle or head-stall.—5. In *optical-instrument making*, a convex cast-iron support, for lenses, used in shaping them by grinding.

The cast-iron *runner* is heated just sufficiently to melt the cement, and carefully placed upon the cemented faces of the lenses.  
*Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 106.

6. That part of anything on which it runs or slides: as, the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or a skate.

The sleds, although so low, rest upon narrow *runners*, and the shafts are attached by a hook.  
*B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 35.

7. In *molding*: (a) A channel cut in the sand of a mold to allow melted metal to run from the furnace to the space to be filled in the mold.

The crucibles charged with molten steel direct from the melting-holes pour their contents into one of the *runners*.  
*W. H. Greenwood*, *Steel and Iron*, p. 427.

(b) The small mass of metal left in this channel, which shows, when the mold is removed, as a projection from the casting. See *jet*<sup>1</sup>, 4 (b).—8. In *bookbinding*, the front board of the plow-press, used in cutting edges. [Eng.]—9. *pl.* In *printing*: (a) The friction-rollers in the ribs of a printing-press, on which the bed slides to and from impression. [Eng.] (b) A line of corks put on a form of type to prevent the inking-rollers from sagging, and over-coloring the types. [Eng.]—10. The slide on an umbrella-stick, to which the ribs or spreaders are pivoted.—11. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, same as *runner-ball*.—12. In *iron-founding*, *soda-manuf.*, and other industries in which fusion is a necessary operation, a congealed piece of metal or material which in the molten state has run out of a mold or receptacle, and become waste until remelted.—13. In *rope-making*, a steel plate having three holes concentrically arranged, and used to separate the three yarns in laying up (twisting) a rope. The yarns are passed through the holes, and the plate is kept at a uniform distance from the junction of the twisted and untwisted parts, rendering the twist uniform.

14. A market-vessel for the transportation of fish, oysters, etc.—**Brook-runner**. Same as *velvet runner*.—**Double-runner**. Same as *bob-sled*.—**Runner of a trawl**. See *rawl*.—**Scarlet runner**, the scarlet-flowered form of the Spanish bean, *Phaseolus multiflorus*, native in South America: a common high-twining ornamental plant with showy, casually white blossoms. Also called *scarlet bean*.—**Velvet runner**, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*: so called from its stealthy motions. [Local, British.]

**runner-ball** (run'er-bäl), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a disk of hard wood used to crush the mill-cake through the sieves in order to granulate the powder.

**runner-stick** (run'er-stik), *n.* In *founding*, a cylindrical or conical piece of wood extending upward from the pattern and having the sand of the cope packed about it. When withdrawn, it leaves a channel called the *runner* leading to the interior of the mold.

**runnet** (run'et), *n.* A dialectal form of *rennet*<sup>1</sup>.  
**running** (run'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *run*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which runs.—2. Specifically, the act of one who risks or evades dangers or legal restrictions, as in *running* a blockade or smuggling.

It was hoped that the extensive smuggling that prevailed would be mitigated by heavy penalties, which were now imposed upon custom-house officers for neglect of duty in preventing the *running* of brandy.  
*S. Douell*, *Taxes in England*, IV. 216.

3. The action of a whale after being struck by the harpoon, when it swims but does not sound.—4. In *racing*, etc., power, ability, or strength to run; hence, staying power.

He thinks I've *running* in me yet; he sees that I'll come out one of these days in top condition.  
*Lever*, *Davenport Dunn*, xii.

He [Kingston] was not only full of *running* throughout the race, but finished second, and just as strong as Hancock.  
*New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

5. The ranging of any animals, particularly in connection with the rut, or other actions of the breeding season: also used attributively: as, the *running* time of salmon or deer.

The history of the buffalo's daily life and habits should begin with the "*running* season."  
*Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 415.

6. In *organ-building*, a leakage of the air in a wind-chest into a channel so that a pipe is sounded when its digital is depressed, although its stop is not drawn; also, the sound of a pipe thus sounded. Also called *running of the wind*.—7. That which runs or flows; the quantity run: as, the first *running* of a still, or of cider at the mill.

And from the dregs of life think to receive  
What the first sprightly *running* could not give.  
*Dryden*, *Aurengzebe*, iv. 1.

It [Glapthorne's work] is exactly in flavour and character the last not sprightly *runnings* of a generous liquor.  
*Saintsbury*, *Hist. Elizabethan Lit.*, xi.

8. Course, direction, or manner of flowing or moving.

All the rivers in the world, though they have divers risings and divers *runnings*. . . do at last find and fall into the great ocean.  
*Raleigh*, *Hist. World*, Pref., p. 47.

In the *running*, out of the *running*, competing or not competing in a race or other contest; hence, qualified or not qualified for such a contest, or likely or not likely to take part in or to succeed in it. [Colloq.]—**Running off**, in *founding*, the operation of opening the tap-hole in a blast-furnace, so that the metal can flow through the channels to the molds.—**To make good one's running**, to run as well as one's rival; keep abreast with others; prove one's self a match for a rival.

The world had esteemed him when he first *made good his running* with the Lady Fanny.  
*Trollope*, *Small House at Allington*, ii.

**To make the running**, to force the pace at the beginning of a race, by causing a second-class horse to set off at a high speed, with the view of giving a better chance to a staying horse of the same owner.

Ben Caunt was to *make the running* for Haphazard.  
*H. Kingsley*, *Itavenshoe*, xxxvi.

**To take up the running**, to go off at full speed from a slower pace; take the lead; take the most active part in any undertaking.

But silence was not dear to the heart of the honourable John, and so he *took up the running*.  
*Trollope*, *Dr. Thorne*, v.

**running** (run'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *run*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. That runs; suited for running, racing, etc. See *run*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 1 (a).

A concourse . . . of noblemen and gentlemen meet together, in mirth, peace, and amity, for the exercise of their swift *running*-horses, every Thursday in March. The prize they run for is a silver and gilt cup, with a cover, to the value of seven or eight pounds.  
*Dutcher*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 103.

In the reign of Edward III. the *running*-horses purchased for the king's service were generally estimated at twenty marks, or thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eight pence each.  
*Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 104.

Specifically, in *zool.*, cursorial; gressorial; ambulatory; not saltatorial.  
2†. Capable of moving quickly; movable; mobilized.

The Indians did so annoy them by sudden assaults out of the swamps, etc., that he was forced to keep a *running* army to be ready to oppose them upon all occasions.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 117.

3. Done, made, taken, etc., in passing, or while hastening along; hence, cursory; hasty; speedy.

The fourth Summer [A. D. 82], Domitian then ruling the Empire, he spent in settling and confirming what the year before he had travail'd over with a *running* Conquest.  
*Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

When you step but a few doors off to tattle with a wench, or take a *running* pot of ale, . . . leave the street door open.  
*Swift*, *Advice to Servants* (Footman).

4. Cursive, as manuscript: as, *running* hand (see below).—5. Proceeding in close succession; without intermission: used in a semi-adverbial sense after nouns denoting periods of time: as, I had the same dream three nights *running*.

How would my Lady Ailesbury have liked to be asked in a parish church for three Sundays *running*?  
*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 334.

Legislation may disappoint them fifty times *running*, without at all shaking their faith in its efficiency.  
*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 422.

6. Continuous; unintermittent; persistent.

The click-click of her knitting-needles is the *running* accompaniment to all her conversation.  
*George Eliot*, *Amos Barton*, i.

7. In *bot.*, repent or creeping by runners, as the strawberry. See *runner*, 2.—**Running banquet**. See *banquet*, 3.—**Running block**. See *block*<sup>1</sup>, 11.—**Running board**. (a) A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive. (b) A horizontal board along the ridge of a box freight-car or the side of an oil-car, to form a passage for the trainmen.—**Running bond**. See *bond*<sup>1</sup>.—**Running bowline**, a bowline-knot made round a part of the same rope, so as to make a noose.—**Running bowsprit**. See *bowsprit*.—**Running buffalo-clover**, an American clover, *Trifolium stoloniferum*, closely related to *T. reflexum*, the buffalo-clover, but spreading by runners.—**Running days**, a chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, etc., including Sundays, and not therefore limited to working-days.—**Running dustman**. See *dustman*.—**Running fight**, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—

**Running fire.** See *fire*.—**Running footman.** See *footman*, 3.—**Running hand,** the style of handwriting or penmanship in which the letters are formed without lifting the pen from the paper.—**Running head.** See *head*, 13.—**Running knot,** a knot made in such a way as to form a moose which tightens as the rope is pulled on.—**Running lights,** the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise, in order to guard against collision when under way. They are a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side. If the vessel is under steam, a bright white light is also hoisted at the foremast-head; a vessel towing another carries two white lights at the foremast-head.—**Running myrtle.** See *myrtle*.—**Running ornament,** any ornament in which the design is continuous, in intertwined or flowing



Running Ornament.—Medieval Architectural Sculpture

lines, as in many medieval moldings carved with foliage, etc.—**Running patterer.** See *patterer*.—**Running pine.** See *Lycopodium*.—**Running rigging.** See *rigging*, 2.—**Running stationer.** See *stationer*.—**Running swamp-blackberry,** *Rubus hispidus*, an almost herbaceous species, with short flowering shoots, bearing a fruit of a few sour grains, and with long and slender prickly runners.—**Running title,** in printing, a descriptive headline put continuously at the top of pages of type. Also called *running head-line*.—**Running toad.** Same as *natterjack*.

**running** (run'ing), *prep.* [Prop. ppr., with *on* or *toward* understood. Cf. *rising*, *p. n.*, 3, in a somewhat similar use.] Approaching; going on. [Colloq.]

I have been your gadwife  
These nine years, running ten  
Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 112)

**running-gear** (run'ing-gēr), *n.* 1. The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, as distinguished from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive.—2. Same as *running rigging*. See *rigging*, 2.

**runningly** (run'ing-li), *adv.* Continuously; without pause or hesitation.

Played I not off hand and runningly,  
Just now, your masterpiece, hard number twelve?  
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe Gotha.

**running-rein** (run'ing-rin), *n.* A driving-rein which is passed over pulleys on the headstall to give it increased freedom of motion. Such reins are sometimes passed over sheaves on the bit and made to return up the cheek, in order to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

**running-roll** (run'ing-röl), *n.* In *plate-glass*, *manuf.*, a brass cylinder used to spread the plastic glass over the casting-table.

**running-string** (run'ing-string), *n.* A cord, tape, or braid passed through an open hem at the top of a bag or anything which it is desirable to draw tight at pleasure.

**running-thrush** (run'ing-thrush), *n.* A disease in the feet of horses. See *thrush*, 2.

**running-trap** (run'ing-trap), *n.* A depressed U-shaped section in a pipe, which allows the free passage of fluid, but always remains full whatever the state of the pipe, so that it forms a seal against the passage of gases.

**runniont**, *n.* Same as *runion*.

**runologist** (rū-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< runology + -ist*.] One who is versed in runology; a student of runic remains.

The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists* holds that the Runic alphabet of twenty-four letters is derived from the Latin alphabet as it existed in the early days of Imperial Rome. *Athenæum*, June 2, 1879, p. 315.

**runology** (rū-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. runa*, rune, + *Gr. -λογία*, *< λόγιω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of runes.

Of late, however, great progress has been made in *runology*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 93.

**run-out** (run'out), *n.* The extent of a run of fish: as, the *run-out* reaches 20 miles. *J. W. Milner*. [Lake Michigan.]

**runrig** (run'rig), *n.* [*< run¹ + rig¹*.] A ridge or rig (that is, a strip of ground) in land so divided that alternate rigs belong to different owners; hence, the system of land-holding by alternate rigs.

We may assume that wherever in Ireland the land was cultivated in modern times according to the *runrig* system, the custom arose from the previous existence of co-partnerships.

W. K. Sullivan, *Introd.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. cliz.

The face of a hill-side in Derbyshire was laid out in strips of garden land with ridges of turf dividing. These the holders of the land called "rigs"; the long narrow ones *run-rigs*; and one, wide, which intersected the rise at a right angle, the "cut-rig."

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 374.

**Runrig lands**, in Scotland and Ireland, lands held by *runrig*.

**run¹** (runt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ront*; a dial. word, perhaps orig. a var. of *rind*, a Sc.

form (= D. *rund* = G. *rind*) of *ritter*, *rother*: see *rother*, 2. The later senses may be of different origin.] 1. A young ox or cow; a steer or heifer; also, a stunted ox or cow, or other under-sized animal; one below the usual size and strength of its kind; especially, the smallest or weakest one of a litter of pigs or puppies. Compare def. 4.

*Giouinco*, a steere, a runt, a bullocke, a yeereling, a weanling. *Florio*.

They say she has mountains to her marriage,  
She's full of cattle, some two thousand runts.  
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, iv. 1.

He was mounted on a little runt of a pony, so thin and woe begone as to be remarkable among his kind.  
The Century, XXXVII. 909.

Hence—2. A short, stockish person; a dwarf.

This overgrown runt has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure, that he might be looked upon as a member of this new-erected society [The Short Club].  
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 108.

3t. A rude, ill-bred person; a boor or hoiden.

Before I buy a bargain of such runts,  
I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em.  
Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, v. 2.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons. A single bird may weigh as much as 2½ pounds.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of the tame, there be . . . runts, and carriers and croppers.  
I Walton, *A complete Angler*, p. 112.

While the runt is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs, by the contumacious which characterizes our fancier it is the name given to the largest and most robust among pigeons.  
The Century, XXXII. 107.

5. A stump of underwood; also, the dead stump of a tree. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6. The stalk or stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For lapfu's large o' gospel kail  
Shall fill thy crib in plenty,  
An' runt of grace the pick an' wale,  
No get en by way o' dainty,  
But lika day.  
Burns, *The Ordination*.

**runt²** (runt), *n.* [A var. of *rump*.] The rump. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**runteet**, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A disk of shell used as an ornament by the Indians of Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The boy wears a necklace of *runteets*.  
Beverley, *Virginia*, III. ¶ 5.

**runty** (run'ti), *a.* [*< runt¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Stunted; dwarfish; little. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

A brood of half-grown chickens picking in the grass, . . . and a runty pig tied to a "stob," were the only signs of thrift.  
Harper's Mag., LXXIII. 696.

2. Boorish; surly; rude. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**run-up** (run'up), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the act of putting on a line, in finishing, by means of a roll running along the side of the back from the top to the bottom of the book.

**runway** (run'wā), *n.* The path or track over which anything runs; a passageway. Specifically—(a) The bed of a stream of water. (b) The beaten track of deer or other animals; a trail. Also *runaway*.

The line of mounds overlooks the Grant river to the north, and Snake Hollow or Potosi to the south, and has a commanding position. It may have been used as an elevated *runway* or graded road designed for the pursuit of game.  
Amer. Antiquarian, XI. 385.

Often times drivers go out with dogs and make a wide circuit, while the hunters post themselves along the *runways* or beaten trails of the deer.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 431.

(c) A path made by domestic animals in going to and from an accustomed place of feeding, watering, etc. (d) In *timbering*, a trough or channel on the surface of a declivity, down which logs are slid or run in places more or less inaccessible to horses or oxen. (e) One of the ways in the casing of a window for vertically sliding sashes. (f) *Theat.*, in the setting of scenery, a path or road, as upon a mountain-side or the face of a rock.

If there is a "runway," which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of "Die Walküre," . . . it is "built" by the stage carpenters.  
Scribner's Mag., IV. 441.

**rupee** (rū-pē'), *n.* [Formerly also *roopee*; = F. *roupee* = Sp. Pg. *rupia* = G. Dan. Sw. *rupie* =



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rupee, 1862.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

NGr. *ροῦπι* = Pers. *rūpiya*, *< Hind. rūpiya*, *ru-piya*, *rupayā*, *rupaiya*, *rapaiyā*, a rupee, also coin, cash, specie, *< rūpā* (Pali *rūpi*), silver, *< Skt. rūpya*, silver, wrought silver or wrought gold, as adj. handsome, *< rūpa*, natural state, form, beauty (*> Hind. rūp*, form, beauty).] The standard unit of value in India; also, a current silver coin of India, valued normally at 2s., or about 48 United States cents. The relative value of Indian and English money varies with the price of silver. The theoretic par of exchange between England and India is 24½ pence, but the actual rate has fallen as low as 12 pence.

They call the peeces of money *roopees*, of which there are some of divers values, the meanest worth two shillings and threepence, and the best two shillings and ninepence sterling.  
Terry, in Purchas, *Pilgrimes*, II. 1471.

The nabob . . . is neither as wealthy nor as wicked as the jaundiced monster of romances and comedies, who purchases the estates of broken-down English gentlemen with *rupees* tortured out of bleeding rajahs.  
Thackeray, *Newcomes*, viii.

**Rupelian** (rū-pē-li'an), *n.* A division of the Oligocene in Belgium. It includes a series of clays and sands partly of marine and partly of brackish-water origin. The Rupelian lies above the Tongrin, which latter is a marine deposit, and is of the same age as the Egein belt of the German Lower Oligocene.

**rupellary** (rū-pe-lā-ri), *a.* [*< L. \*rupellus*, dim. of *rupes*, a rock, + *-ary*.] Rocky.

In this *rupellary* nidary do the fowle lay eggs and breede.  
Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 27, 1644.

**rupeoptereal** (rū-pē-op-tē-rē-āl), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. rupes*, a rock, + *Gr. πτερόν*, wing, + *-eal*.] A bone of the batrachian skull, supposed to correspond to the proötic.

**Rupert's drop** (rū-perts drop). Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).

**rupestrine** (rū-pes-trin), *a.* [*< L. rupes*, a rock, + *-trine*, as in *lacustrine*, *palustrine*, etc.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks; rupicoline; saxicoline.

**rupia** (rū-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhyppia*, *< Gr. ῥῆπις*, dirt, filth.] A variety of the large flat pustular syphiloderm in which the crust is more or less distinctly conical and stratified: a use now obsolete.

**rupial** (rū-pi-āl), *a.* [*< rupia + -al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with *rupia*.

**Rupicapra** (rū-pi-kap-rā), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), *< L. rupicapra*, a chamois, lit. 'rock-goat,' *< rupes*, a rock, + *capra*, a goat: see *caper*, 1.] A genus of antelopes, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Rupicaprinae*; the chamois. There is only one species, *R. tragus*. See *chamois*.

**Rupicaprinae** (rū-pi-kap-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rupicapra + -inae*.] The chamois as a subfamily of *Bovidae*. Sir F. Brooke.

**rupicaprine** (rū-pi-kap-rin), *a.* Pertaining to the chamois; belonging to the *Rupicaprinae*, or having their characters.

Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*), the Gemse of the Germans, is the only Antelope found in Western Europe, and forms the type of the *Rupicaprine* or goat-like group of that family.  
Encyc. Brit., V. 334.

**Rupicola** (rū-pik-ō-lī), *n.* [NL., *< L. rupes*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture*.] A genus

Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola crocea*).

of *Cotingidae* or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Brisson in 1760, type of the subfamily *Rupicolinae*; the rock-manikins, rock-cocks, or cocks of the rock, having the outer primary emarginate and attenuate toward the end. These singular birds have an erect compressed semicircular crest, and the plumage of the male is mostly flaming orange or blood-red. They are about 12 inches long, of large size for the group to which they belong, and very showy. They are confined to northern parts of South America. Three species have been recognized—*R. crocea*, *R. peruviana*, and *R. sanguinolenta*.

**Rupicolinae** (rū-pi-kō-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rupicola + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidae*

or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Selater in 1862 upon the genus *Rupicola*. It is a small group, combining to some extent characters of cotingas and pipras. The feet are syndactylous, and the tarsi pycnaspidean. The genus *Phaenocercus* is now commonly placed under *Rupicolinae*.

**rupicoline** (rō-pik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ine*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks; saxicoline; rupestrine.

**rupicolous** (rō-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *rupicoline*.

**Rüppell's griffin.** See *griffin*.

**Ruppia** (rup'i-i), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after H. B. Ruppia, author (1718) of a flora of Jena.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadales* and tribe *Potamogeton*. It is distinguished from *Potamogeton*, the other genus of the tribe, by the absence of a perianth, and by the long-stalked fruits, and is characterized by spiked flowers composed of two opposite stamens or four one-celled and nearly sessile anthers, and four or more carpels each containing a single pendulous ovule. The carpels, at first nearly or quite sessile, become elevated on slender spirally twisted pedicels radiating from a long peduncle, each making in fruit an obliquely ovoid truncate nutlet with fleshy surface. The only certain species, *R. maritima*, known in America as *ditch-grass*, in Great Britain as *tassel-grass*, etc., is one of the very few flowering plants of marine waters, and is found throughout temperate and subtropical regions in salt-marshes, brackish ditches, and inlets of the sea. It grows in submerged tufts of thread-like forking and wiry stems from a filiform rootstock. It bears opposite and alternate leaves, which are long and bristle-shaped with a sheathing base, and inconspicuous flowers, usually two, in a terminal spike, at first covered by the sheathing leaf.

**ruptile** (rup'til), *a.* [NL. *\*ruptilis*, < *L. rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] In *bot.*, dehiscence by an irregular splitting or breaking of the walls; rupturing: said of seed-vessels.

**ruption** (rup'shon), *n.* [OF. *ruption*, < *L. ruptio(n)*, a breaking, < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] A breach; a bursting open; rupture. *Cotgrave*.

Plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

**ruptive** (rup'tiv), *a.* [< *L. rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] Causing or tending to cause breakage. [Rare.]

Certain breakages of this class may perhaps to some extent be accounted for by the action of a torsional *ruptive* force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 492.

**ruptuary** (rup'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ruptuaries* (-riz). [< ML. *rupturarius*, < *ruptura*, a field, a form of feudal tenure; cf. *roturier*, and see *rupture*.] A roturier; a member of the plebeian class, as contrasted with the nobles. [Rare.]

The exclusion of the French *ruptuaries* ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenevix*.

**rupture** (rup'tūr), *n.* [OF. *rupture*, *roupture*, *roupture*, a rupture, breach, F. *rupture* = Sp. *ruptura*, *rotura* = Pg. *ruptura* = It. *rottura*, < *L. ruptura*, a breaking, rupture (of a limb or vein), in ML. also a road, a field, a form of feudal tenure, a tax, etc., < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break, burst; cf. Lith. *rupas*, rough, AS. *reōfan*, Icel. *ryfa*, break, reave, Skt. *rup*, *rup*, break, destroy, spoil. From the *L. rumpere* are also ult. E. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *erupt*, *interrupt*, *irruption*, *rotel*, *roul*, *route*, *route*, *routine*, *rut*. To the same ult. root belong *reave*, *rob*, *robe*, *rovel*, *rover*, etc., *loot*.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted: as, a *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber.

Their brood as numerous hatch, from the egg that soon Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.

2. In *pathol.*, hernia, especially abdominal hernia.—3. A breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or between nations; open hostility or war between nations; a quarrel.

Thus then we see that our Ecclesiastical and Politicall choyses may content and sort as well together without any *rupture* in the State as Christians and Freeholders. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

When the parties that divide the commonwealth come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side. *Swift*.

In honest words, her money was necessary to me; and in a situation like mine any thing was to be done to prevent a *rupture*. *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xiv.

**Moment of rupture.** See *moment*.—Plane of *rupture*, the plane along which the tendency of a body (especially a mass of loose earth) under pressure to give way by sliding is the greatest.—Radius of *rupture*. See *mine*, 2 (b).—Rupture of the choroid, a rent of the choroidal tunic, due usually to mechanical injuries, as a blow, a gunshot wound, etc.—Syn. 1. *Breach*, etc. See *fracture*.

**rupture** (rup'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruptured*, ppr. *rupturing*. [OF. *ruption*, *n.*] I. trans. 1.

To break; burst; part by violence: as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.—2. To affect with or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.—3. To cause a break or severance of: as, to *rupture* friendly relations.

II. intrans. 1. To suffer a break or rupture; break.—2. In *bot.*, specifically, to dehiscence irregularly; dehiscence in a ruptile manner.

When ripe the antheridia *rupture* or dehiscence transversely at the top. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 933.

**rupturewort** (rup'tūr-wért), *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria*, especially *H. glabra* of Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *burstwort*); also, an amarantaceous plant of the West Indies, *Alternanthera polygonoides*, somewhat resembling *Herniaria*.

**rural** (rō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [OF. (and F.) *rural* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rural* = It. *rurale*, < *L. ruralis*, rural, < *rūs* (rūr-), the country, perhaps contr. from *\*rovus* or *\*ravis*, and akin to Russ. *ravina*, a plain, Zend *ravan*, a plain, E. *room*: see *room*.] Hence ult. (from *L. rūs*) also *rustic*, *rusticate*, etc., *roister*, *roist*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; belonging to or characteristic of the country.

He spied his lady in rich array, As she walk'd over a *rural* plain. *John Thomson and the Turk* (Child's Ballads, III. 352).

The smell of grain, or tugged grass, or kine, Or daisy, each *rural* sight, each *rural* sound. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 451.

The traveller passed rapidly . . . into a *rural* region, where the neighborhood of the town was only felt in the advantages of a near market for corn, cheese, and hay. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

2. Pertaining to agriculture or farming: as, *rural* economy.—3. Living in the country; rustic.

Where virtue is in a gentyl man, it is commonly myxte with more sufferance, more affabilitie and myldenes, than for the more parte it is in a person *rural* or of a very base lynage. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, l. 15.

Here is a *rural* fellow, That will not be denied your highness' presence. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 282.

**Rural dean, deanery, Dionysia, lock, etc.** See the nouns.—Syn. 1. *Rural*, *rustic*, *Pastoral*, *Bucolic*. *Rural* is always used in a good sense, and is applied chiefly to things: as, *rural* pleasures; *rural* scenery. *Rustic* is used in a good sense, but also has a sense implying a lack of the refinements of the town or city: as, *rustic* gallantry. *Pastoral* means belonging to a shepherd or his kind of life; *bucolic*, belonging to the care of cattle or to that kind of life. *Pastoral* is always used in a good sense; *bucolic* is now often used with a shade of contempt.

For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes Of grassy swarth, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep, And skirtd thick with intertexture firm Of thorny boughs. *Cowper*, Task, i. 109.

The *rural* lass, Whom once her virgin modesty and grace, Her artless manners and her neat attire, So dignified, that she was hardly less Than the fair shepherdess of old romance, Is seen no more. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 536.

[Cowper applies *rural* to persons as well as things.]

What at first seemed *rustic* plainness now appears refined simplicity. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Might we but hear The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes, Or sound of *pastoral* reed with oaten stops. *Milton*, Comus, l. 345.

II. *n.* A countryman; a rustic.

Amongst *rurals* verse is scarcely found. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

Beckon the *Rurals* in; and the Country-gray Seldom ploughs treason. *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii.

**Rurales** (rō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), pl. of *L. ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] A family of butterflies, coming between the *Papilionidae* and the *Nymphalidae*, and including the *Lycæninæ* and the *Erycinæ*. They have six perfect legs in the females and four in the males.

**Ruralia** (rō-rā'li-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Rurales*.

**Ruralise**, *v.* See *ruralize*.

**ruralism** (rō'ral-izm), *n.* [OF. *rural* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being rural.—2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town. *Imp. Dict.*

**ruralist** (rō'ral-ist), *n.* [OF. *rural* + *-ist*.] One who leads a rural life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image which must have pleaded strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists* for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb. *Coventry*, Philomont to Hydaspes, iii.

**rurality** (rō-rā'li-ti), *n.* [OF. *ruralité*, < ML. *ruralitas* (t)-s, < *L. ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] 1. The state or quality of being rural; ruralness. [Rare.]

To see the country relapse into a state of arcadian *rurality*. *The American*, V. 97.

2. That which is rural: a characteristic of rural life; a rusticity. [Rare.]

The old almanac-makers did well in wedding their pages with *ruralities*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iii.

**ruralize** (rō'ral-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruralized*, ppr. *ruralizing*. [OF. *rural* + *-ize*.] I. trans. To render rural; give a rural character or appearance to.

The curling cloud Of city smoke, by distance *ruralized*. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, i.

This tardy favorite of fortune, . . . with not a trace that I can remember of the sea, thoroughly *ruralized* from head to foot, proceeded to escort us up the hill. *The Century*, XXVII. 29.

II. intrans. To go into the country; dwell in the country; rusticate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *ruralise*.

**rurally** (rō'ral-i), *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country: as, the cottage is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town.

**ruralness** (rō'ral-nes), *n.* The character of being rural.

**rurdl**, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

**ruricolist** (rō-rik'ō-list), *n.* [OF. *ruricola* (> F. *ruricole*), a dweller in the country (< *rūs* (rūr-), the country, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit, till), + *-ist*.] An inhabitant of the country; a rustic. *Bailey*.

**ruridecanal** (rō-ri-dek'ā-nāl), *a.* [OF. *rūs* (rūr-), the country, + *L. decanus*, dean: see *decanal*.] Of or belonging to a rural dean or a rural deanery.

My contention was, in a *ruridecanal* chapter lately held, that bishops suffragan ought thus to be addressed in virtue of their spiritual office. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 467.

**rurigenoust** (rō-rij'ē-nus), *a.* [OF. *rurigena*, born in the country, < *rūs* (rūr-) + *-gena*, < *gignere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Born in the country. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Rusa** (rō'sā), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Malay *rūsa*, a deer. Cf. *babirusa*.] 1. A genus of *Cervidae* or subgenus of *Cervus*, containing the large East Indian stags, with cylindrical antlers forked at the top and developing a



Sambar Deer (*Rusa aristotelis*).

brow-tine, and a tuft of hair on the hind legs; the rusine deer. They are related to such species as the elk or wapiti of America, and the hart or red deer of Europe. One of these large deer was known to Aristotle; but the species now called *Cervus* or *Rusa aristotelis* is the sambar, that commonly known as the rusa being *Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*. Both are of great size and have a mane.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus, especially *R. hippelaphus*.

**rusa** (rō'sā), *n.* The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schwananthus*, yielding rusa-oil. [East Indian.]

**rusalka**, *n.* [Russ.] In Russian folk-lore, a water-nymph.

Mermaids and mermen . . . have various points of resemblance to the vodyany or water-sprite and the *rusalka* or stream-fairy of Russian mythology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 39.

Rivers . . . are supposed to be the especial resort of the *Rusalkas* or water-nymphs. Dressed in green leaves, they will sit on the banks combing out their flowing locks. Their strength is in their hair, and if it becomes dry, they die. *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, viii.

**rusa-oil** (rō'sā-oil), *n.* The oil of ginger-grass. See *ginger-grass* and *Andropogon*.

**Ruscus** (rus'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom: see



From the indelicate and filthy habits of our forefathers, carpets would have been a grievous nuisance; whereas

When the whole force of the wind driveth to one place, there being no contrary motion to let or hinder it, many hills and buildings have been *rushed* down by this kind of earthquake. *N. Morton*, *New England's Memorial*, p. 292.

As slow he winds in museful mood,  
Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.  
T. Warton, Odes, xl.

And *rushed* floors, whereon our children play'd.  
*J. Baillie.*

**rusher**<sup>1</sup> (rush'ér), *n.* [*< rush<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who strews rushes on the floors at dances.

Their pipers, fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,  
Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.*

**rusher**<sup>2</sup> (rush'ér), *n.* [*< rush<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.—2. Specifically, in *foot-ball*, a player whose special function it is to force the ball toward his opponents' goal, prevent it from being kicked or brought toward his own, and protect the backs while they kick or run with the ball. When eleven players are on each side, the *rushers* are known, according to their positions in the rush-line, as *right end, right tackle, right guard, center rusher, left guard, left tackle, left end*. See *foot-ball*. Also called *forward*.

3. A go-ahead person; a rusher. [Colloq.]

The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a *rusher* to please the young Western masculine taste.  
*The Century, XXXVIII, 874.*

**rush-grass** (rush'gräs), *n.* Any one of certain grasses formerly classed as *Vilfa*, now included in *Sporobolus*. They are wiry grasses, with their panicles more or less included in the leaf-sheaths, thus having a slightly rush-like appearance.

**rush-grown** (rush'grôn), *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

As by the brook, that ling'ring laves  
Yon *rushgrown* moor with sable waves.  
*T. Warton, Odes, vi.*

**rush-holder** (rush'hol'dër), *n.* A clip-candlestick used for rushlights. It is sometimes made small to stand upon the table, sometimes arranged to hang upon the wall, and sometimes made four feet or more high and intended to stand upon the floor.

**rushiness** (rush'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rushy, or abounding with rushes.

**rushing**<sup>1</sup> (rush'ing), *n.* [Compare *rush<sup>2</sup>, 10.*] A refreshment. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**rushing**<sup>2</sup> (rush'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rush<sup>2</sup>, r.*] A rush.

All down the valley that night there was a *rushing* as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain.  
*R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.*

**rushlight** (rush'lit), *n.* A rush-candle.

He had a great red pipe in his mouth, and was smoking, and staring at the *rushlight*, in a state of enviable placidity.  
*Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.*

Day had not yet begun to dawn, and a *rushlight* or two burned in the room. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.*

**rush-like** (rush'lik), *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

Who thought it not true honour's glorious prize,  
By nimble cap'ring in a dainty dance, . . .  
Ne yet did seek to their glorie to advance  
By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.  
*Mir. for Mags., p. 788.*

**rush-lily** (rush'li'l'i), *n.* A plant of the more showy species of blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium*, especially *S. grandiflorum*, a species with bright-yellow flowers, native in northwestern America, occasionally cultivated.

**rush-line** (rush'lin), *n.* The line or row in which the *rushers* in foot-ball stand when in position; the *rushers* collectively.

**rush-nut** (rush'nüt), *n.* A plant, *Cyperus esculentus*. The tubers, called by the French *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre*, are used as food in the south of Europe, and have been proposed as a substitute, when roasted, for coffee and cocoa.

**rush-stand** (rush'stand), *n.* Same as *rush-holder*.

**rush-stick** (rush'stik), *n.* Same as *rush-holder*.

**rush-toad** (rush'töd), *n.* The natterjack, *Bufo calamita*.

**rushy** (rush'i), *a.* [*< rush<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Abounding with rushes.

Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,  
By paved fountain or by *rushy* brook.  
*Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 81.*

Beside some water's *rushy* brink  
With me the Muse shall sit.  
*Gray, Ode on the Spring.*

2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and fragrant fure.  
*Goldsmith, The Hermit.*

**rushy-fringed** (rush'i-frinjd), *a.* Fringed with rushes; rushy.

By the *rushy fringed* bank,  
Where grows the willow, and the osier dank,  
My sliding chariot stays  
*Milton, Comus, l. 890.*

**rushy-mill** (rush'i-mil), *n.* A toy mill-wheel made of rushes and placed in running water.

The god . . . solemnly then swore  
His spring should flow some other way: . . .  
Nor drive the *rushy-mills* that in his way  
The shepherds made: but rather for their lot,  
Send them red waters that their sheep should rot.  
*W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 1.*

**rusine** (rü'sin), *a.* [*< Rus<sup>1</sup> + -ine<sup>1</sup>.*] Resembling or related to the *rusa*, or having its kind of antler; belonging to the group of deer which *Rusa* represents. See cut under *Rusa<sup>1</sup>*.

**rusk** (rusk), *n.* [Prob. *< Sp. rosca*, a screw, anything round and spiral (*rosca de pan*, or simply *rosca*, a roll or twist of bread; cf. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusk, a kind of biscuit; dim. *rosquete*, a pancake, *rosquilla*, roll of bread, etc.), = Pg. *rosca*, a screw, the winding or wriggling of a serpent; origin unknown.] 1. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores. [Eng.]

I . . . filled a basket full of white *Ruske* to carrie ashore with me, but before I came to the Banio the Turkish boyes had taken away almost all my bread.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.*

The lady sent me divers presents of fruit, sugar, and *rusk*.  
*Raleigh.*

2. Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding, the crumbs being usually eaten with milk. [New Eng.]—3. A kind of light cake; a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.

It is pleasant to linger on the hills and enjoy stakantchai and fresh *rushks* and butter with the natives, till the blue shadows have gathered over the glorious distant city.  
*A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, vi.*

**rusk** (rusk), *v. t.* [*< rusk, n.*] To make rusk of; convert, as bread or cake, into rusk. See *rusk, n., 2.* [New Eng.]

**ruskie** (rus'ki), *n.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin (see *ruche*), or akin to *rush<sup>1</sup>*.] Any receptacle or utensil made of twigs, straw, or the like, as a basket, a hat, or a beehive.

**rusma** (ruz'mä), *n.* See *rhusma*.

**rusot, ruswut** (rus'ot, rus'wut), *n.* In India, an extract from the wood or roots of different species of *Berberis*, used with opium and alum as an application in conjunctivitis. It is supposed to be the same as the lycium of the ancients. See *Berberis*.

**Russ** (rus), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *Russe*; *< F. Russe* = Sp. *Ruso* = Pg. It. *Russo* = G. *Russe* = D. *Rus* = Ice. (pl.) *Russar* = Dan. *Russer* = Sw. *Ryss* (NL. *Russus*), Russ, Russian, *< Russ. Rusi*, the Russ, Russia (cf. *Rossiya*, Russia), = Pol. *Rus*; Hung. *Orosz*, Russ; Finn. *Ruotsi*, Sweden.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Russ or Russians.—2. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Russia. See *Russian*, which is the customary form.

The Tartar sent the *Russe* a knife, therewith to stab himself.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 420.*

The *Russe* of better sort goes not out in Winter but on his Sled.  
*Milton, Hist. Moscovia, l. 481.*

**Russ**. An abbreviation of *Russia* or *Russian*.

**russett** (rus'et), *n.* [*< OF. rousset, F. rousseau*, reddish, dim. of *roux*, reddish, russet, *< L. russus*, red; see *red<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *russet, russetting*. *Russet*, like *F. rousseau*, has become a name (*Russel, Russell*; cf. *Lorel, < OF. lorel*, a wolf).] 1. A fox: in allusion to its reddish color.

Dawn *Russet*, the fox, sterte up at oones,  
And by the garget hente Chauceteer.  
*Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 514.*

2. *pl.* A stuff. (*a*) In the sixteenth century, a material mentioned as made out of England from English wool. (*b*) In the eighteenth century, a twilled woolen material, used for garments. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**russet-cord** (rus'el-körd), *n.* A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, or sometimes wholly of wool. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**Russett's process**. See *process*.

**russet** (rus'et), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. russet, < OF. rousset* (= It. *rossetto*), russet, brown, ruddy, hence also red wheat, etc., fem. *roussette*, a russet apple, a coarse brown cloth, russet (ML. *russetum*), dim. of *roux*, fem. *rousse*, reddish, = Pr. Cat. *ros* = Pg. *ruço* = It. *rosso*, *< L. russus*, reddish (cf. *L. russatus*, clothed in red); put for *\*rudtus, < √ rudh*, red; see *red<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *a.* 1. Of a reddish-brown color: applied also to some light browns not reddish. When said of leather, it includes nearly every variety browner than red Russia; but it does not include gray, nor pure buff. When applied to armor, a coppery red is generally meant—a kind of finish common in the sixteenth century.

But, look, the morn, in *russet* mantle clad,  
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.  
*Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 166.*

His attire was a doublet of *russet* leather, like those worn by the better sort of country folk.  
*Scott, Kenilworth, iii.*

The mellow year is hasting to its close; . . .  
The *russet* leaves obstruct the straggling way  
Of cozy brooks.  
*H. Coleridge, November.*

2. Made of russet; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic: a use derived from the general color of homespun cloth.

Though we be very poor and have but a *russet* coat, yet we are well.  
*Latimer, Misc. Sel.*

In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes.  
*Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 413.*

His Muse had no objection to a *russet* attire; but she turned with disgust from the finery of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day.  
*Macaulay, Milton.*

3. Made of russet leather.

The minstrel's garb was distinctive. It was not always the short laced tunic, tight trousers, and *russet* boots, with a well plumed cap—which seems to be the modern notion of this tuncful itinerant.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 296.*

**Russet gown**, a homespun or rustic gown; hence, one who wears such a gown; a country girl.

Squires come to Court some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a *Russet Gown*.  
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (II. 112.)

She clad herself in a *russet gown*, . . .  
With a single rose in her hair.  
*Tennyson, Lady Clare.*

**Russet leather**. See *leather*.

II. *n.* 1. A reddish-brown color: a broad and vague term, formerly applied to various shades of gray and brown or ash-color, sometimes used restrictively, but in no well-settled sense.

*Grigetto*, a fine graie or sheeps *russet*.  
*Florio, Worlde of Wordes (1598).*

*Russet* was the usual colour of hermits' robes; Cutts, Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, p. 97.

*Piers Plowman*, (ed. Skeat), II. 132, notes.

Blacks, *russets*, and blues obtain in place of the clear silvery greys, pure whites, and fine scarlet reds of other days.  
*Athenæum*, No. 3246, p. 56.

2. Coarse cloth, country-made and often homespun, used for the garments of peasantry and even of country people of some means: a term originally derived from the reddish-brown color of much cloth of this quality, and retained when the color was different, as gray or ash-colored.

Thei vsen *russet* also somme of this froces,  
That bitokneith trauaile & trewthe opon erthe.  
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (L. E. T. S.), l. 710.

Though your clothes are of light Lincolne green,  
And mine gray *russet*, and torne,  
Yet it doth not you beseme  
To doe an old man scorne.  
*Robin Hood and the Old Man* (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

Her country *russet* was turn'd to silk and velvet,  
As to her state agreed.  
*Patient Griselle* (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

3. *pl.* Clothes of russet; especially, the garb of a shepherd.

There was many a frolic swain,  
In fresh *russets* day by day,  
That kept revels on the plain.  
*Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.*

He borrowed on the working daies  
His holie *russets* oft.  
*Warner, Albion's England, iv. 27.*

Let me alone to provide *russets*, crook, and tar-box.  
*Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 5.*

4. In *leather-manuf.*, leather finished, but not polished or colored, except as colored by the tanning liquor; russet leather.

They [skins] can be kept best in the state of finished *russet*, as it is called, previous to waxing.  
*Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.*

5. A kind of winter apple having a brownish color, rough skin, and characteristic flavor. Though no doubt named from its color, this is rather buff than russet, with a greenish bronze-like luster, very striking in some varieties.

Folks used to set me down among the simple ones, in my younger days. But I suppose I am like a Roxbury *russet*—a great deal the better, the longer I can be kept.  
*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.*

**russet** (rus'et), *v. t.* [*< russet, a.*] To give a russet hue to; change into russet. [Rare.]

The summer ray  
*Russets* the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams.  
*Thomson, Hymn, l. 96.*

**russetting** (rus'et-ing), *n.* [Also *russetting*, and in def. 3 *russetin*; *< russet + -ing<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Russet cloth.

He must change his *russetting*  
For satin and silk,  
And he must wear no linen shirt  
That is not white as milke.  
To come of a well borne familie.  
*Tarlton, Horse-loade of Fooles. (Halliwell.)*

2. A person clothed in russet; a rustic; usually, an ignorant, clownish person. [Rare.]

Let me heare it, my sweet *russetting*.  
*Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, II. 57).

3. A russet apple.

Nor popple, which we hold of kernel-fruits the king;  
The apple orange; then the savoury russetting.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 647.*

I have brought thee . . . some of our country fruit, half  
a score of russetings. *Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iii. 3.*  
**russet-pated** (rus'et-pā'ted), *a.* Having a gray  
or ash-colored head or pate: used only in the  
following passage.  
*Russet-pated coughts, many in sort,  
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.  
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 21.*

**russety** (rus'et-i), *a.* [*russet* + *-y*.] Of a  
russet color.

**Russia** (rush'i), *n.* [NL. *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*): see *Russ*.] Short for *Russia* leather.

**Russia braid**. 1. A kind of braid of mohair,  
or of wool and silk in imitation of it.—2. A  
fine silk braid used to decorate articles of dress.  
**Russia duck, leather, matting.** See *duck*,  
*leather*, etc.

**Russian** (rush'an), *a.* and *n.* [*F. russien*, < NL. *Russianus*, < *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*), Russian: see *Russia*, Russ.]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, an empire in eastern Europe with large possessions in northern and central Asia, or the Russians or their language.—**Russian architecture.** See *Russo-Byzantine*.—**Russian ashes**, a commercial name for crude potassium carbonate imported from Russia.—**Russian band.** See *Russian horn-band*.—**Russian bath.** See *bath*.—**Russian castor**, castor obtained from the Russian beaver, and considered as more valuable than the American product.—**Russian Church**, the national church of the Russians, and the dominant form of Christianity in the Russian empire. The Russian Church is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church, in full communion and doctrinal agreement with the Greek Church, but not subject to any Greek patriarchate. Christianity existed to some extent in earlier times in Russia, but was first permanently introduced, from Constantinople, by the great prince St. Vladimir, in 988. The seat of the metropolitan was at first at Kiev; it was transferred to Vladimir in 1299, and in 1388 to Moscow. In 1589 the metropolitan of Moscow was made patriarch, with the consent of the rest of the Eastern Church. In 1721, with the approval of the Greek patriarchs, the Holy Governing Synod succeeded to the power of the patriarch. The members of this synod are appointed by the emperor. Among them are a metropolitan as president, several other metropolitans and prelates, secular priests, and the procurator-general, a layman, representing the civil power. The bishops are all virtually equal in power, though ranking as metropolitans, archbishops, and ordinary bishops. The Russian Church is the established church of the country; dissenters (see *Haskolnik*), as well as adherents of other religions, are tolerated, but are not allowed to proselytize. Sometimes called the *Russo-Greek Church*.—**Russian diaper**, diaper having a diamond pattern rather larger or more elaborate than the ordinary: it is made in both cotton and linen.—**Russian embroidery**, embroidery in simple and formal patterns, zigzags, frets, etc., especially that which is applied to washable materials, as towels, etc. Such embroidery, as originally practised by the Russian peasants, includes also the insertion of openwork patterns, strips of brightly-colored material, and needlework representations of animals and the like—conventional but very decorative.—**Russian horn-band.** See *horn band*.—**Russian isinglass**, isinglass prepared from the swimming-bladders of the Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.—**Russian musk**, musk obtained from Russia, and inferior to that which comes from China.—**Russian porcelain**, porcelain made in Russia, especially that of the imperial factory established by the czarina Elizabeth in 1756, and maintained by the sovereigns since that time. The mark is the initial of the reigning sovereign with a crown above it. The paste is very hard and of a bluish tinge.—**Russian sable.** See *sable*.—**Russian stitch**, in *crochet*. See *stitch*.—**Russian tapestry**, a stout material of hemp or of coarse linen, used for window-curtains, etc.—**Russian-tapestry work**, embroidery in crewels or other thread on Russian tapestry as a foundation. It is done rapidly, and is used for the borders of window-curtains, etc.

**II. n. 1.** A native or a citizen of Russia; a member of the principal branch of the Slavic race, forming the chief part of the population of European Russia, and the dominant people in Asiatic Russia.—2. A Slavic language, belonging to the southeastern branch (which includes also the Bulgarian). Its chief form is the Great Russian; other important dialects are Little Russian and White Russian. Abbreviated *Russ*.—**Great Russian.** (a) A member of the main stock of the Russian people, forming the bulk of the population in the northern and central parts of European Russia; the Great Russians have spread, however, into all regions of the empire. (b) The principal dialect of Russia, and the basis of the literary language.—**Little Russian.** (a) One of a race dwelling in southern and southwestern Russia, numbering about 14,000,000, and allied to the Great Russians. Members of this race in the Austrian empire are called *Ruthenians*. (b) The Russian dialect spoken by the Little Russians and Ruthenians.—**Red Russian.** (a) A member of a branch of the Little Russians dwelling in Galicia and the neighboring parts of Hungary and Russia. (b) The dialect of the Red Russians.—**White Russian.** (a) A member of a branch of the Russian family whose seat is in the western part of the empire, east of Poland. (b) The dialect of this branch.

**Russianism** (rush'an-izm), *n.* [*Russian* + *-ism*.] Russian influence, tendencies, or characteristics. *The American*, XII. 219.

**Russianize** (rush'an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russianized*, ppr. *Russianizing*. [*Russian* + *-ize*.] To impart Russian characteristics to.

The Tartar may learn the Russian language, but he does not on that account become *Russianized*.  
*D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 157.

**Russification** (rus'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Russify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of Russianizing, or of bringing over to Russian forms, habits, or principles; also, annexation to the Russian empire.

The process of *Russification* may be likewise observed in the manner of building the houses and in the methods of farming, which plainly show that the Finnish races did not obtain rudimentary civilization from the Slavonians.  
*D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 152.

The school is the great means used by the Russian Government for the so-called *Russification* of Poland.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 311.

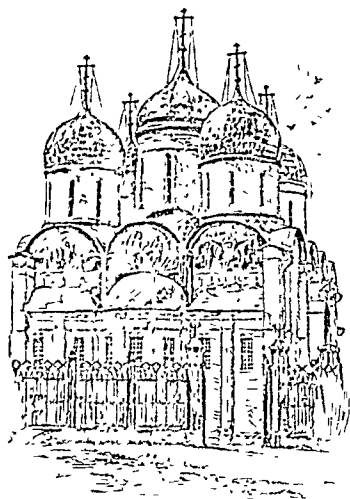
That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the Germanisation, as opposed to the *Russification*, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 556.

**Russify** (rus'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russified*, ppr. *Russifying*. [*Russ* (NL. *Russus*) + *-fy*.] To Russianize.

The aboriginal Meryas have been completely *Russified*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 731.

**Russniak** (rus'ni-ak), *n.* [Little Russ. *Rusnak* (Hung. *Rusznjak*): see *Russ*.] Same as *Ruthenian*, 1.

**Russo-Byzantine** (rus'o-biz'an-tin), *a.* Noting the national art of Russia, and especially the characteristic architecture of Russia, which is



Russo-Byzantine Architecture—Cathedral of the Assumption, Kremen, Moscow.

based on the Byzantine, but evolved and differentiated in obedience to race characteristics. There is much sound art and construction in Russian architecture, despite the grotesque and fantastic characteristics of some examples.

**Russo-Greek** (rus'o-grēk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Russians and the Greeks.—**Russo-Greek Church.** See *Russian Church*, under *Russian*.  
**Russophile** (rus'o-fil-i), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. russophile*, < NL. *Russus*, Russ (see *Russ*), + Gr. *φιλος*, love.] 1. *n.* One who favors Russia or the Russians, or Russian policy, principles, or enterprises.

The offer is totally hollow, and one which cannot be accepted, even by the most willing *Russophile*.  
*C. Martin, Gates of Herat*, viii.

**II. a.** Favoring Russian methods or enterprises.

The so-called *Russophile* traders in politics.  
*C. Martin, Russian Advance towards India*, I.

**Russophilism** (rus'o-fil-izm), *n.* [*Russophile* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, sentiments, or principles of a *Russophile*.

**Russophilist** (rus'o-fil-ist), *n.* [*Russophile* + *-ist*.] Same as *Russophile*.

**Russophobe** (rus'o-fōb), *n.* [NL., < *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *φοβος*, < *φοβέσθαι*, fear.] Same as *Russophobist*.

The unanimity of the condemnation of Russia on the part of the representative organs of public opinion indicates clearly enough that the union of *Russophiles* and *Russophobes* . . . has not been disrupted by the wrangles at home.  
*Contemporary Rev.*, L. 267.

**Russophobia** (rus-o-fō'bi-i), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *φοβία*, < *φοβέσθαι*, fear.] A dread of Russia or of Russian policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

For some reason or other the *Russophobia* which prevailed so largely when first I began to take an interest in foreign affairs has gone out of fashion.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 543.

**Russophobia** (rus'o-fō-bizm), *n.* [*Russophile* + *-ism*.] Same as *Russophobia*.

Equally guilty would be a blind, unreasoning *Russophobia* attributing sinister designs to every Russian advance.  
*Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 346.

**Russophobist** (rus'o-fō-bist), *n.* [*Russophobe* + *-ist*.] One who dreads the Russians or their policy; one whose feelings are strongly against Russia, its people, or its policy.

These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to English *Russophobists*.  
*C. Martin, Gates of Herat*, p. 98.

**rusrud** (rus'ud), *n.* [*Hind. rasad*, a progressive increase or diminution of tax, also the amount of such increase or diminution, orig. a store of grain provided for an army, < Pers. *rasad*, a supply of provisions.] In India, a progressively increasing land-tax.

**Russula** (rus'ū-lū), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), so called in allusion to the color of the pileus in some species; fem. of LL. *russulus*, reddish, dim. of L. *russus*, red: see *russet*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the class *Agaricini*, differing from *Agaricus* by having the trama vesiculose and the lamellae fragile, not filled with milk. The pileus is fleshy and convex; the stem is stout, polished, and spongy within; the veil is obsolete; the spores are white or pale-yellow, usually echinulate. There are many species, all growing on the ground. A few of the species are edible, but most are noxious.

**rust** (rust), *n.* [*ME. rust, roost*, < AS. *rust* = OS. *rost* = D. *roest* = MLG. *rost*, *rust* = OIIG. MHG. *G. rost* = Sw. *rost* = Dan. *rust* (not found in Goth., where *nidwa* is used), *rust*; with formative *-st*, < *rud*, root of AS. *redd*, red, *rudri*, redness: see *red*. Cf. Icel. *ryth*, *rust*, MHG. *rot*, *rust*, etc., Oslav. *rūda*, Lith. *rūdis*, Lett. *rūsa*, *rust*, L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, *rust*; all from the same root.] 1. The red or orange-yellow coating which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; red oxide of iron; in an extended sense, any metallic oxid forming a coat on the metal. Oil-paint, varnish, plumbago, a film of caoutchouc, or a coating of tin may be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the rusting of iron utensils.

And that (yer long) the share and coultar should  
Rub off their *rust* upon your Roofs of gold.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

Go home, and hang your arms up: let *rust* rot 'em.  
*Fletcher, Bonduca*, iv. 3.

A pound of metal produces considerably more than a pound of its *rust*. In point of fact, every 100 lbs. of quick-silver will produce not less than 105 lbs. of red *rust*.  
*Huxley, Physiography*, vi.

2. In *metal-working*, a composition of iron-filings and sal ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints. Oxidation rapidly sets in, and the composition, after a time, becomes very hard, and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-joint*.

3. In *bot.*, a fungous growth on plants which resembles rust on metal; plant-disease caused by fungi of the class *Uredineæ* (which see, for special characterization): same as *brand*, 6. See *Fungi*, *mildew*, *Puccinia*, and *Trichobasis*; also *black rust* and *red rust*, below.

From the observations of Prof. Henslow, it seems certain that *rust* is only an earlier form of mildew.  
*W. B. Carpenter, Micros*, § 310.

High farming encourages the development of *rust*, especially if the wheat is rank and it becomes lodged or fallen.  
*Science*, III. 457.

4. Any foul extraneous matter; a corrosive, injurious, or disfiguring accretion.

A haunted house,  
That keeps the *rust* of murder on the walls.  
*Tennyson, Guinevere*.

5. Any growth, influence, or habit tending to injure the mental or moral faculties; a habit or tendency which clogs action or usefulness; also, the state of being affected with such a habit.

But, lord, thoug y haue ben vnlost,  
zit thorog the help of thi benigneite  
I hope to rubbe awaye the *rust*.  
With penitence, from my goostly yge.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 189.

How he glisters  
Thorough my *rust*! and how his piety  
Does my deeds make the blacker!  
*Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 172.

Those Fountains and Streams of all Polite Learning (the universities) have not yet been able to wash away that slavish *Rust* that sticks to you.  
*Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, iii. 96.

I should have endured in silence the *rust* and cramp of my best faculties. *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, iv.

Just so much work as keeps the brain from *rust*.  
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 66.

**Black rust**, a fungus with dark-colored spores which attacks the leaves and stems of wheat and other cereals and of various grasses; the final or teleutospore stage of *Puccinia graminis*, or grain-blight.—**Red rust**, a common fungus, *Puccinia graminis*, which attacks wheat, oats, and other kinds of grain. See *barberry-fungus*, *Puccinia*.

**rust**<sup>1</sup> (rust), *v.* [*< ME. rusten, < AS. \*rustian* (not authenticated, the one instance cited by Lye involving the adj. *rustig*, rusty) = *D. roesten* = *MLG. rosten*, *rusten* = *OHG. rostēn*, *MHG. G. rosten* = *Sw. rosta* = *Dan. ruste*, rust; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To contract or gather rust; be oxidized.

Adieu, valour! *rust*, rapier! be still, drum! for your manager is in love. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 187.

It is especially notable that during the *rusting* of quicksilver, as indeed of all other metals, there is a very appreciable increase of weight in the substance operated on.

*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 76.

**2.** To assume an appearance of rust, or as if coated with rust.

This thy son's blood cleaving to my blade  
Shall *rust* upon my weapon, till thy blood,  
Congeal'd with this, do make me wipe off both.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 51.

But, when the bracken *rusted* on their crags,  
My suit had wither'd. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**3.** To degenerate in idleness; become dull through inaction.

Then must I *rust* in Egypt, never more  
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?  
*Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

My Youth may wear and waste, but it shall never *rust*  
in my Possession. *Congreve*, Way of the World, II. 1.

Neglected talents *rust* into decay.  
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, i. 546.

**II. trans.** 1. To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them.  
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 59.

Laid hand  
Upon the *rusted* handle of the gate.  
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 175.

**2.** To impair by time and inactivity.

**rust**<sup>2</sup>, *r. i.* An obsolete variant of *rust*<sup>1</sup>. *Palsgrave*. (*Hallucell*.)

**rust-ball** (rust'bal), *n.* One of the yellow lumps of iron ore that are found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire, England. *Hallucell*.

**rust-colored** (rust'kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of iron-rust; ferruginous.

**rustful** (rust'ful), *a.* [*< rust*<sup>1</sup> + *-ful*.] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust: as, "rustful sloth," *Quarles*.

**rust-fungus** (rust'fung'gus), *n.* See *rust-mite*.  
**rustic** (rus'tik), *a. and n.* [*Early mod. E. rustick*; *< OF. rustique* (vernacularly *ruste*, *rustre*, *> E. roister*, *F. rustique* = *Pr. rustie*, *rustie*, *ruste* = *Sp. rustico* = *Pg. It. rustico*, *< L. rusticus*, belonging to the country, *< rus* (*rur-*), the country: see *rural*.] **I. a.** 1. Of or belonging to the country or to country people; characteristic of rural life; hence, plain; homely; inartificial; countrified: as, *rustic fare*; *rustic garb*.

Forget this new fall'n dignity,  
And fall into our *rustic* revelry.  
*Shak.*, As You Like It, v. 4. 183.

He once was chief in all the *rustic* trade;  
His steady hand the straightest furrow made.  
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 10.

Ye think the *rustic* cackle of your bourg  
The murmur of the world! *Tennyson*, Geraint.

**2.** Living in the country; rural, as opposed to town-bred; hence, unsophisticated; artless; simple; sometimes in a depreciatory sense, rude; awkward; boorish.

Yield, *rustic* mountaineer *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 100.

As the Turks sit crosse-legged, so doe they on their heels  
differing little in habit from the *rustick* Egyptians  
*Sandys*, Travels, p. 109.

And many a holy text around she strews,  
That teach the *rustic* moralist to die.  
*Gray*, Elegy

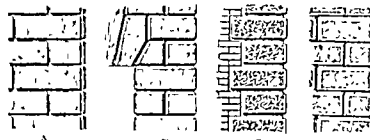
**3.** Made of rustic work, especially in wood. See *rustic work*, below.

I would have everything as complete as possible in the country, shrubberies and flower gardens, and *rustic* seats innumerable  
*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi.

**4.** In *anc. Latin* manuscript, noting letters of one of the two oldest forms, the other being the *square*. The rustic letters are as accurately formed as the square or lapidary letters, but are lighter and more slender, with the horizontal strokes more or less oblique and curved. These letters, being easier to form, were more generally used than the square in Roman manuscripts from the first to the fifth century, at which time both forms were generally superseded by the uncial writing.

The earliest application of the *rustic* hand appears in the papyrus rolls recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum (Exempla, tabb. 1-3), which must necessarily be earlier than 79 A. D. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

**Rustic ashler**. See *ashler*, 3.—**Rough-faced rustic work**. See *rough*, 1.—**Rustic joint**, in masonry, a square or chamfered sunken joint between blocks.—**Rustic moth**, one of certain noctuid moths; any noctuid: an English collectors' name: as, the *rosy rustic moth*, *Hydractia micacea*. See *II.*, 4.—**Rustic pieces**, in decorative art, a phrase employed in various uses to note close imitation of nature, and also decoration outside of the received canons of the day. In the first sense, the pottery of Palissy, decorated with lizards, fish, and the like, molded from nature, is known as *rustic pottery* (*figulines rustiques*).—**Rustic quoins**. See *quoin*, 1.—**Rustic shoulder-knot** a British moth, *Apamea basilinea*.—**Rustic ware**, in modern *ceram. manu.*, a terra-cotta of a buff or light-brown paste having a brown glaze, sometimes mottled with green: used especially for balustrades, cornices, and similar architectural ornaments, fountains, flower-vases, etc.—**Rustic work**. (*a*) In masonry: (1) Stonework of which the face is hacked or picked in holes, or of which the courses and the separate blocks are marked by deep cham-



Rustic Work.  
A, plain; B, beveled; C, vermiculated; D, frosted.

fered or rectangular grooves. Work of the former class is sometimes termed *rockwork*, and the phrase *rustic work* is by some restricted to masonry of the latter class. The varieties of rustic work are named according to the way in which the face is treated, or from peculiarities of the salient edge. *Chamfered rustic work* has the edge of the salient panel beveled to an angle of 135° with the face, so that the beveling of two adjacent blocks forms a right angle at the joint. *Frosted work* displays a fine and even roughness. *Punctured work* is characterized by irregular holes or lines of holes. *Stalactited work* is formed by an ornamentation resembling agglomerated icicles. *Vermiculated work* is tooled in contorted or worm-shaped lines. (2) Any wall built of stones of different sizes and shapes fitted together. (*b*) In *woodwork*, summer-houses, garden furniture, etc., made from rough limbs and roots of trees arranged in fanciful forms.—**Sussex rustic ware**. See *tear*, 2.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Pastoral*, *lucolic*, etc. See *rural*, 2. Countrified.

**II. n.** 1. One who lives in the country; a countryman; a peasant; in a contemptuous use, a clown or boor.

While words of learned length and thundering sound  
Amazed the gazing *rustics* ranged around.  
*Goldsmith*, Des. VII., l. 214.

You must not, madam, expect too much from my pupil: she is quite a little *rustic*, and knows nothing of the world. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, iv.

**2.** Rustic work.

Then clap four slices of pillars on 't,  
That, laced with bits of *rustic*, makes a front.  
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 31.

**3.** In *ceram.*, a ground picked with a sharp point so as to have the surface roughened with hollows having sharp edges, sometimes waved, as if imitating slag.—**4.** In *entom.*, a noctuid or rustic moth: as, the northern *rustic*, *Agrotis lucernae*; the unarmed *rustic*, *A. incrimis*.

**rustical** (rus'ti-kul), *a. and n.* [= *Sp. rustical* = *It. rusticale*; as *rustic* + *-al*.] **I. a.** Rustic.

He is of a *rustical* cut, I know not how: he doth not carry himself like a gentleman of fashion.  
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

Our English courtiers . . . have infinitely refined upon the plain and *rustical* discourse of our fathers.  
*Scott*, Monastery, xlv.

**II. n.** A rustic.

Let me intreat you not to be wroth with this *rustical*—Credit me, the north wind shall as soon puff one of your rocks from its basis as . . . the churlish speech of an untaught churl shall move the spicen of Mercie Shafton.  
*Scott*, Monastery, xlv.

**rustically** (rus'ti-kul-i), *adv.* In a rustic manner; in a manner characteristic of or befitting a peasant; hence, rudely; plainly; inelegantly.

He keeps me *rustically* at home.  
*Shak.*, As you Like It, I. 1. 7.

The pulpit style (in Germany) has been always either *rustically* negligent, or bristling with pedantry.  
*De Quincy*, Rhetoric.

**rusticalness** (rus'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being rustic; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement. *Bailey*, 1727.

**rusticate** (rus'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rusticated*, ppr. *rusticating*. [*< L. rusticatus*, pp. of *rusticare* (*> It. rusticare* = *Pg. rusticar* = *F.*

*rustiquer*), live in the country, *< rusticus*, of the country: see *rustic*.] **I. intrans.** To dwell or reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope*.

**II. trans.** 1. To send to the country; induce or (especially) compel to reside in the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See *rustication*.

The monks, who lived *rusticated* in their scattered monasteries, sojourners in the midst of their conquered land, often felt their Saxon blood tingle in their veins.

*I. D'Israeli*, Amén. of Lit., I. 83.

At school he was flogged and disgraced, he was disgraced and *rusticated* at the university, he was disgraced and expelled from the army.

*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

**2.** In masonry, to form into rustic work.

If . . . a tower is to be built, the lower storey should not only be square, but should be marked by buttresses or other strong lines, and the masonry *rusticated*, so as to convey even a greater appearance of strength.

*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 26.

**rusticated** (rus'ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of rusticate*, *v.*] In building, rustic.

To the south of the west entrance, the earth has been dug away, and I saw a *rusticated* wall three feet eight inches thick, built with two rows of stone in breadth, clamped together with irons.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 23.

**Rusticated ashler**. See *ashler*, 3.

**rustication** (rus'ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. rustication*, *< L. rusticatione*], a living in the country, *< rusticari*, live in the country: see *rusticate*.]

**1.** The act of rustivating, or the state of being rusticated; residence, especially forced residence, in the country; in universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense by compelling him to leave the institution, and sometimes also compelling him to reside for a time in some other specified place.

Mrs. Sydney is delighted with her *rustication*. She has suffered all the evils of London, and enjoyed none of its goods.  
*Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

To have touched upon this this spring . . . would either have been the means of abridging my exile, or at least would have procured me a change of residence during my *rustication*.  
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xlii.

And then came demand for an apology: refusal on my part; appeal to the dean; convocation; and *rustication* of George Savage Fitz-Boodle.

*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

**2.** In arch., that species of masonry called *rustic work* (which see, under *rustic*).—**Prismatic rustication**. In Elizabethan architecture, rusticated masonry with diamond-shaped projections worked on the face of every stone. *T. R. Smith*, Handbook of Architecture, Gloss.

**rusticity** (rus'tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rusticities* (-tiz). [*< OF. rusticitie*, *F. rusticité* = *Pr. rusticitat*, *rustat* = *Sp. rusticidad* = *Pg. rusticidade* = *It. rusticità*, *< L. rusticitas* (*-tās*), rusticity, *< rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic*.] **1.** The state or character of being rustic; rural existence, flavor, appearance, manners, or the like; especially, simplicity or homeliness of manner; and hence, in a bad sense, ignorance, clownishness, or boorishness.

Honesty is but a defect of Witt,  
Respect but meere *Rusticity* and Clownerie.  
*Chapman*, All Fools (Works, 1673, I. 134).

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect.

*Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

**I** . . . have alone with this right hand subdued barbarism, rudeness, and *rusticity*.

*Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

**2.** Anything betokening a rustic life or origin; especially, an error or defect due to ignorance of the world or of the usages of polite society.

The little *rusticities* and awkwardnesses which had at first made grievous inroads on the tranquillity of all . . . necessarily wore away. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, ii.

**rusticize** (rus'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rusticized*, ppr. *rusticizing*. [*< rustic* + *-ize*.] To make rustic; transform to a rustic.

*Rusticized* ourselves with uncouth hat,  
Rough vest, and goatskin wrappage.  
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 104.

**rusticly** (rus'tik-li), *adv.* [*< rustic* + *-ly*.] In a rustic manner; rustically.

To you it seems so (*rusticly*) Ainx Oilens said;  
Your words are suited to your eyes. Those mares leade still that led.  
*Chapman*, Illud. xxiii. 416.

**rusticola** (rus'tik'ō-lī), *n.* [NL., supposed to be a mistake for *rusticula*, fem. dim. of *L. rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic*. Otherwise an error for *ruvicola*, *< L. rus* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, inhabit.] **1.** An old book-name of the Euro-

pean woodcock, now called *Scolopax rusticola*, or *S. rusticola*.—2. [cap.] A genus of *Scolopacidae*, containing only the rusticola: synonymous with *Scolopax* in the strictest sense.

**Rusticola** (rus'tik-ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Rusticola*, *q. v.*] In *ornith.*, in Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of birds, including the precocial gallinules, and approximately equivalent to the modern order *Limicolae*. It was divided into two groups—(a) *Phalarides*, including the rails, coots, and jacanas; and (b) *Limosyne*, nearly coextensive with the plover-snipe group, shore-birds, or *Limicolae* proper of modern authors.

**rustily** (rus'ti-li), *adv.* [*rusty* + *-ly*]. In a rusty state; in such a manner as to suggest rustiness.

Lowten . . . was in conversation with a *rustily*-clad, miserable-looking man, in boots without toes, and gloves without fingers. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxxi.

**rustiness** (rus'ti-nes), *n.* [*rusty* + *-ness*]. The state or condition of being rusty.

The *rustiness* and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. *Haithorne*, *Seven Gables*, i.

**rust-joint** (rust'joint), *n.* See *rust*, 2.

**rustle** (rus'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rustled*, ppr. *rustling*. [Formerly also *rusle*; prob. freq. of *Sw. rusta*, stir, make a noise, var. of *OSw. ruska*, rustle, shake, = *Dan. ruske*, pull, shake, twitch, = *Icel. ruska*, shake rudely: see *rust*, 2. Cf. *Icel. rýsla*, clatter, as money, and *G. ruschen*, freq. of *ruschen*, rustle. Cf. AS. *\*hristan*, rustle (in *Lye*, not authenticated), appar. freq. of *\*hristan*, in ppr. *hristenda* (verbal *n. hristing*), shake, = *Icel. hrsta* = *Dan. ryste* = *Sw. rysta*, rista, shake, tremble.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a wavering, murmuring sound when set in motion and rubbed one part upon another or against something else; give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken: as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* foliage; *rustling* wings.

When the gust hath blown his fill,  
Ending on the *rustling* leaves.

*Milton*, *Il Penseroso*, l. 129.

Now and then, sweet Philomel would wail,  
Or stock-doves plain amid the forest deep,  
That drowsy *rustled* to the sighing gale.

*Thomson*, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 4.

Her hand shook, and we heard  
In the dead hush the papers that she held  
*Rustle*.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

2. To move about or along with a rustling sound.

O, this life  
Is nobler than attending for a check,  
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble,  
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk.

*Shak*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 3. 21.

The breeze blows fresh: we reach the island's edge,  
Our shallow *rustling* through the yielding sedge.

*O. W. Holmes*, *The Island Ruin*.

Madame Bourdon *rustled* from upper to lower hall, repeating instructions to her charges.

*The Century*, XXXVII. 87.

3. To stir about; bestir one's self; struggle or strive, especially against obstacles or difficulties; work vigorously or energetically; "hustle." [Slang, western U. S.]

*Rustle* now, boys, *rustle*! for you have a long and hard day's work before you. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 190.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rustle.

The wind was scarcely strong enough to *rustle* the leaves around.

*T. C. Grattan*.

Where the stiff brocade of women's dresses may have *rustled* autumnal leaves.

*H. James, Jr.*, *Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 59.

2. To shake with a murmuring, rustling sound.

The air-swept lindens yield  
Their scent, and *rustle* down their perfumed showers  
Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid.

*M. Arnold*, *The Scholar-Gipsy*.

3. To make, do, secure, obtain, etc., in a lively, energetic manner. [Slang, western U. S.]

When the cow-boy on the round up, the surveyor, or hunter, who must camp out, pitches his tent in the grassy coulee or narrow creek-bottom, his first care is to start out with his largest gunning-bag to "*rustle* some buffalo chips" for a camp-fire. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 451.

**rustle** (rus'tl), *n.* [*rustle*, *v.*] 1. The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

In the sweeping of the wind your ear  
The passage of the Angel's wings will hear,  
And on the lichen-crustled leads above  
The *rustle* of the eternal rain of love.

*M. Arnold*, *Church of Brou*, iii.

2. A movement accompanied by a rustling sound.

The soft *rustle* of a maiden's gown  
Fanning away the dandelion's down.  
*Keats*, *I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill*.

**rustler** (rus'lér), *n.* [*rustle* + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which rustles.

The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot like those neglected *rustlers* [fallen oak-leaves]. *Scott*, *Monastery*, viii.

2. One who works or acts with energy and promptness; an active, efficient person; a "hustler"; originally, a cowboy. [Slang, western U. S.]

A horde of *rustlers* who are running off stock.

*The Vindicator* (Los Lunas, New Mexico), Oct. 27, 1883. They're a thirsty crowd, an' it comes expensive; but they're worth it, fer they're *rustlers*, ivery wan of them. *The Century*, XXXVII. 770.

**rustless** (rust'les), *a.* [*rust* + *-less*]. Free from rust; that will not rust.

I have known her fastidious in seeking pure metal for clean uses, and when once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize, keeping it in silk and cotton wool. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Villette*, viii.

"Polarite"—a *rustless* magnetic oxide of iron in a highly porous condition. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 466.

**rustlingly** (rus'ling-li), *adv.* With a rustling sound.

On Autumn-nights, when rain  
Doth *rustlingly* above your heads complain  
On the smooth leaden roof.

*M. Arnold*, *Church of Brou*, iii.

**rust-mite** (rust'mit), *n.* One of certain mites of the family *Phytodidae*, or gall-mites, which do not produce galls properly speaking, but live in a rust-like substance which they produce upon the leaves or fruit of certain plants. Many of these rusts have been described by botanists as *rust-fungi*. *Phytophthora oleivorus* is the rust-mite of the orange, which produces the brownish discoloration often noticed on oranges.

**rust-proof** (rust'prüf), *a.* Proof against rust; free from the danger of rusting.

This tank is costly, for its joints and bearings must be *rust-proof*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 284.

**rustre** (rus'tér), *n.* [*F. rustre*, a lozenge pierced round in the center, also a sort of lance, prob. lozenge-shaped; prob. (with unorig. *s* and *r*) < OHG. *\*hrūta*, *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, *G. raute*, a quadrangle, square, rhomboid, facet, pane, lozenge in heraldry, = *D. ruit* = *Sw. ruta* = *Dan. rude*, square, lozenge, pane; perhaps < Indo-Eur. *\*hrūta*, *\*hrūta*, and so connected with *L. quattuor*, Gr. *tétrapēs*, *τετραπς*, etc., *G. vier*, *E. four*: see *four*.] 1. A scale in early armor. See under *rustred*. Hence

—2. In *her.*, a lozenge pierced with a circular opening, large in proportion to the whole surface, the field appearing through it. Compare *mascle*.

**rust-red** (rust'red), *a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *ferruginous*.

**rustred** (rus'térd), *a.* [*rustre* + *-ed*]. Having rustres.—*Rustred armor*, armor composed of scales lapping one over another, and differing from massed armor in the curved form of the scales, which make an imbricated pattern.

**Rust's collyrium**. A mixture of liquor plumbi, elder-water, and tincture of opium.

**rusty** (rus'ti), *a.* [*ME. rusti*, *rusty*, < AS. *rustig*, *rustig* (= *D. roestig* = OHG. *rostig*, MHG. *rostec*, *rustic*, *G. rostig* = *Sw. rostig*), *rusty*, < *rust*, *rust*: see *rust*, *n.* In some senses partly confused with *rusty*, *restive*, and *rusty*, *rusty*: see *rusty*, *rusty*, *rusty*, *rusty*.] 1. Covered or affected with rust: as, a *rusty* knife or sword.

Yea, distaff-women manage *rusty* bills

Against thy seat. *Shak*, *Rich. II.*, iii. 2. 118.

Bars and bolts

Grew *rusty* by disuse. *Courier*, Task, ii. 746.

Arms waned, for magnet-like she drew

The *rustiest* iron of old fighters' hearts. *Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

2. Consisting of rust; hence, having the appearance or effect of rust: as, *rusty* stains.

By that same way the direfull dames doe drive

Their mournfull charett, filld with *rusty* blood. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, l. v. 32.

Not a ship's hull, with its rusty iron links of cable run out of hawse-holes long discolored with the iron's *rusty* tears, but seemed to be there with a full intention.

*Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, l. 14.

3. Covered, incrustated, or stained with a dirty substance resembling rust; hence, filthy; specifically, as applied to grain, affected with the rust-disease: as, *rusty* wheat.

Show your *rusty* teeth

At every word. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, Ind.

4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of the color of rust; ruginous; ferruginous.—5. Red or yellow, as fish when the brine in which they are prepared evaporates. Fat fish, like herrings, mackerel,

or halibut-fins, often turn rusty.—6. Having lost the original gloss or luster; time-worn; shabby: as, a *rusty* black; clothes *rusty* at the seams.

Some there be that have pleasure only in old *rusty* antiquities, and some only in their own doings.

*Sir T. More*, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

The hens were now scarcely larger than pigeons, and had a queer, *rusty*, withered aspect, and a gouty kind of movement, and a sleepy and melancholy tone throughout all the variations of their clucking and cackling.

*Haithorne*, *Seven Gables*, vi.

Mordecai had no handsome Sabbath garment, but instead of the threadbare *rusty* black coat of the morning he wore one of light drab.

*George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxiv.

7. Out of practice; dulled in skill or knowledge through disuse or inactivity.

Hector . . . in this dull and long-continued truce  
Is *rusty* grown. *Shak*, *T. and C.*, i. 3. 263.

One gets *rusty* in this part of the country, you know. Not you, Casaubon; you stick to your studies. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, ix.

8. Causing rust; rendering dull or inactive.

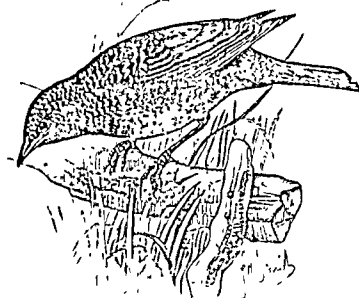
I deem thee braine emperishd bee  
Through *rusty* elde, that hath rotted thee.

*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, February.

9. Rough; hoarse; harsh; grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

The old parishioners . . . wondered what was going to happen, taking counsel of each other in *rusty* whispers as the door was shut. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 596.

**Rusty blackbird** or **grackle**, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, abundant in eastern North America, found in the United



Rusty Grackle (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*).

States chiefly in the fall, winter, and early spring, when it is mostly of a reddish-brown color (whence the name). In full plumage the male is entirely iridescent black, with yellow eyes. It is from 8 to 11 inches long, and 14 in extent of wings.—*Rusty dab*, a flatfish of the genus *Platessa*, found in deep water on the coast of Massachusetts and New York.

**rusty** (rus'ti), *v. t.* [*rusty* + *a.*] To make rusty; rust.

Th' vngoddy Prince . . .  
Reached out his arm; but instantly the same  
So strangely withered and so numb became,  
And God so *rusted* every loynt, that there  
(But as the Body stird) it could not stir.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Schisme*.

**rusty** (rus'ti), *a.* [A var. of *resty*, *resty*, confused with *rusty*.] Same as *resty* for *reasted*.

You *rusty* piece of Martlemas bacon, away!

*Middleton and Rowley*, *Fair Quarrel*, iv. 1.

**rusty** (rus'ti), *a.* [A var. of *resty*, confused with *rusty*.] Stubborn: same as *resty* for *restive*.

In the mean time, there is much urging and spurring the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which they will prove somewhat *rusty*.

*Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 36.

To ride, run, or turn *rusty*, to become contumacious; rebel in a surly manner; resist or oppose any one ill naturedly.

He [the monkey] takes her [the cat] round the neck, and tries to pull her down, and if then she turns *rusty*, . . . he'll . . . give her a nip with his teeth.

*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*.

And how the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher rides *rusty* on me now and then.

*Scott*, *Pirate*, xxxix.

Company that's got no more orders to give, and wants to turn up *rusty* to them that has, had better be making room than filling it.

*George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xi.

They paraded the street, and watched the yard till dusk, when its proprietor ran *rusty* and turned them out.

*C. Reade*, *Hard Cash*, xlv.

**rustyback** (rus'ti-bak), *n.* A fern, *Ceterach officinarum*: so named in allusion to the rusty scales which cover its lower surface. [Eng.]

**rusty-crowned** (rus'ti-kround), *a.* Having a chestnut spot on the top of the head: specifically said of the *rusty-crowned* falcon, *Falco (Tinnunculus) sparverius*. See *sparrowhawk*.



**rusure** (rō'zhūr), *n.* [Irreg., < *ruse*<sup>1</sup> + *-ure*.] The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. [Prov. Eng.]

**ruswut**, *n.* See *rusot*.

**rut**<sup>1</sup> (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt*; with shortened vowel, < ME. *rute*, *route*, < OF. *route*, way, path, street, trace, track, etc., < ML. *rupla*, a way, path: see *route*<sup>1</sup>, the same word, partly adapted to the mod. F. form *route*.] 1. A narrow track worn or cut in the ground; especially, the hollow track made by a wheel in passing over the ground.

And as from hills raine waters headlong fall,  
That all waies ente huge *ruts*.  
Chapman, *Iliad*, iv. 480.

A sleepy land where under the same wheel  
The same old *rut* would deepen year by year.  
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

2†. A wrinkle.

To behold thee not painted inclines somewhat neere  
A miracle; these in thy face here were deep *ruts*.  
Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, ii. 1.

These many *ruts* and furrows in thy cheeks  
Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground,  
Till'd with the plough of age.  
Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*, iv. 3.

3. Any beaten path or mode of procedure; an established habit or course.

War? the worst that follows  
Things that seem jerk'd out of the common *rut*  
Of Nature is the not religious fool.  
Who, seeing war in heaven, for heaven's credit  
Makes it on earth.  
Tennyson, *Harold*, i. 1.

The *ruts* of human life are full of healing for sick souls.  
We cannot be always taking the initiative and beginning  
life anew.  
J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, Lect. xvii, p. 375.

The disciples of a great master take the husk for the  
grain, they harden into the *ruts* of scholarship.  
The Century, XL. 250.

**rut**<sup>1</sup> (rut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rutt*, ppr. *rutting*. [*< rut*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To mark with or as with ruts; trace furrows in; also, to wrinkle: as, to *rut* the earth with a spade, or with cart-wheels.

The two in high glee started behind old Dobbin,  
and jogged along the deep *rutt*ed plashy roads.  
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 3.

His face . . . deeply *rutt*ed here and there with  
expressive valleys and riverine lines of wrinkle.  
E. Jenkins, *Week of Passion*, xii.

**rut**<sup>2</sup> (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt*; < ME. *\*rut*, *rut*, < OF. *rut*, *rut*, a roaring, the noise of deer, etc., at the time of sexual excitement, *rut*, F. *rut*, *rut*, = Sp. *ruido* = Pg. *rugido* = It. *rugito*, a roaring, bellowing, < L. *rugitus*, a roaring as of lions, a rumbling, < *rugire* (> It. *rugire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rugir* = OF. *ruir*, F. *rugir*), roar, < √ *ra*, make a noise, Skt. √ *ra*, hum, bray: see *rumor*. In the lit. sense ('a roaring') the word appears to have merged in *roul*<sup>1</sup>, *rotel*.] 1. A roaring noise; uproar.

Thoues that louden ryot and *rut*  
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 132.

And there arose such *rut*, th' unruly rout among,  
That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rung.  
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, ii. 115.

2. The noise made by deer at the time of sexual excitement; hence, the periodical sexual excitement or heat of animals; the period of heat.

**rut**<sup>2</sup> (rut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rutt*, ppr. *rutting*. [*< ME. rutien*, *rutgen*; < *rut*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. intrans. To be in heat; desire copulation.

II. trans. To copulate with. [Rare.]

What piety forbids the lusty ram,  
Or more salacious goat, to *rut* their dam?  
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, x.

**rut**<sup>3</sup> (rut), *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *roul*<sup>1</sup>.

**Ruta** (rō'tij), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruta*, < Gr. *ῥύτις*, rue: see *rue*<sup>2</sup>.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Rutaceae* and tribe *Rutaceae*. It is characterized by a sessile four- or five celled ovary, and eight or ten stamens alternately shorter, their filaments dilated at the base, and by four or five arched and toothed petals growing from a thick urn-shaped receptacle. There are about 60 species, widely scattered through the Mediterranean region and western and central Asia. They are herbs with perennial or some what shrubby base, dotted with glands and emitting a heavy odor. They bear alternate leaves, either simple divided, trifoliate, or decomposed, and many-flowered terminal corymbs or panicles of yellow or greenish flowers. The general name of the species is *rue* (which see). See cut under *Ocandria*.

**rutabaga** (rō-tā-bā'gij), *n.* [= F. *rutabaga*; of Sw. or Lapp. origin (?).] The Swedish turnip, a probable derivative, with the rape and common turnip, of *Brassica campestris*. The leaves are smooth and covered with a bloom, and the roots are longer than broad. The rutabaga is more nutritious than the common turnip. There are numerous varieties.

**Rutaceae** (rō-tā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), fem. pl. of L. *rutaceus*, of or

belonging to rue: see *rutaceous*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Geraniales* and series *Disciflorae*. It is characterized by flowers with four or five sepals and as many broadly imbricated petals, by an ovary of four or five carpels, either wholly comate or united only by their basilar or ventral styles or their stigmas, or rarely entirely free, the ovules commonly two in each cell, and usually by an annular or bowl-shaped disk within the circle of stamens. The seeds are oblong or reniform, most often sessile and solitary in the cell, often with a shining crust, with or without fleshy albumen. The order includes about 780 species, of 101 genera and 7 tribes, scattered through the warm and temperate parts of the globe, most abundant in South Africa and Australia, least frequent in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, dotted with glands and often exhaling a heavy odor. They bear leaves without stipules, which are usually opposite, sometimes simple, but more often compound, and of one, three, or five leaflets, or variously pinnate. The flowers are most often in axillary cymes; the fruit is very various. There are two well-marked series, of which the larger and typical, having the ovary deeply lobed and the fruit capsular, contains the tribes *Cuspariaceae*, *Rutere*, *Diosmeae*, *Boroniaceae*, and *Xanthoxyloideae*; and the smaller, having the ovary little if at all lobed, and the fruit coriaceous, drupaceous, or a berry, contains the tribes *Toddaliaceae* and *Aurantier*. The last includes, in the genus *Citrus*, the orange and the lemon, which depart from the type in their numerous carpels, ovules, and stamens. For some of the important genera, see *Ruta* (the type), *Ptelea*, *Xanthoxylum*, *Citrus*, *Murraya*, *Peganum*, and *Dicranum*.

**rutaceous** (rō-tā'shius), *a.* [*< L. rutaceus*, < *ruta*, rue: see *rue*<sup>2</sup>.] Of, belonging to, or characterizing the plant-order *Rutaceae*; resembling rue.

**rule**<sup>1</sup>, *r.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *roul*<sup>1</sup>.

**rule**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *roul*<sup>1</sup>.

**rule**<sup>3</sup> (rūt), *n.* [Cf. W. *rhuties*, broken parts, dregs, *rhution*, *rhylion*, particles rubbed off.] In mining, very small threads of ore.

**Rutae** (rō'tē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1825), < *Ruta* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rutaceae*, characterized by free and spreading petals and stamens, a free and thickened disk, three or more ovules in a cell, fleshy albumen, and a curved embryo. It includes 6 genera, of which *Ruta* is the type. The species are herbs, often with a shrubby base, with perfect, mostly regular flowers, their parts commonly in fours, and often with pinnately divided leaves. They are widely scattered through most northern temperate regions.

**Rutela** (rō'tē-lī), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), an error for *Rutilla*, fem. of L. *rutulus*, red: see *rutile*.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, giving name to the *Rutelinae* or *Rutelidae*, having the claws entire and the scutellum longer than broad. They are beetles of a moderate size and short and stout form, and are ornamented with striking and variable colors. They are confined to South America and the West Indies, but one Cuban species, *R. formosa*, has been seen in the United States. They are found on flowers.

**Rutelidae** (rō-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < *Rutela* + *-idae*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, usually ranking as a tribe or subfamily of *Scarabaeidae*: a little-used term.

**Rutelinae** (rō-tel'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rutela* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scarabaeidae*, typified by the genus *Rutela*; the goldsmith-beetles or tree-beetles. They are splendid metallic beetles, mostly of the warmer parts of America. The body is shorter, rounder, and more polished than is usually the case with scarabs, and the tarsi are thick, enabling the insects to cling closely to trees. One of the commonest and most beautiful species is *Arcodia* (*Cotalpa*) *lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, of a yellow color glittering like gold on the head and thorax. They appear in New England about the middle of May. *Phaeolus glaucus* is pale-green, with the margins of the body and broad stripes on the elytra of pure polished gold-color. Also *Rutelidae* as a family and *Rutelini* as a tribe. See cut under *Cotalpa*.

**ruth** (rōth), *n.* [*< ME. ruthe*, *reuthe*, *rweth*, *rwethe*, *routh*, *reouth*, *reowthe*, < Icel. *hryggth*, *hrygth*, *ruth*, sorrow, < *hrygg*, grieved, sorrowful: see *rue*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* The equiv. noun in AS. was *hrowe*: see *rue*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. Sorrow; misery; grief.

Of the queenes profer the puple hadde *reuthe*,  
For sche fel to fore the best flat to the ground;  
There was weping a wo wonderful rwe.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4113.

Reign thou above the storms of sorrow and *ruth*  
That roar beneath; unshaken peace hath won thee.  
Tennyson, *Sonnet*, Though Night hath climbed, etc.

2. That which brings ruth; cruel or barbarous conduct.

No *ruth* were it to rug the and rye the in ropes.  
York Plays, p. 286.

The Danes with *ruth* our realm did overrunne,  
Their wrath inwrape vs all in wretchednesse.  
Mir. for Jags, I. 445.

I come not here to be your foe!  
I seek these anchorites, not in *ruth*,  
To curse and to deny your truth.  
M. Arnold, *Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse*.

3. Sorrow for the misery of another; compassion; pity; mercy; tenderness.

For-thi I rede the riche haue *reuthe* on the pore.  
Piers Plowman (A), i. 149.

Tho can she weepe, to stirre up gentle *ruth*  
Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 50.

Vouchsafe of *ruth*  
Marlowe and Nash, *Dido*, Queen of Carthage, ii. 1. 41.

4. Repentance; regret.

Of worldly pleasure it is a treasure, to say truth,  
To wed a gentle wyfe; of his bargayne he needes no *ruth*.  
Dabees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

5. A pitiful sight; a pity.

I trowe that to a norice in this case  
It had been hard this *reuthe* for to see;  
Wel myhte a moder than han cryed allas!  
Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 506.

For the principil of this text hath he contynued in day-  
ly experiens sithle bifore the Parlement of Bury; but the  
conclusion of this text came neuer zet to experiens, and  
that is gret *reuthe*.  
Paston Letters, I. 536.

[*Ruth* in all its various senses is obsolete or archaic.]

**Ruthenian** (rō-thē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ruthenia*, a name of Russia, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenians.—**Ruthenian Catholics**. Same as *United Ruthenians*.—**Ruthenian sturgeon**, *Acipenser ruthenus*. See *sterlet*.

II. *n.* 1. A member of that part of the Little Russian race dwelling in the eastern part of the Austrian empire. Also called *Russniak*. See *Little Russian*, under *Russian*.—2. The language spoken by the Ruthenians: same as *Little Russian*. See *Russian*.—**United Ruthenians**, those Ruthenians in Russian Poland and Austria-Hungary, belonging to communities formerly of the Orthodox Eastern Church, who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, but still continue to use the Old Slavonic liturgy. They have a married secular clergy, and a religious order which follows the rule of St. Basil. Also called *Ruthenian Catholics*.

**ruthenic** (rō-thē'ni-ik), *a.* [*< ruthenium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium.

**ruthenious** (rō-thē'ni-us), *a.* [*< ruthenium* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium: noting compounds having a lower valence than ruthenic compounds.

**ruthenium** (rō-thē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ruthenia*, a name of Russia, whence it was originally obtained.] Chemical symbol, Ru; atomic weight, 101.7. A metal of the platinum group. The name was given by Osann, in 1823, to one of three supposed new metals found in platinum ores from the Ural mountains. Most of what is known of it is due to Claus, who, in 1845, proved the existence of one of Osann's new metals, and retained his name (*ruthenium*) for it, because there was really a new metal in the substance called by Osann "ruthenium oxide," although, in point of fact, this was made up chiefly of various other substances—silica, zirconia, etc. Ruthenium is found in native platinum as well as in osmiridium, and in laurite, which is a sesqui-sulphuret of ruthenium, and occurs in Borneo and Oregon. It is a hard, brittle metal, fusing with more difficulty than any metal of the platinum group, with the exception of osmium. It is very little acted on by aqua regia, but combines with chlorine at a red heat. Its specific gravity, at 32°, is 12.261.

**rutherfordite** (rō'thēr-ford-it), *n.* [*< Rutherford* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare and imperfectly known mineral found in the gold-mines of Rutherford county, North Carolina: it is supposed to contain titanate acid, cerium, etc.

**ruthful** (rōth'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. reuthful*, *reouthful*, *reouthful*; < *ruth* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of sorrow; sorrowful; woful; rueful.

What sad and *ruthful* faces!  
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, iii. 2.

2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

In Aust eke if the vyne yerde be lene,  
And she, thi vyne, a *ruthful* thing to se.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!  
Shaks., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 93.

Say a *ruthful* chance broke woof and warp.  
Browning, *Sordello*.

3. Full of ruth or pity; merciful; compassion-ate.

Biholt, thou man with *ruthful* herte,  
The sharpe scourge with knottes smerte.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 226.

He (God) *ruthful* is to man. Turberville, *Eclogues*, iii.

**ruthfully** (rōth'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. reouthfulliche*; < *ruthful* + *-ly*.] Wofully; sadly; piteously; mournfully.

The flower of horse and foot . . . *ruthfully* perished.  
Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

**ruthless** (rōth'les), *a.* [*< ME. reuthless*, *reuthless*, *reuthless*; < *ruth* + *-less*.] 1. Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

She loketh bakward to the londe,  
And seyde, "farwel, housbond *ruthless*."  
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 765.

See, *ruthless* queen, a hapless father's tears.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., 1. 4. 150.

2. Unmodified or unrestrained by pity; marked by unflinching rigor; relentless; merciless: as, *ruthless* severity.

With *ruthless* joy the happy hound  
Told him and dale that Reynard's track was found.

*Copey*, *Needless Alarm*.

A high morality and a true patriotism . . . must first be renounced before a *ruthless* career of selfish conquest can begin.

*E. Everett*, *Orations and Speeches*, 1. 521.

=Syn. Unpitiful, hard-hearted.

**ruthlessly** (rōth'les-li), *adv.* [*ruthless* + *-ly*]. In a *ruthless* manner; without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

That the Moslems did *ruthlessly* destroy Jaina temples at Ajmir, Delhi, Canouge, and elsewhere may be quite true, but then it was because their columns served so admirably for the construction of their mosques.

*J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 407.

**ruthlessness** (rōth'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *ruthless*; want of compassion; mercilessness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

**rutic** (rō'tik), *a.* [*L. ruta*, *rue*, + *-ic*]. Pertaining to or derived from *rue*.—**Rutic acid**, a crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of the common *rue*. Also called *rutin*.

**ruticilla** (rō'ti-sil'i), *n.* [NL., < *L. rutilus*, red, + dim. term. *-cilla*, taken to mean 'tail' (cf. *Motacilla*).] 1. An old book-name of some small bird having a red tail, or having red on the tail; a redstart. It is the specific name of (a) the redstart of Europe, *Phoenicurus ruticilla*, and of (b) the redstart of America, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cuts under *redstart*.

2. [*cap.*] The genus of Old World redstarts, of which there are about 20 species. The common redstart is *P. phoeniceus*. The black redstart is *P. tithys*. Also called *Phoeniceus*.

**Ruticillinae** (rō'ti-sil'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ruticilla* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of Old World sylviine birds, named from the genus *Ruticilla*.

**rutil**, *n.* See *rutile*.

**Rutula** (rō'ti-lū), *n.* The amended form of *Rutela*.

**rutilant** (rō'ti-lant), *a.* [*F. rutilant* = Sp. Pg. *It. rutilante*, < *L. rutilans* (ppr. of *rutilare*, be or color reddish: see *rutilate*).] Shining; glittering. [Rare.]

Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.

*Declun*, II. iv. 1. (*Richardson*)

Somehow the Abate's guardian eye—

Scintillant, *rutilant*, fraternal fire

Roving round every way, had seized the prize

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, I. 110.

**rutilate** (rō'ti-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. rutilatus*, pp. of *rutilare* (> *It. rutilare* = Sp. Pg. *rutilar* = OF. *rutiller*, shine, glitter), be or color reddish, glow red, < *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *red*.] To shine; emit rays of light. *Coler.*, 1717.

**rutile** (rō'til), *n.* [Also *rutit*; < *F. rutile*, shining; < *L. rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *rutilant*.] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxide occurs in nature. (See also *orthochroite* and *brookite*.) It crystallizes in tetragonal crystals, generally in square prisms, often in geniculated twins. It has a brilliant metallic adamantine luster, and reddish brown to black color. The crystals are often black by reflected and deep-red by transmitted light. They are sometimes cut for jewels. Sibirin is a black ferrous variety, and sagenite a variety consisting of acicular crystals often penetrating transparent quartz. The latter is also called *Venus's-hair stone* and *lace quarz*.

**rutile** (rō'ti-lit), *n.* [*< rutilare* + *-ite*]. Native oxide of titanium.

**rutin** (rō'tin), *n.* [*< L. ruta*, *rue*, + *-in*]. Rutic acid.

**rutter** (rut'er), *n.* [= D. *ruiter* = G. *reuter*, a trooper, horseman (partly confused with G. *reiter*, a rider, and *ritter*, knight: see *reiter*, *ritter*, *rider*), < OF. *routier*, *routier*, a highwayman, roadsman, an experienced soldier, a veteran, < ML. *ruptarius*, *ruptarius*, one of a band of irregular soldiers or mercenaries of the eleventh century, a trooper, < *rupta*, a troop, band, company: see *route*.] 1. A trooper; a dragoon; specifically, a mercenary horse-soldier in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Neither shall they be accompanied with a garde of *rutfelynge* *rutters*.

*Bp. Bale*, *Image*, II.

Like *Almain* *rutters* with their horsemen's staves.

*Marlowe*, *Faustus*, 1. 1.

True it is, a squadron of *rutters*, meaning pistoliers, ought to beat a squadron of *launtiers*.

*William*, *Brief Discourse of War*.

2. A dashing gallant; a man of fashion.

Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* cod-piece, but I like not the allusion so well by reason the tyngs have no correspondence; his mouth is allways mumbling, as if hee were at his mattons; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow.

*Lodge*, *Wil's Miserie* (1506). (*Hallivell*.)

**rutter** (rut'er), *n.* [Also *ruttier*, *routtier*; < OF. *routier*, a chart, or directory of roads or courses, a road-chart, itinerary, a marine chart, < *route*, a way, road: see *route*.] A direction for the road or course, especially for a course by sea.

I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his howse, where onely we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and *rutters* were agreed uppon in generall.

*Dr. Dee*, *Diary*, p. 18. (*Hallivell*.)

**rutter** (rut'er), *n.* [*< rut*, *v.*, + *-er*]. One that ruts.

**rutterkin** (rut'er-kin), *n.* [*< rutter* + *-kin*.] A diminutive of *rutter*.

Such a rout of regular *rutters*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jettling up and down.

*Confutation of N. Shaxton* (1546), sig. G. vi. (*Latham*.)

**ruttiert** (rut'i-er), *n.* Same as *rutter*.

**rut-time** (rut'tim), *n.* The season of rut. *Cotgrave*.

**rutting-time** (rut'ing-tim), *n.* Same as *rut-time*. *Hallivell*.

**rutish** (rut'ish), *a.* [*< rut* + *-ish*]. Lustful; libidinous.

'Count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy, but for all that very *rutish*.

*Shak.*, *All's Well*, iv. 3. 243.

**rutishness** (rut'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *rutish*.

**ruttle** (rut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rutttled*, ppr. *ruttling*. [*< ME. rotelen*, *rutelen*, var. of *ratelen*, *rattle*. see *rattle*. Cf. G. *rütteln*, shake, rattle.] To rattle; make a rattling sound, especially in breathing; gurgling. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Then was *ruttyng* in Rome, and rubbyng of helmes.

*MS. Cott. Calig. A. II. f. 111.* (*Hallivell*.)

When she was taken in her coffin to Dr. Petty, the professor of anatomy, "she was observed to breathe, and obscurely to *ruttle*."

*J. Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 216.

**ruttle** (rut'l), *n.* [*< ruttle*, *v.*; a var. of *rattle*.] Rattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle*.

*Burnet*, *Sermons*, p. 175. (*Latham*.)

**rutton-root** (rut'on-rōt), *n.* [Prob. < Hind. *ratun*, a jewel, gem.] An Indian dye-plant, *Onosma Emodi*, or its root, which affords a stain for wood. It is the maharanga of the natives.

**rutty** (rut'i), *a.* [*< rut* + *-y*]. Full of ruts; cut by wheels.

The road was *rutty*.

*C. Rowcroft*.

**rutty** (rut'i), *a.* [*< rut* + *-y*]. Rutty; lustful.

**rutty** (rut'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *rooty*. *Spenser*.

**rutula** (rut'ū-lū), *n.* Same as *rotula*, 1 (a).

**rutyl**, *a.* A late Middle English form of *rooty*.

**ruvid** (rō'vid), *a.* [*< It. ruvido*, rough, rugged, rude, < *L. rudus* (rare), rough.] Rough. [Rare.]

On passing my hand over the body . . . there was a *ruvid* feel, as if the two surfaces met with resistance, or as if a third body, slightly rough, like the finest sand or powder, lay between them.

*A. B. Granville*, *Spas of Germany*, p. 172. (*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 368.)

**Ruyschian** (rīs'ki-an), *a.* [*< Ruysch* (see def.) + *-ian*]. Pertaining to the Dutch anatomist Ruysch (1638-1731).—**Ruyschian tunic** (tunica Ruyschiana). Same as *chorioepithelium*.

**Ruysch's glomerule**. A Malpighian corpuscle. **Ruysch's map-projection**. See *projection*.

**ruzzom**, *n.* Same as *rizom*.

**R. V.** An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the Bible).

**R. W.** An abbreviation of (a) *Right Worshipful*; (b) *Right Worthy*.

**ryt**, *n.* A late Middle English form of *rye*.

**Ry**, an abbreviation of *railway*.

**ryacolite**, *n.* See *rhyaecolite*.

**ryalt**, *a.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

**ryal**, *rial* (ri'al), *n.* [A var. of *royal*.] 1. A gold coin formerly current in England, first coined by Edward IV., and worth at the time 10 shillings (about \$2.40). It was also called the *rose-noble*, from its bearing a general resemblance to the older English nobles (see *noble*, n., 2), and from its hav-



Reverse.  
Royal or Rose noble of Edward IV.—Brit. Museum. (Size of original.)

**ryallyt**, **ryalliche**, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *royally*.

**rybt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rib*.

**rybaudt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

**rychet**, *a.* A Middle English form of *rich*.

**ryddelt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *riddle*.

**ryddert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridder*.

**rydet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *ride*.

**rydellet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridel* for *riddle*.

**rydert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rider*.

**rye** (ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rie*; < ME. *rye*, *ry*, *rege*, < AS. *ryge* = OS. *roggo* = D. *rogge* = OHG. *rocco*, *rocko*, MHG. *rogge*, *rocke*, G. *rocke*, *rocken*, usually (< D.) *roggen* = Icel. *rúgr* (orig. *rúgr*) = Sw. *råg* = Dan. *rug*, *rye*, = OBulg. *rūzhi*, Bulg. *rūzhi* = Serv. *rz* = Bohem. Pol. *rzeh* = Polabian *rdz* = Russ. *rochi* = OPruss. *rugis* = Lith. *rugis* = Lett. *rudzi*, *rye*. The Finn. *ruis* is from OPruss. or Lith.; W. *rygg*, *rye*, is appar. from E.] 1. The cereal plant *Secale cereale*, or its seeds. Its nativity appears to have been in the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Its culture has been chiefly in the north, and, though ancient, is not of the highest antiquity. It bears more cold than any other grain, thrives on light and others are barren soils, and can be grown continuously on the same spot. It is most extensively produced in central and northern Europe, where it forms the almost exclusive breadstuff of large populations, furnishing the black bread of Germany and Russia, and the rye-cakes which in Sweden are baked twice in a year and preserved by drying. Rye is less nutritious than wheat, though in that respect standing next to it. The black bread has a sour taste, owing to the speedy acidulous fermentation of the sugar contained in it. A sweet bread is also made from rye. The roasted grains have long been used as a substitute for coffee.

Rye enters in Russia into the national drink, kvass, in Holland into gin, and in the United States it is the source of much whisky.

When affected with ergot (see *ergot*, 2, and *spurred rye* below) rye becomes poisonous. The young plant affords a useful green fodder; the straw is valued for thatching, for filling mattresses, for the packing of horse-collars, etc.

Rye is often planted with grass-seed in the United States as a protection during the first season, and similarly with pine-seeds in the Alpine region. It has spring and fall varieties, one of the latter being known as *Wallachian*; in general it has less varieties than other much cultivated plants. The *rie* of Exodus ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25 is probably spelt.

2. In *her*, a bearing representing a stalk of grain with the ear bending downward, thus distinguished from wheat, in which the ear is erect.

—3. Whisky made from rye. [*Colloq.*, U. S.] —**Spurred rye**, rye affected with ergot, causing the ovary to assume a spurred form. In pharmacy it is called *secale cornutum*. See *ergot*, 2, and *St. John's bread*.—**Wild rye**, a grass of the genus *Elymus*.

**rye** (ri), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell. *Hallivell*.

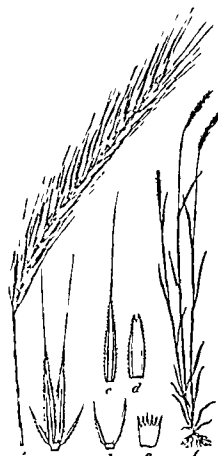
**rye** (ri), *n.* [*Gipsy*.] A gentleman; a superior person: as, a *Rommany rye*.

**rye-grass** (ri'grās), *n.* [An altered form of *ray-grass*, simulating *rye*.] 1. The ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

On Desmonds mouldering turrets slowly shake  
The trembling *rye-grass* and the hare-bell blue.

*Mickle*, *Sir Martin*, 1.

2. *Lyme-grass*. See *Elymus*.—**Italian rye-grass**, the variety *Italium* of the rye-grass, a meadow-grass



1. Rye (*Secale cereale*). 2. The spike. a, a spikelet; b, the empty glumes; c, the flowering glume; d, the palea; e, one of the lodicules, highly magnified.



Obverse.

esteemed as highly in England as timothy-grass is in the United States.

**Rye House plot.** See *plot*<sup>1</sup>.

**rye-moth** (rī'mōth), *n.* A European insect whose larva feeds on stems of rye. It is referred to by Curtis as *Pyralis secalis*, but is probably *Orobena frumentalis*.

**rye-straw** (rī'strā), *n.* A wisp of the straw of rye; hence, figuratively, a weak, insignificant person.

Thou wouldst instruct thy master at this play;

Think'st thou this *Rye-straw* can ore-rule my arme?  
*Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 203).*

**rye-wolf** (rī'wūlf), *n.* [Tr. G. *roggen-wolf*.] A malignant spirit supposed by the German peasantry to infest rye-fields. *Dyer, Folk-lore of Plants.*

**rye-worm** (rī'wērm), *n.* A European insect, the larva of the dipteran *Oscinis pumilionis*, which feeds on the stems of rye.

**ryftet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *riffl*.

**rygbanet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridge-bone*.

**Ryghopsalia** (rig-kop-sā'li-j), *n.* The corrupt original form of *Rhynchopsalia*. See *Rhynchops*.

**ryghti**, *a., n., and v.* A Middle English form of *right*.

**ryghtwyst**, *a.* A Middle English form of *righteous*.

**ryke** (rik), *v. i.* [A var. of *reach*<sup>1</sup>.] To reach. [Scotch.]

Let me *ryke* up to dight that fear,

And go w<sup>t</sup> me and be my dear.

*Burns, Jolly Beggars*

**ryke**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English variant of *riche*<sup>1</sup>.

**rymet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *rim*<sup>1</sup>.

**rymour**, *n.* An obsolete form of *river*<sup>1</sup>.

**Rynchæa, Rynchea, Rynchæa, n.** See *Rhynchæa*.

**ryncho-** For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*

**Ryncops, n.** See *Rhynchops*.

**rynd** (rind), *n.* [Cf. E. *rind-spindle*, a mill-rynd; perhaps ult. < AS. *hrindan* (= Icel. *hrinda*), push, thrust, or *hrinan*, touch, strike: see *rine*<sup>2</sup>.] In a burstone mill, the iron which supports the upper stone, and upon which it is nicely balanced or trammed. At the middle of the rynd is a bearing called the *cockeye*, which is adapted to rest upon the pointed upper end of the mill-spindle, called the *cockhead*. See *mill*<sup>1</sup> and *mill-spindle*. Also spelled *rind*.

**ryndet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rind*<sup>1</sup>.

**ryngt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *ring*<sup>1</sup>, *ring*<sup>2</sup>.

**Ryngota** (ring-gō'tā), *n.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Rhynchoata*. Compare *Rhyngota*.

**rynnel**, *v.* A Middle English form of *run*<sup>1</sup>.

**rynt**, *v.* See *aroint*.

**ryot** (rī'ot), *n.* [Also *riot*, *rayat*; < Hind. *raiya*, prop. *ra'iyat*, < Ar. *ra'ya*, a subject, tenant, a peasant, cultivator. Cf. *raya*<sup>1</sup>.] In India, a peasant; a tenant of the soil; a cultivator; especially, one holding land as a cultivator or husbandman.

He was not one of our men, but a common *ryot*, clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth, and a rather dirty turban.  
*P. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, x.*

In Bengal there are no great land-owners, but numerous *ryots*, or cultivators who have fixity of tenure and rent.  
*British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 271.*

It is suggested that Government might by decrees undertake the advances required by the *ryots*, which they now raise under the disastrous village usurer's loan system, which, far from really helping them, only lands them deeper and deeper in the mire of debt each year.  
*A. O. F. Elliot James, Indian Industries, I.*

**ryotwar, ryotwari** (rī'ot-wār, -wā-ri), *n.* [Also *ryotwary*, *rayatwari*; < Hind. *raiya*, < *raiya*, a ryot: see *ryot*.] The stipulated arrangement in regard to land-revenue or -rent made annually in parts of India, especially in the Madras presidency, by the government officials

with the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil, and not with the village communities, or any landlord or middleman.

Its [the United States land system's] nearest surviving relative in Europe is the metayage of France; but it is more like the zemendaree and *ryotwar* of Britishized India than any land system now in existence.

*N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 54.*

**rype**<sup>1</sup>, *a. and v.* A Middle English form of *ripe*<sup>1</sup>.

**rype**<sup>2</sup> (rip), *n.* [Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] A ptarmigan. See *dabripa*.

The *rype* must be regarded as the most important of Norwegian game birds, on account of its numbers no less than of its flavour.  
*Encyc. Brit., XVII. 581.*

**rypeck** (rī'pek), *n.* [Also *ripeck*, *repeck*, *rypeg*; origin obscure.] A pole used to moor a punt while fishing, or in some similar way. [Local, Eng.]

He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, lxiv.*

It is the name for a long pole shod with an iron point. Thames fishermen drive two of these into the bed of the river and attach their punts to them. . . . A single pole is sometimes called a *rypeck*, but the custom among fishermen in this part of the world [Hullford-on-Thames] is to speak of "a *rypecks*."  
*N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 168.*

**Rypo-** For words so beginning, see *Rhyppo-*.

**Rypticus, n.** See *Rhypticus*.

**ryschet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*<sup>1</sup>.

**ryset**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rise*<sup>1</sup>, *rise*<sup>2</sup>.

**rysh**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*<sup>1</sup>.

**ryth**, *n.* An obsolete form of *rith*<sup>1</sup>.

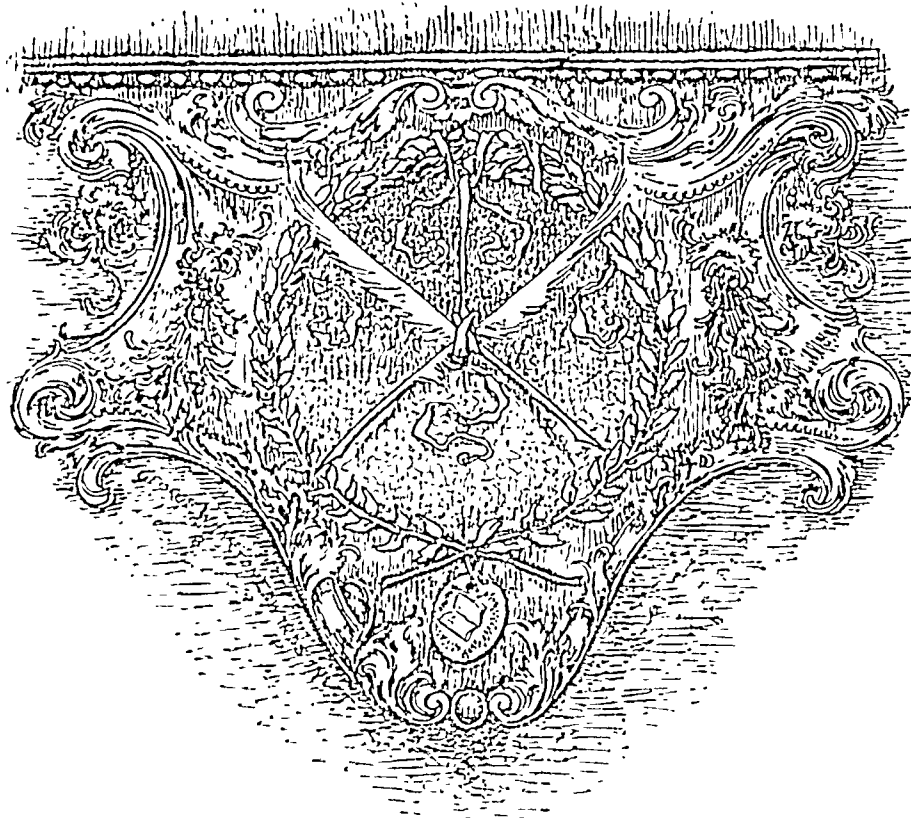
**rythmt**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *rhythm* and of *rime*<sup>1</sup>.

**rythmert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rimer*<sup>1</sup>.

**ryvet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *rive*<sup>1</sup>, *rive*<sup>2</sup>, *rife*<sup>1</sup>.

**ryver**, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*<sup>1</sup>.

**Ryzana, n.** See *Rhyzana*.





given for the other letters (see especially *h*), is as follows



Egyptian Hieroglyphic



Hieratic



Phenician



Early Greek and Latin

The Phenician system had more than one sibilant sign, and the Greek choice wavered at first between two of them, until it settled upon this one. Of all the signs here given the value was the same—namely, our normal *s*-sound, as in *so, se*. This is a sibilant or hissing utterance, a fricative or continuant consonant, of a peculiar character, to which we give the name of *sibilant* or *hissing*. Its sonant or voiced counterpart (related to it as *d* to *t*, as *v* to *f*, and so on) is *z*, as in *zeal, dizzy* (the buzzing sound). They are produced between the tongue, at or near its tip, and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind the front teeth or at a further remove from them. Probably no other of our alphabetic sounds are producible through so wide a range of (slightly) varying positions, or actually produced, in different districts and individuals, in so different a manner. None, also, are more freely combinable with other consonant-sounds into intricate groups as in *strands, twelfths, splints, sixth*. In virtue of their mode of production, they are akin with *t* and *d*, and, like them, are often called dental, or lingual, or tongue-tip sounds. The proper or hissing *s* is one of the most common elements of English utterance, forming more than 15 per cent. of it. But its sign has also other values. As *s* is one of our most used endings—for example, of plural number, of possessive case, of third person singular present—it comes extremely often at the end of a word, and there, after any sonant sound, it is pronounced as *z* for example *loves, love's, he loves; flies, fly's, he flies*; and it has the same sound often in the interior of words, especially between sonants: for example, *rose, now, dismal*. The *s*-sound, on the other hand, is represented to a considerable extent by *c* before *e, i, y* (see *C*); and by double *s*, or *ss*, which is frequent in the middle and at the end of words, and has the hissing sound, save in a few exceptional cases, like *dissever, possess* (between the *o* and *e*). Another sound often represented by *s* is the *sh*-sound (see below)—namely, in very numerous cases where the *s* is followed by a consonantal *y*-sound, whether written with *i*, as in *passion*, or implied in “long *u*,” as in *sure, fissure*: since the combination *sy* in English pronunciation has a strong tendency to fuse into *sh*, and in ordinary free utterance often does so, even in cases where theory and extra-careful usage require the separation of the two sounds. This fused sound is represented by the important digraph *sh* (also by *ch* in a few French words, as *machin*). It is a second sibilant, a more palatal one—as simple an utterance as the *s*-sibilant, but very much less frequent (less than 1 per cent. or one fifth of *s*; but about 15 per cent. if its presence in the *ch*-sound is included). It is made with nearly the same part of the tongue as *s*, and against the roof of the mouth, but generally a little further back, and especially (it would seem) with an open cavity immediately behind the point of closest approximation of the organs. Its compound sign (Middle English and German *sch*) marks it as coming historically from the fusion of an *s* with a following guttural spirant. It has a rare sonant counterpart in the *zh*-sound of *azure, pleasure*, and the like (as to which, see *Z*). The *sh*- and *zh*-sounds also constitute the concluding element in the compound *ch*- and *j*- or soft *g*-sounds (see *ch* and *G* and *J*) combined with a somewhat modified *t* and *d* respectively (made by a contact at the *sh*-point) as first element.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 7; also 70; with a dash over it (*S*), 70,000.—3. In *chem.*, the symbol of sulphur.—4. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Society* in such combinations as *F. R. S.* (Fellow of the Royal Society), *F. L. S.* (Fellow of the Linnean Society), etc. (*b*) Of *Surgery*, as in *D. D. S.* (Doctor of Dental Surgery). (*c*) Of *Science*, as in *B. S.* (Bachelor of Science). (*d*) Of *South or Southern*. (*e*) Of *Sunday and Saturday*. (*f*) [*l. c.*] Of Latin *solidum*, equivalent to English *shilling*: as, *£ s. d.*, pounds, shillings, pence. (*g*) In *anat.* and *zool.*, of *sacral*: used in vertebral formulæ: as, *S. 5*, five sacral vertebrae. (*h*) [*l. c.*] Of *second* (sixtieth part of a minute), *substantive* (a noun), *snow* (in a ship's log-book), of Latin *semi*, half (used in medical prescriptions after a quantity which is to be divided into two), and of *spherical* (of

a lens). (*i*) [*l. c.*] In *her.*, of *sable*. (*j*) In *meteor.*, of *stratus*. (*k*) In *musical notation* (1), of *senza*; (2) in the form *♯*, of *segno* (see *D. S.* and *cygno*).—5. An operative symbol in quaternions, signifying the operation of taking the scalar part of a quaternion. It is also used in algebra for certain varieties of summation. The lower case *s* usually denotes space, or the length of the arc of a curve. An *s* below the line, in enumerative geometry, refers to a plane pencil of rays.  $\Sigma$  (Greek *Sigma*) signifies the sum of successive values of a function; the variable which is to take successive integral values in the terms to be added may be written below the line after the  $\Sigma$ , and the lower and upper limit of the summation may be written below and above the  $\Sigma$ . Thus,

$$a^x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (\log x)^n.$$

In the calculus of finite differences  $\Sigma$  is used like a sign of indefinite integration, the lower limit being replaced by an arbitrary constant, while the upper is supposed to be 1 less than the value of the variable. Thus,  $\Sigma Fx = F(x-1) + F(x-2) + \text{etc.}$  down to a constant value of the variable, and then an arbitrary constant is to be added to the series.  $\sigma$  is used in the integral calculus to denote the area of a surface. A modified long *s*, *f*, is the sign of integration—Light green *S*. Same as acid-green.—Magenta *S*, rubine *S*. Same as acid-magenta.

*s*<sup>1</sup>. The suffix of the possessive or genitive case singular, earlier *-es*, by syncope *-s*, now regularly written with an apostrophe, *'s*. See *-es*<sup>1</sup>. *s*<sup>2</sup>. The suffix of the plural form of nouns, earlier *-es*, which is now retained in pronunciation only after a sibilant, being otherwise reduced by syncope to *-s*. See *-es*<sup>2</sup>. *s*<sup>3</sup>. The suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, earlier *-es*, more originally *-th, -th*. See *-eth*<sup>3</sup>, *-th*<sup>3</sup>.

*S. A.* An abbreviation of Latin *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art: used in medical prescriptions.

*S. a.* An abbreviation of Latin *sue anno* (without year), without date.

*sa, adv.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *so*<sup>2</sup>.

*sa.* In *her.*, an abbreviation of *sable*<sup>1</sup>.

*saat, n.* A Middle English form of *soc*.

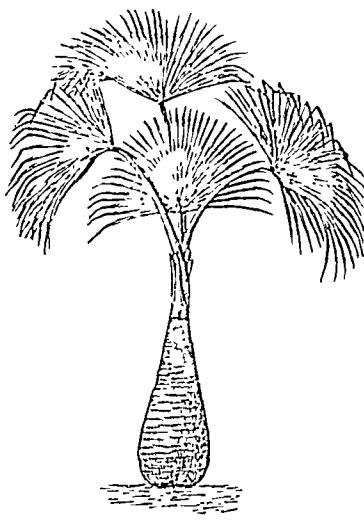
*sab* (*sab*), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sob*.

*sabadilla* (*sab-a-dil'ä*), *n.* See *ceradilla*, and *caustic barley* (under *barley*<sup>1</sup>).

*Sabæan*<sup>1</sup> (*sä-bë'an*), *n.* and *a.* See *Sabean*<sup>1</sup>, *Sibæan*<sup>2</sup>.

*Sabæan*<sup>2</sup> (*sä-bë'an*), *a.* and *n.* See *Sabian*<sup>1</sup>, *Sabian*<sup>2</sup>.

*Sabæanism* (*sä-bë'an-izm*), *n.* See *Sabaism*. *Sabaism* (*sä'bä-izm*), *n.* [See *Sabian*<sup>2</sup>.] The doctrines of the Sabians or Mandæans. Also *Sabæism*, *Sabianism*, *Sabæism*, and sometimes, incorrectly, *Sabæanism*.



Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*). 6285

*Sabal* (*sä'bal*), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); said to be from a S. Amer. or Mex. name.] A genus of fan-palms of the tribe *Corypheæ*, including several palmettos. It is distinguished from the genera next akin, *Washingtonia* and *Corypha*, by its dorsal embryo, and is further characterized by bisexual flowers with a cup-shaped calyx and a deep-lobed imbricate corolla persistent unchanged after blossoming, by its six united stamens forming at their dilated bases a ring attached to the corolla-tube, and by its three-lobed and three-celled ovary, tapering into a robust columnar style which is basilar in fruit. The fruit is usually globose and one-celled, with a loose fleshy pericarp, and a single shining dark-brown roundish and depressed seed, with hard corneous albumen which is deeply hollowed in at the base. The 7 species are natives of tropical America, from Venezuela and Trinidad northward into Florida and South Carolina and the Bermuda Islands. They are thornless palms, some species low and almost stemless, others with a tall robust trunk tinged at the base and covered above with the remains of sheaths. The leaves are terminal, roundish, and deep-cleft; the flowers are small and smooth, white or greenish, and the fruit is small and black, borne on a large and elongated spadix which is at first erect, and enclosed in a long tubular spathe, from which hang many long and slender branches and branchlets. See *palmetto* and *cabbage-tree*, and cut in preceding column.

*sabalo* (*sab'a-lö*), *n.* [*Sp. sábalo*, a shad.] The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus*.

*Sabaoth* (*sab'ä-oth* or *sa-bä'oth*), *n. pl.* [= *F. Sabaoth*, *L. Sabaoth*, *Gr. Σαβαώθ*, *Heb. יְהוָה*, armies, pl. of *tsäba*, an army, *tsäbä*, attack, fight.] 1. In *Scrp.*, armies; hosts: used as part of a title of God.

The cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of *sabaoth*. Jas. v. 4.

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of *Sabaoth*. Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

2. Same as *Sabbath*. [An error.]

But thenceforth all shall rest eternally With him that is the God of *Sabaoth* high: O' that great *Sabaoth* God, grant me that *Sabaoths* sight! Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. viii. 2.

Sacred and inspired Divinity, the *Sabaoth* and port of all men's labours and peregrinations.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

*Sabathian* (*sa-bä'thi-an*), *n.* Same as *Sabbatian*. *sabatoun*, *sabatyn*, *n.* Middle English forms of *sabbaton*.

*Sabbat*, *n.* See *Sabbath*.

*Sabbatarian* (*sab-a-tä'r-i-an*), *a.* and *n.* [*L. sabbatarius* (> *Sp. sabbatario* = *Pg. sabbatario* = *F. sabbataire*), of or belonging to the Sabbath (*sabbatarii*, pl., the Sabbath-keepers, i. e. the Jews), < *sabbatum*, Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or its observance.

II. *n.* One who maintains the observance of the Sabbath (in the original sense) as obligatory on Christians. Hence—(*a*) One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, as the Jews do, instead of the first (Sunday), as do Christians generally. A denomination of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians*, or *Seventh-day Baptists*, because they maintain that the Jewish Sabbath has not been abrogated. The Seventh-day Adventists hold the same views.

And because some few *sabbatarians* among ourselves do keep the old sabbath only, and call still for Scripture proof for the institution of the Lord's day, let me briefly tell them that which is enough to evince their error. Baxter, Life of Faith, II. 7.

(*b*) One who observes the Sabbath (whether Saturday or Sunday) according to the real or supposed Jewish rules for its observance; hence, one who observes it with more than the usual strictness. In the Puritan controversies of the sixteenth century the church party maintained that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rested not upon the fourth commandment, but upon church usage and the beneficent results arising therefrom; the Puritans maintained that the obligation was based upon the Jewish law, and that the nature of the obligation was to be deduced from the Jewish regulations. They interdicted every sort of worldly occupation and every form of pastime and recreation, and were termed *Sabbatarians* by their opponents; hence the later use of the term as one of reproach.

We have myriads of examples in this kind amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians*. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 680.

We left Lillehammer on a heavenly Sabbath morning. Rigid *Sabbatarians* may be shocked at our travelling on that day; but there were few hearts in all the churches of Christendom whose hymns of praise were more sincere and devout than ours. L. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 254.

**Sabbatarianism** (sab-a-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< Sabbatharian + -ism.*] The tenets or practices of the Sabbatharians.

**Sabbath** (sab'ath), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (or archaically in def. 5) *Sabbat*; *< ME. sabat, sabbat, sabot, sabote*, rarely *saboth*; *< AS. sabat = D. sabath = MHG. sabbatus, sabbato*, *G. sabbat = Sw. Dan. sabbat = OF. sabbat, sabbat = Pr. sabbat, sabbat, sayte, sabte* (also *dissapte*, *< L. dies sabati*, day of the Sabbath) = *Sp. sábado = Pg. sabbado = It. sabato, sabbato = W. sabath, sabboth*, *< L. sabbatum*, usually in pl. *sabbata*, the Jewish sabbath, *ML.* also any feast-day, the solstice, etc., = *Goth. sabbato, sabbatus*, the Sabbath, *< Gr. σαββατον*, usually in pl. *σαββαρα*, the Jewish sabbath, in sing. Saturday, *< Heb. shab-bath*, rest, sabbath, sabbath day, *< shabath*, rest from labor. For other forms of the word, see etymology of *Saturday*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now known as Saturday, observed as a day of rest from secular employment, and of religious observance.

Thou n'esst do ine the daye of the *sabat* [Zaterdag] thine nydes, ne thine workes that thou migst do ine othre dayes. *Agynbite of Inwyg* (L. E. T. S.), p. 7.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind by their weekly *Sabbaths* what the world reaped through his goodness which did of nothing create the world? *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 71.

He would this *Sabbath* should a figure be Of the blest Sabbath of Eternity.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 7.

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light Ere sabbath evening. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 216.

The Christian festival [Sunday] was carefully distinguished from the Jewish *Sabbath*, with which it never appears to have been confounded till the close of the sixteenth century. *Lecky, Europ. Morals*, II 258.

**2.** The first day of the week, similarly observed by most Christian denominations: more properly designated *Sunday*, or the *Lord's Day*. The seventh day of the week, appointed by the fourth commandment, is still commonly observed by the Jews and by some Christian denominations. (See *Sabbatarian*.) But the resurrection of the Lord, on the first day of the week, being observed as a holy festival by the early church, soon supplanted the seventh day, though no definite law either divine or ecclesiastical, directed the change. A wide difference of opinion exists among divines as regards both the grounds and the nature of this observance. On the one hand it is maintained that the obligation of Sabbath observance rests upon positive laws as embodied in the fourth commandment, that the institution, though not the original day, is of perpetual obligation, that the day, but not the nature of its requirements, was providentially changed by the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the consequent action of the Christian church, and that, to determine what is the nature of the obligations of the day, we must go back to the original commandment and the additional Jewish laws. This may be termed the Puritan view, and it defines thus the nature of the Sabbath obligation: "This Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men, after a due preparing of their hearts, and ordering of their common affairs beforehand, do not only observe an holy rest all the day from their own works, words, and thoughts about their worldly employments and recreations, but also are taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of His worship, and in the duties of necessity and mercy." (*West Conf. of Faith*, xxi. § 3.) The other view is that the fourth commandment is, strictly speaking, a part of the Jewish law, and not of perpetual obligation, though valuable as a guide to the Christian church, that this commandment, like the rest of the Jewish ceremonial law, is abrogated in the letter by Christ, and that the obligation of the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rests upon the resurrection of the Lord, the usage of the church, the apostolic practice, and the blessing of God which has evidently followed such observance. This is the view of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Greek Church, of many Anglicans, and of others, including the Protestants of the European continent. It naturally involves a much less strict regulation of the day. Between these two opinions there are a variety of views, the more common one probably being that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of holy rest is grounded upon the fourth commandment and is of perpetual obligation, but that the day to be observed and the nature of the observance are left to the determination of the Christian church in the exercise of a Christ's liberty and discretion. Other terms for the Sabbath are *Sunday*, the *Lord's Day*, and *First-day*. *Sabbath* designates the institution as well as the day, and is still in vogue in Jewish and Puritan usage and literature, but properly indicates an obligation based upon the fourth commandment and a continuance of the Jewish observance. *Sunday* (the Sun's day) is originally the title of a pagan holiday which the Christian holiday supplanted, and is the common designation of the day. *The Lord's Day* (the day of the Lord's resurrection) is of Christian origin, but is chiefly confined to ecclesiastical circles and religious literature. *First-day* is the title employed by the Friends to designate the day, their object being to avoid both pagan and Jewish titles.

The *Sabbath* he [Mr. Cotton] began the evening before; for which keeping of the *Sabbath*, from evening to evening, he wrote arguments before his coming to New England, and I suppose 'twas from his reason and practice that the Christians of New-England have generally done so too. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, iii. 1.

There were as many people as are usually collected at a muster, or on similar occasions, lounging about, without any apparent enjoyment; but the observation of this

may serve me to make a sketch of the mode of spending the *Sabbath* by the majority of unmarried, young, middling class people near a great town.

*Hawthorne, Amer. Note Book*, p. 18.

The Lord's Day was strictly observed as a *Sabbath*, according to the Puritan view that its observance was enjoined in the decalogue. The *Sabbath* extended from the sunset of Saturday to the sunset of Sunday, according to the Jewish method of reckoning days.

*G. P. Fisher, Hist. Christian Church*, p. 468.

**3.** [*l. c.*] A time of rest or quiet; respite from toil, trouble, pain, sorrow, etc.

The branded slave that tugs the weary oar Obtains the *sabbath* of a welcome shore. *Quarles, Emblems*, iii. 15.

A silence, the brief *sabbath* of an hour, Reigns o'er the fields. *Bryant, Noon.*

The picture of a world covered with cheerful homesteads, blessed with a *sabbath* of perpetual peace. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 162.

**4.** [*l. c.*] The sabbatical year among the Israelites.

But in the seventh year shall be a *sabbath* of rest unto the land, a *sabbath* for the Lord. *Lev. xxv. 4.*

**5.** A midnight meeting supposed in the middle ages to have been held annually by demons, sorcerers, and witches, under the leadership of Satan, for the purpose of celebrating their orgies. More fully called *Witches' Sabbath*. Also, archaically, *Sabbat*.

Pomponaccio points out that part of the functions of the *Witches' Sabbath* consisted in dancing round a goat, a remnant of the worship of Pan, and that it is in memory of this that the wearing and setting up in the house of a horn as a counter charm is common in Italy. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 21.

It [witchcraft] became . . . a social body, and had a mystery uniting its members. . . . This mystery is known to us as the *Witches' Sabbath*. *Keary, Prim. Belief*, p. 513.

The very source of witch-life may be said to have been the *Sabbat*. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 467.

**Great Sabbath, Holy Sabbath, Easter Even.** The name *Great Sabbath* was given to this day in the early church. Similarly, in John xiv. 31, the Sabbath before Christ's resurrection is called *great* (Authorized Version, "an high day"). This name is still the official one in the Greek Church (in the fuller form, *The Great and Holy Sabbath*). In the Roman Catholic Church it is *Sabbatum Sanctum*, "Holy Sabbath or Saturday."

**II. a.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Sabbath (or, by common but less proper use, Sunday): as, *Sabbath duties*; *Sabbath observance*; *Sabbath stillness*.—*Sabbath-day's journey*. See *journey*.

**Sabbathatic** (sab-a-thā'ik), *a.* [*< Sabbathat* (see *Sabbathatist*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Sabbathatists.

**Sabbathatist** (sab-a-thā'ist), *n.* [*< Sabbathat* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. A follower of Sabbathatist Sevi of Smyrna, a seventeenth-century Jew, who claimed to be the Messiah.—2. Same as *Sabbatarian*.

**Sabbatharian** (sab-a-thā'ri-an), *n.* [*< Sabbath + -arian*. Cf. *Sabbatarian*.] 1. A Sabbatharian.

These *Sabbatharians* are so called because they will not remove the Day of Rest from Saturday to Sunday. They have off-work betimes on Friday Evening, and are very rigid Observers of their Sabbath. *Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (II. 135).

**2.** Same as *Southcottian*.

**Sabbathary**, *a.* [*< Sabbath + -ary*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sabbath.

For they are of opinion that themselves have a superfluous *Sabbathary* soul, which on that day is plentifully sent in to them, to enlarge their heart and to expell care and sorrow. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 204.

**Sabbath-breaker** (sab'ath-brā'kér), *n.* One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath, or Sunday.

They say . . . that the usurer is the greatest *Sabbath-breaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon, Usury* (ed. 1837).

**Sabbath-breaking** (sab'ath-brā'king), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath, or Sunday; in the law of a number of the United States, a violation of the laws which forbid specified immoral, disturbing, or unnecessary labors or practices on Sunday.

**II. a.** Given to breaking the Sabbath, or Sunday.

**Sabbathian** (sa-bā'thi-an), *n.* Same as *Sabbatarian*.

**sabbathless** (sab'ath-less), *a.* [*< sabbath + -less*.] Having no sabbath; without intermission of labor.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God of our time. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 351.

**Sabbath-school** (sab'ath-sköl'), *n.* Same as *Sunday-school*.

**Sabbatia** (sa-bā'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), named after Liberatus Sabbati, an Italian botanist, who wrote a "Synopsis of the Plants of Rome" (1745).] A genus of gamopetalous

plants of the order *Gentianeæ*, tribe *Chironiceæ*, and subtribe *Erythraeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from five to ten narrow calyx-lobes, a five- to twelve-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, as many stamens with short filaments inserted on its throat, their anthers erect and afterward recurved but not twisted, and a one-celled ovary with projecting placenta and a thread-shaped style and stigma, the latter with two entire and linear lobes. The 15 species are natives of the United States, extending into Cuba. They are annual or biennial herbs, erect and unbranched or panicled above, bearing opposite sessile leaves, and white or rose-colored flowers, disposed in loose cymes. The flowers are usually numerous and handsome, marked by a small central yellow star, and in the largest species, *S. chloroides*, are about 2 inches across. This species, from its color and locality, is known as the *rose of Plymouth*. The various species are called most often by the generic name *Sabbatia*, and sometimes by the book-name *American centaury*. The plant is a simple bitter tonic. *S. chloroides*, *S. campestris*, and *S. angularis* are introduced into flower-gardens. See *bitter-bloom* and *rose-pink*, 3.



American Centaury (*Sabbatia angustata*).

1. Upper part of the stem with the flowers. 2. Lower part of the stem with the root. a, a flower before anthesis, showing the stamens and style declined in opposite directions.

**Sabbatian** (sa-bā'ti-an), *n.* [*< Sabbatius* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of a Novatian sect of the fourth century, followers of Sabbatius, who adopted the Quartodeciman rule. See *Quartodeciman*. Also *Sabbathian*, *Sabbathatist*, *Sabbathian*.

**Sabbatic** (sa-bat'ik), *a.* [= *F. sabbaticus* = *Sp. sabático* = *Pg. sabbatico* = *It. sabbatico*, *< LL. \*sabbaticus*, *< Gr. σαββατικός*, of or belonging to the Sabbath, *< σαββατον*, Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Sabbath (Jewish or Christian); characteristic of or befitting the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

They found themselves disobliged from that strict and necessary rest which was one great part of the *sabbatic* rites. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 210.

This salutary view is only effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbatic* duty. *Stukely, Paleogeographia Sacra*, p. 99. (*Latham*.)

**sabbatical** (sa-bat'i-kal), *a.* [*< Sabbatic + -al*.] 1. Sabbatic; characterized by rest or cessation from labor or tillage: as, the *sabbatical* years (see below).

Likewise their seventh year was *Sabbatical*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 122.

**2.** Recurring in sevens, or on every seventh (day, month, year, etc.).

The *sabbatical* pool in Judea, which was dry six days, but gushed out in a full stream upon the sabbath. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 273.

Taking the Semite letters in their final order, we find that they fall into three groups. . . . the three sibilants or *sabbatical* letters occupying the three *sabbatical* places as the 7th, 11th, and 21st letters. Remembering the importance attached among all Semite races to the sacred planetary number seven, it seems probable that it was not by mere accident that the sibilants came to occupy these positions. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, I. 192.

**Sabbatical year**, every seventh year among the ancient Jews, during which no cultivation of the soil was to be practised, all spontaneous growth of the soil was common property, and all but foreign debtors were to be, at least for the year, released from their debts.

**Sabbatically** (sa-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a Sabbathic manner.

**Sabbatine** (sab'n-tin), *a.* [*< ML. sabbatinus*, *< L. sabbatum*, Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] Pertaining to the Sabbath (Saturday): as, *Sabbatine* preachers.

**Sabbatism** (sab'a-tizm), *n.* [= *F. sabbatisme* = *It. sabbatismo*, *< LL. sabbatissimus*, *< Gr. σαββατισμός*, *< σαββαρίζω*, keep the Sabbath: see *Sabbatize*.] Observance of the Sabbath or of a sabbath; a rest; intermission of labor.

That *sabbatisme* or rest that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience. *Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabala*, II.

What an eternal *sabbatism*, then, when the work of redemption, sanctification, preservation, glorification, are all finished, and his [God's] work more perfect than ever, and very good indeed! *Baxter, Saints' Rest*, I. 4.

Christ, having entered into his *Sabbatism* in heaven, gives us a warrant for the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day, which has the same relation to Christ's present Sab-



*batism* in heaven that the old Sabbath had to God's rest from his work of creation.

*Dawson*, *Origin of World*, p. 132.

**Sabbatize** (sab'ā-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Sabbatized*, ppr. *Sabbatizing*. [*< LL. sabbatizare, < Gr. σαββαρίζω, keep the Sabbath, < σαββαρον, the Jewish Sabbath; see Sabbath.*] **I.** *intrans.* To keep the Sabbath; rest on the seventh day.

A *Sabbatizing* too much, by too many Christians limited, which celebrate the same rather as a day of Bacchus than the Lords day. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 122.

Let us not therefore keep the sabbath (or sabbatize) Jewishly, as delighting in idleness (or rest from labour). *Baxter*, *Divine Appointment of the Lord's Day*, vii.

If he who does not rest out of regard to the Lord does not truly *Sabbatize*, his resting is only an empty form or a blasphemous pretense. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 768.

**II.** *trans.* To convert into or observe as a sabbath, or day of rest.

The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement.

*Smith and Cheetham*, *Dict. of Christ. Antiq.*, p. 1032.

**sabbaton** (sab'ā-ton), *n.* [*< ME. sabbaton (ML. sabbatum), a shoe. Cf. sabot.*] 1. A shoe or half-boot of the kind worn by persons of wealth in the fifteenth century, mentioned as made of satin, cloth of gold, etc.

Thenne set thay the sabbaton, ypon the segge fotez. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. L. T. S.), l. 574.

2. The solleret of the sixteenth century, having a form broad and blunted at the toes.

**sabdariffa** (sab-dā-rif'f), *n.*

Same as *roselle*.

**Sabea**<sup>1</sup> (sā-bē'an), *n.* [*Also Sabaeu; < LL. Sabaei (Vulgate), in form same as L. Sabai, the people of Saba (see Sabean<sup>2</sup>), but variously regarded as the descendants of Seba or Sheba (see def.).*] A member of some obscure tribes mentioned in the authorized version of the Bible, and regarded as the descendants (1) of Seba, son of Cush; (2) of Seba, son of Ramah; or (3) of Sheba, son of Joktan. Compare *Sabian*<sup>2</sup>.

**Sabea**<sup>2</sup> (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Sabean; < L. Sabaeus, of Saba (pl. Sabai, the people of Saba), < Gr. Σαβαίοι, of Saba (pl. Σαβαίωι, the people of Saba), < Σαβα, L. Saba, the capital of Yemen in Arabia.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia: Arabian.

*Sabaean* odours from the spicy shore  
Of Araby the bless'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 162.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was Saba. The Sabeans were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, etc., which they imported from India.

**Sabea**<sup>3</sup> (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Sabian*<sup>1</sup>.

**Sabea**<sup>4</sup> (sā-bē'an), *n.* Same as *Sabian*<sup>2</sup>.

**Sabeism** (sā-bē'izm), *n.* [*Also Sabaeism; = F. Sabéisme; = Sp. Pg. sabeismo; see Sabian<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *Sabaism*.

**sabeline** (sab'e-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. sabeline, n.; < OF. sabelin, sabelin, adj., sabeline, sabeline, n., F. zibeline = Pr. zebellin, sabelin = Sp. zebellina = Pg. zebellina = It. zibellino, the sable-fur. < ML. sabelinus, of the sable, as a noun sable-fur. < sabelum, sable; see sabel<sup>1</sup>.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sable; zibeline.

**II.** *n.* The skin of the sable used as a fur.

Ne seal ther beo fou ne gref, ne cunig, ne ermine, ne ocquerne, ne martres cheole, ne better, ne sabeline.

*Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 181.

They should wear the silk and the sabeline.  
*The Cruel Mother* (Child's Ballads, II. 270).

**sabelize** (sab'e-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabelized*, ppr. *sabelizing*. [*< sable (ME. sabel) + -ize.*] Same as *sable*.

**Sabella** (sā-bel'i), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), dim. of L. sabulum, sand, gravel: see sabulous.*]

1. The typical genus of *Sabellidae*, containing large tubicolous cephalobranchiate marine annelids or sea-worms, with feathery or fan-like gills of remarkable delicacy and brilliancy, and greenish blood. See cut under *cerebral*.—2. [*i. e.*] A worm of this genus, or any member of the *Sabellidae*: as, the fan-sabella, *S. penicillus*.

**sabellan** (sā-bel'an), *a.* [*< sabella + -an.*] Gritty or gravelly; coarsely sabulous.

**sabellana** (sab-e-lā'nā), *n.* [*NL., < sabella, < L. sabulum, gravel: see sabulous.*] In *geol.*, coarse sand or gravel.

**Sabellaria** (sab-e-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < Sabella + -aria.*] A genus of tubico-

lous worms, typical of the *Sabellariidae*. *S. anglica* is a leading species, of the British Islands, forming massive irregular tubes of sand at and below low-water mark.

**Sabellariidae** (sab'e-lā-rī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sabellaria + -idae.*] A family of cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Sabellaria*. The body is subcylindric, of two distinct portions—an anterior segmented, with setigerous and uncinata appendages, and a posterior narrow, unsegmented, and unappendaged, like a tail. These worms live between tide-marks, among seaweeds (especially *Laminaria*), and are oviparous. Also called *Hermellacea*.

**Sabellian**<sup>1</sup> (sā-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Sabelli, the Sabellians (see def.): see Sabine<sup>2</sup>.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabellians.

**II.** *n.* One of a primitive Italian people which included the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, etc.

**Sabellian**<sup>2</sup> (sā-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sabellius (see def.) + -an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sabellius or his doctrines or followers. See *Sabellianism*.

**II.** *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of the third century. See *Sabellianism*.

**Sabellianism** (sā-bel'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Sabellian + -ism.*] The doctrinal view respecting the Godhead maintained by Sabellius and his followers. Sabellianism arose out of an attempt to explain the doctrine of the Trinity on philosophical principles. It agrees with orthodox Trinitarianism in denying the subordination of the Son to the Father, and in recognizing the divinity manifested in Christ as the absolute deity; it differs therefrom in denying the real personality of the Son, and in recognizing in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not a real and eternal Trinity, but one only temporal and modalistic. According to Sabellianism, with the cessation of the manifestation of Christ in time the Son also ceases to be Son. It is nearly allied to *Modalism*.

**Sabellidae** (sā-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sabella + -idae.*] A family of tubicolous cephalobranchiate polychaetous annelids, typified by the genus *Sabella*.

**sabelline** (sā-bel'in), *a.* [*< Sabella + -ine.*] Pertaining to *Sabella* or to the *Sabellidae*.

**sabellite** (sā-bel'it), *n.* [*< Sabella + -ite.*] A fossil sabella, or some similar worm.

**sabelloid** (sā-bel'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sabella + -oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Sabellidae*.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Sabellidae*.

**saber, sabre** (sā'bēr), *n.* [*< F. sabre = Sp. sable = It. sciabla, sciabola, dial. sabata; prob. < late MHG. sabel, schel, (i. e. sabel) < D. Dan. Sw. sabel, a saber; cf. O.Bulg. Serv. Russ. sablja = Bohem. shavle = Pol. szabla = Hung. szablya = Lith. shoble, shoblis, a saber; origin uncertain; the Teut. forms are appar. from the Slavic, but the Slavic forms themselves appear to be unoriginal.*] 1. A heavy sword having a single edge, and thickest at the back of the blade, tapering gradually toward the edge. It is usually slightly curved; but some cavalry sabers are perfectly straight. The saber may be considered as a modification of the Oriental scimitar increased in weight and diminished in curvature, and differs from the typical sword, which is double-edged, with its greatest thickness in the middle of the blade.

2. A soldier armed with a saber.

**saber, sabre** (sā'bēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabered, sabred*, ppr. *sabering, sabring*. [*< saber, n.*] 1. To furnish with a saber.

There are persons whose loveliness is more formidable to me than a whole regiment of *sabred* hussars with their fierce-looking monstaches.

*Brooke*, *Fool of Quality*, II. 99. (*Davies*.)

2. To strike or cut with a saber.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,

Flash'd as they turn'd in air,

Sabring the gunners there.

*Tennyson*, *Charge of the Light Brigade*.

**saberbill** (sā'bēr-bil), *n.* 1. A South American dendrocolapine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, as *X. procurrens* or *X. trachirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill. See cut in next column.—2. A curlew: same as *sicklebill*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

**saber-billed** (sā'bēr-bild), *a.* Having a bill resembling a saber in shape; sickle-billed. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Eutoceres*.

**saber-fish** (sā'bēr-fish), *n.* The hairtail or silver-eel, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [*Texas, U. S.*]

**sabertooth** (sā'bēr-tōth), *n.* A saber-toothed fossil cat of the genus *Machærodus*.

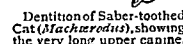


Saberbill (*Xiphorhynchus procurrens*).

**saber-toothed** (sā'bēr-tōtht), *a.* Having extremely long upper canine teeth; machærodont: applied to the fossil cats of the genus *Machærodus* and some related genera.

**saberwing** (sā'bēr-wing), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Campylopterus* and some related genera, having strongly falcate primaries.

**saber-winged** (sā'bēr-wingd), *a.* Having falcate primaries, as a humming-bird.



Dentition of Saber-toothed Cat (*Machærodus*), showing the very long upper canine.

**Sabia** (sā'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Colebrooke, 1818), < Beng. sabjālat, name of one of the species.*] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Sabiaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with all the stamens perfect and the sepals and petals nearly equal, by the number of parts in each of these sets (four or five), and by their peculiar arrangement, which is opposite throughout, contrary to the usual law of alternation. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical and temperate parts of Asia. They are climbing or twiggly shrubs, with roundish branchlets, around the base of which bud-scales remain persistent. They bear alternate and entire petioled leaves, and small axillary flowers, which are solitary, cymose, or paniced.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1839.

**Sabiaceæ** (sā-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Blume, 1851), < Sabia + -aceæ.*] A small order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales* and series *Discifloræ*. It is characterized by stamens which are as many as the petals and opposite them, and, except in *Sabia*, unequal or in part imperfect, by an ovary two- or three-celled and compressed or with two or three lobes, and by a fruit of one or two dry or drupaceous one-seeded nutlets, usually with a deflexed apex. It includes about 40 species, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Sabia* is the type, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, chiefly northern. They are smooth or hairy shrubs or trees, bearing alternate simple or pinnate feather-veined leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers in panicles.

**Sabian**<sup>1</sup> (sā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Sabean, Sabean; < Heb. tsābā, an army, host (sc. of heaven) (see Sabaoth), + -ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the religion and rites of the Sabians.

**II.** *n.* A worshiper of the host of heaven; an adherent of an ancient religion in Persia and Chaldea, the distinctive feature of which was star-worship. Also called *Tsabian*.

**Sabian**<sup>2</sup> (sā'bi-an), *n.* [*Also Sabean, Sabean; usually identified with Sabian<sup>1</sup>, but otherwise derived from Sabo, one of the epithets bestowed on John, the supposed founder of the sect.*] A Mandæan (which see).

**Sabianism** (sā'bi-an-izm), *n.* [*< Sabian<sup>2</sup> + -ism.*] Same as *Sabaism*.

**sabicu** (sab-i-kō'), *n.* [*< Cuban sabicu, savicu.*] The horse-flesh mahogany, *Lysiloma Sabicu*. Also *savacu*.

**sabicu-wood** (sab-i-kō'wūd), *n.* Same as *sabicu*.

**sabin**<sup>1</sup> (sab'in), *n.* [*F., < L. Sabina (herba), < Sabini, the Sabines.*] Same as *savin*.

**Sabin**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A conceited or fanciful person.

Grimsby, which our *Sabins*, or conceited persons, dreaming what they list and following their own fancies, will have to be so called of one Grimes a merchant.

*Holland*, tr. of *Camden*, p. 542. (*Davies*.)

**sabina** (sā-bī'nā), *n.* In *phar.*, the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

**sabine**<sup>1</sup> (sab'in), *n.* Same as *savin*.

**Sabine**<sup>2</sup> (sā'bin), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sabin* (> *Sp. Pg. It. sabino*), < *L. Sabinus, Sabino, Sabini*, the Sabines. Cf. *Sabelli*, the Sabellians. Hence ult. *savin*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines.

**II.** *n.* One of an ancient people of Italy, dwelling in the central Apennines. The Sabines formed an important element in the colonization of ancient Rome. According to tradition, the Romans took

their wives by force from among the Sabines, this incident being known as the "Rape of the Sabine Women."

**sable** (sā'bl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sabell*; < ME. *sable*, the sable, the color black, = D. *sabel* = Icel. *safal*, *safali*, the sable, = Sp. Pg. *sable*, black, < OF. *sable*, the sable, also the color black, F. *sable*, black (ML. *sabellum*, *sabellum*), = G. *zobel* = Dan. Sw. *sobel*, the sable, < Russ. *sobol* = Bohem. Pol. *sobol* = Lith. *sabalas* = Hung. *czoboly*, the sable; cf. Turk. Hind. *samūr*, < Ar. *samūr*, the sable.] **I.** *n.* 1. A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Mustela zibellina*, of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Mustelinae*, closely related to the martens. It inhabits arctic and subarctic regions of the Old World, especially Russia and Siberia, having a copious lustrous pelage, of a dark-brown or blackish color, yielding one of the most highly prized of pelts. The animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail nearly a foot long; the limbs are short and stout, with small paws. The nose is sharp, and the ears are pricked. There are three kinds of hairs in the pelage—a short soft dense under-fur,



Sable (*Mustela zibellina*)

a second set of longer hairs, kinky like the first but coming to the surface, and fewer longer glistering hairs, bristly to the very roots. The pursuit of the sable forms an important industry in Siberia. The pelt is in the best order in winter. The darkest furs are the most valuable. None are dead-black, nor is the animal ever uniformly dark colored, the head being quite gray or even whitish, and there is usually a large tawny space on the throat, which color may be found also in blotches over much of the under surface. Some other martens, resembling the true sable, receive the same name. Thus, the American marten, *M. americana*, is a sable hardly distinguishable from that of Siberia, except in some technical dental characters. Its fur is very valuable, though usually not so dark as that of the Siberian sable. *M. melanopus* of Japan is a kind of sable. See also cut under *marten*!

2. The dressed pelt or fur of the sable.—3. The color black in a general sense, and especially as the color of mourning; so called with reference to the general dark color of the fur of the sable as compared with other furs, or from its being dyed black as seal-skin is dyed.

Quhen that tak honour othir or sic thingis, that sit in sable and sluer that every bringis

Booke of Precedence (L. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 90.

4. A black cloth or covering of any kind; mourning-garments in general; a suit of black; often in the plural.

Now have ye cause to clothe yow in sable.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 251.

To clothe in sable every social scene.

Corper, Conversation, l. 872.

At last Sir Edward and his son appeared in their *sables*, both very grave and preoccupied.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxx.

5. A fine paint-brush or pencil made of hair from the tail of the sable.—6. In *her.*, black; one of the tinctures, represented when the colors are not given, as in engraving, by a close network of vertical and horizontal lines. Abbreviated *S. sa*. See also cut under *pall*.—7. A British collectors' name of certain pyralid moths. *Botys nigrata* is the wavy-barred sable, and *B. lineolata* is the silver-barred sable.—Alaska sable, the fur of the common American skunk, *Mephitis americana*, as dressed for commercial purposes. [Trade-name]

Audubon and Bachman's statement that the fur [of the skunk] "is seldom used by the hat-makers, and never, we think, by the furriers; and, from the disagreeable task of preparing the skin, it is not considered an article of commerce," was wide of the mark, unless it was penned before "Alaska sable" became fashionable.

Coues, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 217.

**American sable**, the American marten, *Mustela americana*. See *marten*!—**Red or Tatar sable**, the chorok or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus*; also, the fur or pelt of this animal. See *kolinsky*.—**Siberian or Russian sable**. See def. 1.

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of sable: as, a *sable* muff or tip-pet.—2. Of the color of a sable; dark-brown;

blackish.—3. Black, especially as applied to mourning, or as an attribute.

Her riding-suit was of *sable* hew black,  
Cypress over her face.

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 411).

He whose *sable* arms,  
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,  
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 474.

Was I deceived, or did a *sable* cloud  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?  
Milton, Comus, l. 221.

The hues of bliss more brightly glow,  
Chastised by *sabler* tints of woe,  
Gray, Ode on Vicissitude.

**Sable antelope**, an antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Aegoceros*) *niger*.—**Sable mouse**, the lemming, *Myodes lemmus*. See cut under *lemming*.

**sable** (sā'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabled*, ppr. *sabbling*. [*< sable, n.*] To make like sable in color; darken; blacken; hence, figuratively, to make sad or dismal; sadden.

And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.  
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

**sable-fish** (sā'bl-fish), *n.* The hilsah of the Ganges.

**sableize** (sā'bl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sableized*, ppr. *sableizing*. [*< sable + -ize.*] To make black; blacken; darken. Also *sabelize*.

Some chroniclers that write of kingdoms states  
Do so absurdly *sableize* my White  
With *Masques* and *Enterludes* by day and night.  
Davies, Paper's Complaint, l. 211. (Davies.)

**sable-stoled** (sā'bl-stöld), *a.* Wearing a black stole; hence, clothed or robed in black.

The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worship ark.  
Milton, Nativity, l. 220.

**sable-vested** (sā'bl-ves'ted), *a.* Clothed with black.

With him [Chaos] enthroned  
Sat *sable-vested* Night, eldest of things,  
The consort of his reign. Milton, P. L., ll. 962.

**sablière**<sup>1</sup> (sab-li-är'), *n.* [*< F. sablière*, sand-pit, < *sable*, sand, < L. *sabulum*, sand; see *sabulous*.] A sand-pit. [Rare.]

**sablière**<sup>2</sup> (sab-li-är'), *n.* [*< F. sablière*, a raising-piece; origin unknown.] In carp., same as *raising-piece*. Imp. Dict.

**sabot** (sa-bō'), *n.* [*< F. sabot*, a wooden shoe, in mech. a socket, shoe, skid, etc., OF. *sabot*, *gabot*, F. dial. *sibot*, *chabon*, *chabot*, *cabou*, a wooden shoe; perhaps related to F. *carate*, OF. *carate*, *chevate* = Pr. *sabata* = Sp. *zapata*, *zabata*, *zapato* = Pg. *sapato* = It. *ciarratta*, *ciabatta*, an old shoe, < ML. *sabbatum*, a shoe; see *sabbaton*.] 1. (a) A wooden shoe, made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers, worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, etc. (b) In parts of France, a sort of shoe consisting of a thick wooden sole with sides and top of coarse leather; a sort of clog worn in wet weather.—2. A thick circular wooden disk to which a projectile is attached so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun; also, a metallic cup or disk fixed to the bottom of an elongated projectile so as to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.—3. A pointed iron shoe used to protect the end of a file.—4. In *harp-making*, one of the little disks with projecting pins by which a string is shortened when a pedal is depressed.

**sabotier** (sa-bo-ti-är'), *n.* [*F. sabotier*, a maker of sabots, < *sabot*, a wooden shoe; see *sabot*.] A wearer of sabots or wooden shoes; hence, contemptuously, one of the Waldenses.

**sabre**, *n.* and *v.* See *saber*.

**sabretash** (sā'hër-tash), *n.* [Also *sabretache*, *sabretasche*; < F. *sabretache*, < G. *säbeltasche*, a loose pouch hanging near the saber, worn by hussars, < *säbel*, a saber, + *tasche*, a pocket.] A case or receptacle, usually of leather, suspended from the sword-belt by straps, and hanging beside the saber: it is worn by officers and men of certain mounted corps. See cut in next column.

Puttenham's Art of Poetry . . . might be compared to an Art of War, of which one book treated of barrack drill, and the other of bushes, *sabre-tasches*, and different forms of epaulettes and feathers. R. W. Church, Spenser, ll.

**sabrina-work** (sā-brī-ni-wèrk), *n.* A variety of application embroidery, the larger parts of the design being cut out of some textile material and sewed to a background, needlework supplying the bordering and the smaller details.



A Member of the Scots Greys, a British cavalry regiment, wearing Sabretash. (After drawing by Elizabeth Butler.)

**sabuline** (sab'ū-lin), *a.* [*< L. sabulum*, sand, + *-in*.] Same as *sabulous*.

**sabulose** (sab'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. sabulosus*, sandy; see *sabulous*.] 1. Same as *sabulous*.—2. In bot., growing in sandy places.

**sabulosity** (sab'ū-lōs'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *sabulosidade*; as *sabulose* + *-ity*.] The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

**sabulous** (sab'ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *sabuloso* = It. *sabbioso*, < L. *sabulosus*, sandy, < *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty; acervulous: specifically applied—(a) in anatomy to the acervulus cerebri, or gritty substance of the pineal body of the brain; (b) in medicine to gritty sediment or deposit in urine. Also *sabulose*, *sabuline*.

**Saburean** (sā-bū-rē-an), *n.* One of a class of Jewish scholars which arose soon after the publication of the Talmud and endeavored to lessen its authority by doubts and criticisms, but became extinct in less than a century.

**saburra** (sā-bur'ri), *n.* [NL., < L. *saburra*, sand, akin to *sabulum*, coarse sand, gravel.] A foulness of the stomach. [Rare.]

**saburral** (sā-bur'ral), *a.* [*< Saburra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to *saburra*.

**saburrat** (sab-u-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. saburra*, sand (see *saburra*), + *-ation*.] 1. The application of hot sand to any part of the body; sand-bathing; arenation.—2. In zool., the act of taking a sand-bath or rolling in the sand, as is done by gallinaceous birds; pulverizing. See *pulverizer*, 2.

**sac**<sup>1</sup> (sak), *n.* [*< AF. sac* (AL. *saca*, *sacca*, *sacha*, *saka*), < AS. *sacu*, strife, contention, suit, litigation, jurisdiction in litigious suits; see *sake*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *soc*.] In law, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. Also *saccage*.

Every grant of *sac* and *soc* to an ecclesiastical corporation or to a private man established a separate jurisdiction, cut off from the regular authorities of the mark, the hundred, the shire, and the kingdom.

L. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 300.

**sac**<sup>2</sup> (sak), *n.* [*< F. sac*, < L. *saccus*, a bag; see *sack*<sup>1</sup>.] In bot., anat., and zool., a sack, cyst, bag, bursa, pouch, purse, or receptacle of some kind specified by a qualifying word; a sacculus; a saccus.—**Adipose**, **ambulacral**, **amniotic**, **ampullaceous**, **branchial**, **cardiac** sac. See the adjectives.—**Calciferous** sac. Same as *calciferous gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Cirrus-sac**. See *cirrus*.—**Copulating** sac, the seminal reservoir of the male dragon-fly. See *genital lobe*, under *genital*.—**Dental** sac. See *dental*.—**Embryo** sac. See *embryo-sac*.—**Galactophorous** sac, the ampulla of the galactophorous duct.—**Gastric** sac. See *gastric*.—**Hernial** sac, the sac or pouch of peritoneum which is pushed outward, and surrounds the protruding portion of intestine.—**Lacrymal** sac. See *lacrymal*.—**Masticatory** sac. See *masticatory*.—**Needham's** sac. Same as *Needham's pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Otolithic**, **peritoneal**, **pharyngeal**, **pulmonary**, **pyloric**, **respiratory** sac. See the adjectives.—**Yolk** sac. See *yolk-sac*. = *Syn. Sac*, *Saccule*, *Saccus*, *Sacculus*. The first two are English, the last two Latin and only technically used, chiefly in special phrases. There is no such difference in meaning as the form of the words would imply, some of the largest sacs being called *saccules* or *sacculi*, some of the smallest *sacs* or *sacci*.

**Sac**<sup>3</sup> (sak, more properly sūk), *n.* A member of a tribe of Algonkin Indians, allied to the Foxes, who lived near the upper Mississippi previous to the Black Hawk war of 1832. The greater part are now on reservations.

**sacalai**, *n.* Same as *crappie*.

**sacar**, *n.* An obsolete form of *saker*<sup>1</sup>.

**sacatra** (sak'ā-trī), *n.* The offspring of a griffe and a negro; a person seven eighths black. *Bartlett.*

**sacbutt**, *n.* See *sackbut*.

**Sacca coffee**. See *coffee*.

**saccade** (sa-kād'), *n.* [*< OF. sacade, F. sacade, < OF. saquer, sacher, pull, draw; origin uncertain.*] 1. In the *manège*, a violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins suddenly and with one pull.—2. In *violin-playing*, a firm pressure of the bow on the strings, which crowds them down so that two or three can be sounded at once.

**saccage**<sup>1</sup> (sak'āj), *n.* [*< sac<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] Same as *sack*.

He had rights of freewarrent, *saccage*, and *sackage*. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 78.*

**saccage**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.* See *sackage*.

**Saccata** (sa-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of saccatus, saccate: see saccate.*] 1. The *Mollusca* as a branch of the animal kingdom: correlated with *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*. *A. Hyatt.* [Not used.]—2. A grade or division of *Urochorda*, containing the true tunicaries or ascidians, with the salps and dolio-lids, as collectively distinguished from the *Larvalia* (or *Appendiculariidae*).

**Saccatæ** (sa-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of saccatus, saccate: see saccate.*]

An order of *Ctenophora* containing ovate or spheroidal comb-jellies with two tentacles and no oral lobes; saccate or sacciform ctenophorans. There are several families. For a characteristic example, see *Cydyppe*.

**saccate** (sak'āt), *a.* [*< NL. saccatus, < L. saccus, a bag; see sack<sup>1</sup>.*]

1. In *bot.*, furnished with or having the form of a bag or pouch: as, a *saccate* petal.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Forming or formed by a sac; cystic; pouch-like; sacciform; sacculate. (b) Having a sac, or saccate part; pouched; saccu-lated; sacciferous. (c) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saccata* or the *Saccatæ*.

**saccated** (sak'ā-ted), *a.* [*< saccate + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *saccate*.

**saccharate** (sak'ā-rāt), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar (see saccharum), + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] In *chem.*, a salt of either of the saccharic acids. (See *saccharic*.) The term is also applied to the sucrates, or compounds which cane-sugar forms with various bases and hydroxids.—**Saccharate of iron**, a preparation made from sesquioxide of iron, sugar, and soda, containing 3 per cent. of metallic iron: a valuable antidote in arsenical poisoning.—**Saccharate of lead**, an insoluble white powder made by adding, to saturation, lead carbonate to a solution of saccharic acid.—**Saccharate of lime**, a preparation consisting of sugar (10 parts), distilled water (40 parts), caustic lime (5 parts): a useful antidote in carbolic acid poisoning.

**saccharated** (sak'ā-rāt), *a.* Mixed with some variety of sugar, either saccharose, dextrose, or milk-sugar.—**Saccharated carbonate of iron**, a greenish-gray powder composed of sulphate of iron mixed with sugar.—**Saccharated iodide of iron**, iodide of iron mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pancreatin**, pancreatin mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pepsin**, a powder consisting of sugar of milk mixed with pepsin from the stomach of the hog.—**Saccharated tar**, a mixture of tar (4 parts) with sugar (96 parts), forming an easily soluble substance for medicinal administration.

**saccharic** (sa-kar'ik), *a.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—**Saccharic acid**. (a) A monobasic acid,  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ , not known in the free state, but forming crystalline salts prepared by the action of bases on glucoses. (b) A dibasic acid,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ , prepared by the action of nitric acid on sugar and various other carbohydrates. It is an amorphous solid which forms salts, many of which do not readily crystallize.

**saccharide** (sak'ā-rīd or -rīd), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ide.*] A compound of sugar with a base; a sucrate.

**sacchariferous** (sak'ā-rīf'e-rus), *a.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] Producing sugar; saccharine: as, *sacchariferous canes*. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 287.*

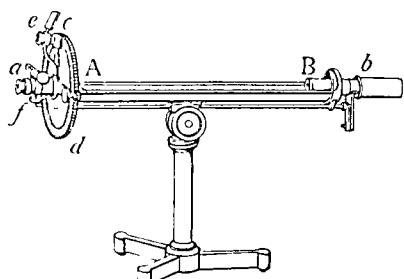
**saccharification** (sak'ā-rīf-i-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< saccharify + -ation (see -fication).*] The process of converting (starch, dextrine, etc.) into sugar, as by malting.

**saccharifier** (sak'ā-rī-fī-ēr), *n.* [*< saccharify + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] An apparatus for treating grain and potatoes by steam under high pressure, to convert the starch into sugar, previous to the alcoholic fermentation. *E. H. Knight.*

**saccharify** (sak'ā-rī-fī), *v. t.; pret. and pp. saccharified, ppr. saccharifying.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + L. -ficare, < facere, make: see -fy.*] To convert into sugar, as starch; saccharize.

**saccharilla** (sak'ā-rī'lī), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful word, dim. of *ML. saccharum, sugar* (?).] A kind of muslin. *Simmonds.*

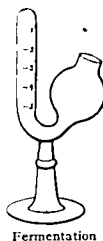
**saccharimeter** (sak'ā-rīm'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + μέτρον, measure.*] An optical instrument used to determine the quantity of sugar in a solution. It is based upon the fact that sugar-solutions have the power of rotating the plane of



Laurent's Saccharimeter or Polarimeter.

*A, B, support upon which the tube containing the solution to be examined is placed. A, tube containing Nicol prism, whose position may be slightly shifted by the lever C. D, graduated circle with mirror at E, and vernier at F, a tangent screw to adjust the position of the analyzing prism, and thus remove error in the zero point.*

polarization of a ray of light transmitted through them. Certain kinds of sugar rotate the plane to the right (dextrorotatory), as grape sugar (dextrose) and cane-sugar; with others, the rotation is to the left (levorotatory), as levulose; further, the amount of angular rotation varies with the strength of the solution. There are many forms of saccharimeter, some of which measure directly the amount of rotation caused by a layer of the solution of given thickness; others balance the rotation of the solution against a varying thickness of some rotatory substance, as a compensating quartz plate.—**Fermentation saccharimeter**, an apparatus, chiefly used in the examination of urine, which is designed to show approximately the quantity of fermentable sugar present in solution by the volume of carbonic acid evolved on fermentation.



Fermentation Saccharimeter.

**saccharimetric** (sak'ā-rī-met'ri-kāl), *a.* [*< saccharimetry + -ic<sup>1</sup>.*] Of or pertaining to or effected by saccharimetry.

**saccharimetry** (sak'ā-rīm'e-trī), *n.* [*< Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + μέτρον, < μέτρον, measure.*] The operation or art of ascertaining the amount or proportion of sugar in solution in any liquid.

**saccharin** (sak'ā-rīn), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -in<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. The anhydride of saccharic acid,  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ . It is a crystalline solid having a bitter taste, dextrorotatory, and non-fermentable.—2. A complex benzoin derivative, benzoyl-sulphimide,  $C_6H_5SO_2CONH$ . It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, odorless, but intensely sweet. It is not a sugar, nor is it assimilated, but appears to be harmless in the system, and may be useful in some cases as a substitute for sugar.

**saccharinated** (sak'ā-rī-nū-ted), *a.* Same as *saccharated*.

**saccharine** (sak'ā-rīn), *a.* [*< F. saccharin = Sp. sacarina = Pg. sacharino = It. zucherino, < NL. saccharinus, < ML. saccharum, L. saccharon, sugar: see saccharum.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sugar; having the qualities of sugar: as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane-juice; also, in *bot.*, covered with shining grains like those of sugar. Also *saccharous*.—**Saccharine diabetes**. Same as *diabetes mellitus*.—**Saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

**saccharinic** (sak'ā-rīn'ik), *a.* Same as *saccharic*.

**saccharinity** (sak'ā-rīn'i-tī), *n.* [*< saccharine + -ity.*] The quality of being saccharine.

This is just the condition which we see, in virtue of the difference of optic refractivity produced by difference of salinity or of saccharinity, when we stir a tumbler of water with a quantity of undissolved sugar or salt on its bottom. *Nature, XXXVIII. 573.*

**saccharite** (sak'ā-rīt), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A fine granular variety of feldspar, of a vitreous luster and white or greenish-white color.

**saccharization** (sak'ā-rī-zā'shōn), *n.* Same as *saccharification*.

**saccharize** (sak'ā-rīz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. saccharized, ppr. saccharizing.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ize.*] To form or convert into sugar.

**saccharocolloid** (sak'ā-rō-kol'oid), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + colloid.*] One of a large and important group of the carbohydrates. They are amorphous or crystallize with difficulty, diffuse through membranes very slowly if at all, are chemically indifferent, and have the general formula  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ , or differ from it slightly by the elements of water,  $H_2O$ . Here belong starch, gum, pectin, etc. *Nature, XXXIX. 433.*

**saccharoid** (sak'ā-rōid), *a.* [*< Gr. σάκχαρον, sugar, + εἶδος, form.*] Same as *saccharoidal*.

**saccharoidal** (sak'ā-rōi'dal), *a.* [*< saccharoid + -al.*] In *mineral.* and *geol.*, having a distinctly crystalline granular structure, somewhat resembling that of lump-sugar.

**saccharometer** (sak'ā-rōm'e-tēr), *n.* A form of hydrometer designed to indicate the amount of sugar in a solution.—**Fermentation saccharometer**, a bent graduated tube, closed at one end, designed to indicate the amount of sugar in urine by means of the gas collected at the closed end when yeast is added to the urine.

**saccharometry** (sak'ā-rōm'e-trī), *n.* Scientific use of a saccharometer.

**Saccharomyces** (sak'ā-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [*NL. (Meyen, 1838), < ML. saccharum, sugar, + Gr. μύκης, a mushroom.*]

A genus of minute saprophytic fungi; the yeast-fungi. They are unicellular fungi, destitute of true hyphae, and increasing principally by budding or sprouting, although asci containing one to four hyaline spores are produced in a few species under certain conditions. Sexual generation is not known. The species of *Saccharomyces* occur in fermenting substances, and are well known from their power of converting sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Ordinary yeast, *S. cerevisiae*, is the most familiar example; it is added to the wort of beer, the juice of fruits, etc., for the purpose of inducing fermentation. *S. ellipsoideus* and *S. pastorianus* are also alcoholic fermenters. *S. albicans*, the thrush-fungus, which lives parasitically on the mucous membrane of the human digestive organs, is also capable of exciting a weak alcoholic fermentation in a sugar solution. *S. Mycodermis* is the well-known flower of wine. There are 31 species of *Saccharomyces* known, of which number 12 are known to produce asci. Many of these so-called species may prove to be only form-species. See *barrel, flowers of wine* (under *flower*), *bloody bread* (under *bloody*), *fermentation*, and *yeast*.

**saccharomycete** (sak'ā-rō-mī'sēt), *n.* [*< Saccharomyces, q. v.*] A plant of the genus *Saccharomyces*.

**Saccharomycetes** (sak'ā-rō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Saccharomyces, q. v.*] Same as *Saccharomycetaceæ*.

**Saccharomycetaceæ** (sak'ā-rō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Reess, 1870), < Saccharomyces (-cet-) + -aceæ.*] A monotypic group of microscopic fungi. See *Saccharomyces*.

**saccharose** (sak'ā-rōs), *n.* [*< ML. saccharum + -ose.*] 1. The general name of any crystalline sugar having the formula  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$  which suffers hydrolysis on heating with water or dilute mineral acid, each molecule yielding two molecules of a glucose. The saccharoses are glucose anhydrides. The best-known are saccharose or cane-sugar, milk-sugar, and maltose.

2. Specifically, the ordinary pure sugar of commerce, obtained from the sugar-cane or sorghum, from the beet-root, and from the sap of a species of maple. Chemically, pure saccharose is a solid crystalline body, odorless, having a very sweet taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its aqueous solution is strongly dextrorotatory. It melts at 160° C., and decomposes at a higher temperature. Heated sufficiently with water or dilute mineral acid, it breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. Saccharose does not directly undergo either alcoholic or lactic fermentation; but in the presence of certain ferments it is resolved into dextrose and levulose, which are readily fermentable. It unites directly with many metallic oxides and hydrates to form compounds called *sucrates* or *saccharates*. Saccharose is extensively used both as a food and as an antiseptic. It is also used to some extent in medicine. Also called *cane-sugar*.

**saccharous** (sak'ā-rus), *a.* [*< ML. saccharum, sugar, + -ous.*] Same as *saccharine*.

**saccharum** (sak'ā-rum), *n.* [*ML. NL., < L. saccharon, sugar, < Gr. σάκχαρον, also σάκχαρις, σάκχαρ, sugar: see sugar.*]

1. Sugar.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL., Linnaeus, 1737.*] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, type of the group *Saccharææ*. It is characterized by minute spikelets in pairs, one of each pair stalked and the other sessile, each spikelet composed of four awnless hyaline glumes, of which three are empty and the terminal one shorter, blunt, and including three stamens and a free oblong grain. It differs from the nearly related ornamental grass *Erianthus* in its awnless glumes, and from *Sorghum* in having a fertile and perfect flower in each

spikelet of a pair. It resembles *Zea*, the Indian corn, with monocious flowers, and *Arundo*, the cane, with several-flowered spikelets, in habit only. It includes about 12 species, natives of warm regions, probably all originally of the Old World. They are tall grasses, with leaves which are flat, or convolute when dry, and flowers in a large terminal panicle, densely sheathed everywhere with long silky hairs. By far the most important species is *S. officinarum*, the common sugar-cane. See *sugar-cane*; also *kans* and *moonja*.—*Saccharum candidum*. Same as *rock-candy*.—*Saccharum hordeatum*, barley-sugar.—*Saccharum lactis*, sugar of milk.—*Saccharum manna*. Same as *mannite*.—*Saccharum saturni*, sugar of lead.

**sacci**, *n.* Plural of *saccus*.

**sacciferous** (sak-sif'ə-rus), *a.* [*L. saccus*, sack, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, having a sac, in any sense; saccate.

**sacciform** (sak'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. saccus*, sack, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sac; saccate or saccular; bursiform; baggy.—**Sacciform aneurism**, an aneurism with a distinct sac, and involving only part of the circumference of the artery. Also called *saccular* or *sacculated aneurism*.

**Saccobranchia** (sak-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills.] A division of tunicates, including the typical ascidians, as distinguished from the *Dactylobranchia* and *Tenobranchia*, having vascular saccate gills. Also *Saccobranchiata*. *Owen*.

**saccobranchiate** (sak-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* [*Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills, + *-ate*.] *I. a.* Having saccate gills; belonging to the *Saccobranchia*.

*II. n.* A member of the *Saccobranchia*.

**Saccobranchinae** (sak'ō-brang'ki-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccobranchus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Siluridae*, typified by the genus *Saccobranchus*.

**Saccobranchus** (sak-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills.] A genus of East Indian catfishes of the family *Siluridae*, having a lung-like sacculus extension of the branchial cavity backward between the muscles along each side of the vertebral column: typical of the subfamily *Saccobranchinae*.

**Saccocirridae** (sak-ō-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccocirrus* + *-idae*.] A family of chaetopod annelids, typified by the genus *Saccocirrus*.

**Saccocirridea** (sak'ō-sir'id'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccocirrus* + *-idea*.] The *Saccocirridae* elevated to the rank of a class of *Chaetopoda*.

**Saccocirrus** (sak-ō-sir'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. saccus*, sack, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair: see *cirrus*.] The typical genus of *Saccocirridae*.

**Saccolabium** (sak-ō-lā'bi-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Blume, 1825), < *L. saccus*, sack, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vanda* and subtribe *Sarrantheae*. It is characterized by the unappendiculate column, by a lip with saccate base or with a straight descending spur, and by flat and spreading sepals and petals, with the inflorescence in racemes which are often much-branched and profusely flower-bearing. It differs from the related genus *Vanda* in its smaller flowers and its commonly slender pollen-stalk. It includes about 20 species, natives of the East Indies and the Malay archipelago. They are epiphytes without pseudobulbs, but having their stems clad with two-ranked flat and spreading leaves, which are usually coriaceous or fleshy, and which cover the stem permanently by their persistent sheaths. The flowers in many cultivated species are of considerable size and great beauty, forming a dense recurring raceme. In other species they are small and scattered, or in some minute and panicle.

**saccolava, sackalever** (sak-ō-lev'ā, sak-ā-lev'ēr), *n.* [= *F. sacolève*.] A Levantine vessel with one lateen sail; also, a Greek vessel of about 100 tons, with a foremast raking very much forward, having a square topsail and topgallantsail, a sprit foresail, and two small masts abaft, with lateen yards and sails. *Hamersly*, *Naval Encey*.

**sacommyian** (sak-ō-mī'i-an), *n.* [*L. Saccomyia* + *-ian*.] A pocket-mouse of the genus *Sacomys*; a *sacommyid*.

**sacommyid** (sak-ō-mī'id), *n.* A member of the *Sacommyidae*; a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse. Also, improperly, *sacommyd*.

**Sacommyidae** (sak-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacomys* + *-idae*.] 1. Same as *Sacommyina* and *Sacommyoidea*. *Lilljeborg*, 1866.—2. A family of myomorphous rodents named from the genus *Sacomys*, confined to North America and the West Indies, having external cheek-pouches and a murine aspect; the pocket-rats or pocket-mice. The genera besides *Sacomys* are *Heteromys*, *Dipodomys*, *Perognathus*, and *Cricetodipus*. The species of *Dipodomys* are known as *kangaroo-rats*. The family in this restricted sense is divided by Coues into three subfamilies, *Dipodomysinae*, *Perognathinae*, and *Heteromysinae*. See cuts under *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus*.

**Sacommyina** (sak-ō-mī'i-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacomys* + *-inae*.] A group of myomorphous rodents, named by G. R. Waterhouse in 1848, containing all the rodents with external cheek-pouches: same as *Sacommyoidea*.

**Sacommyinae** (sak'ō-mī-i'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacomys* + *-inae*.] Same as *Sacommyidae*, 2. *S. F. Baird*, 1857; *J. E. Gray*, 1868.

**sacommyoid** (sak-ō-mī'oid), *a. and n.* [*L. Sacomys* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Having external cheek-pouches, as a rodent; pertaining to the *Sacommyoidea*.

*II. n.* A member of the *Sacommyoidea*; a pocket-rat, pocket-mouse, or pocket-gopher.

**Sacommyoidea** (sak'ō-mī-ōi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacomys* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of myomorphous rodents, named by Gill in 1872, containing all those with external cheek-pouches, or the two families *Sacommyidae* and *Geomyidae*. The mastoid bone is moderately developed, and the occipital correspondingly reduced. There are no postorbital processes, and the zygomatic process of the maxillary is an expanded perforate plate. The grinder is four on each side above and below. The root of the lower incisor is protuberant posteriorly. The descending process of the mandible is obliquely twisted outward and upward. There is a special muscle of the large external cheek-pouch; all the feet are five-toed; the upper lip is densely hairy, not visibly cleft, and the pelage lacks underfur. See cuts under *Geomyidae*, *Dipodomys*, and *Perognathus*.

**Sacomys** (sak'ō-mis), *n.* [*NL.* (F. Cuvier, 1823), < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] An obscure genus of *Sacommyidae*, giving name to the family, probably synonymous with *Heteromys* of Desmarest. A species is named *S. anthophilus*, but has never been satisfactorily identified.

**saccoont**, *n.* In *fencing*, same as *seconde*.

There were the lively Gauls, animated and chattering, ready to wound every Pillar with their Canes, as they passed by, either in Tiers, Cart, or Saccoon. *Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 135.

**Saccopharyngidae** (sak'ō-fā-rin'jī-dē), *n. pl.* [*L. Saccopharynx* (-pharynx) + *-idae*.] A family of lymenous fishes, represented by the genus *Saccopharynx*. They have five branchial arches, the abdominal division much longer than the rostrobranchial; the tail excessively elongated and attenuated; the eyes anterolateral; the jaws moderately extended backward (in comparison with the *Eurypharyngidae*), and apparently not closable against each other: enlarged teeth in one or both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins feebly developed, and the pectorals short but broad. The family is represented by apparently 2 species, by some supposed to be conspecific. They reach a length of 5 or 6 feet, of which the tail forms by far the greater part. They inhabit the deep sea, and feed upon fishes, which may sometimes be as large as or larger than themselves. Individuals have been found on the surface of the sea helpless from distention by fishes swallowed superior in size to themselves. One of the species is the bottle-fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*.



Bottle-fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*), distended by another fish in its stomach.

**Saccopharyngina** (sak-ō-fā-rin'jī-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccopharynx* (-pharynx) + *-inae*.] The *Saccopharyngidae* as a group of *Muraenidae*. *Günther*.

**saccopharyngoid** (sak'ō-fā-rin'jī-goid), *n. and a.* *I. n.* A fish of the family *Saccopharyngidae*.

*II. a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Saccopharyngidae*.

**Saccopharynx** (sa-kof'ā-rings), *n.* [*NL.* (S. L. Mitchell, 1824), < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx*.] A remarkable genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Saccopharyngidae*. *S. ampullaceus* inhabits the North Atlantic, and is capable of swallowing fishes larger than itself. See cut under *Saccopharyngidae*.

**Saccophora** (sa-kof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *Saccophorus*: see *saccophore*.] In J. E. Gray's classification of "mollusks" (1821), the fifth class, containing the tunicates or ascidians, and divided into 3 orders—*Holobranchia*, *Tomobranchia*, and *Diphyllobranchia*.

**saccophore** (sak'ō-fōr), *n.* [*NL.* *Saccophorus*, q. v.] 1. A roilent mammal with external cheek-pouches.—2. A tunicate or ascidian, as a member of the *Saccophora*.

**Saccophori** (sa-kof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, < *Gr. σακκός*, wearing sackcloth, < *sakkos*, sack, + *φορέω* = *E. bear*.] A party of Christian penitents in the fourth century: probably a division of the *Eneratites*.

**Saccophorus** (sa-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Gr. σακκός*, wearing sackcloth), < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, sackcloth, + *φορέω*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] 1. In *mammal*, same as *Geomys*. *Kuhl*, 1820.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *Haag-Rutenberg*, 1872.

**Saccopteryx** (sa-kop'te-rīks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *πτερυξ* = *E. feather*.] A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats, the males of which have a peculiar glau-

dular sac of the antibrachial wing-membrane, secreting an odoriferous sebaceous substance attractive to the females; sack-winged bats. The upper incisors are one pair, the lower three pairs. There are several species, as *S. leptura* and *S. bilineata*.

**saccos** (sak'os), *n.* [*MGr. σάκος* (see *def.*), < *Gr. sakkos*, sack.] A short vestment worn in the Greek Church by metropolitans and in the Russian Church by all bishops. It corresponds to the Western dalmatic.

**Saccosoma** (sak-ō-sō'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *σώμα*, body.] 1. A genus of encrinetes, containing forms which were apparently free-swimming like the living members of the genus *Comatula*. They are found in the Oölite.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

**Saccostomus** (sa-kos'tō-mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sakkos*, sack, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of hamsters of the subfamily *Cricetinae* and family *Muridae*, having the molar teeth triserially tuberculate. See *hamster*.

**saccular** (sak'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. saccule* + *-ar*.] Like a sac; saccate in form; sacciform: as, a *saccular* dilatation of the stomach or intestine.—**Saccular aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Saccular glands**, compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a saccular form.

**sacculate** (sak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. sacculatus*, < *L. sacculus*, a little sack: see *sacculus*.] Formed of or furnished with a set or series of sac-like dilatations; sacculiferous; sacculated: as, a *sacculate* stomach; a *sacculate* intestine. See cuts under *leech* and *intestine*.

**sacculated** (sak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*L. sacculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *sacculate*.—**Sacculated aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Sacculated bladder**, a bladder having a sacculus as an abnormal formation.

**sacculation** (sak'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. sacculate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a sac or sacculus; a set of sacs taken together: as, the *sacculation* of the human colon, or of the stomach of a semnopithecoid ape. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

**saccul** (sak'ūl), *n.* [*L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a bag, sack: see *sack*.] 1. A sac or cyst; especially, a little sac; a cell; a sacculus. Specifically.—2. In *anat.*, the smaller of two sacs in the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear, situated in the fovea hemispherica, in front of the utricle, connected with the membranous canal of the cochlea by the canalis reuniens, and prolonged in the aqueductus vestibuli to a pyriform dilatation, the *sacculus endolymphaticus*.—**Saccul** of the *larynx*. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Vestibular saccul**. See *def.* 2.—*Syn.* See *sac*.

**sacculi**, *n.* Plural of *sacculus*.

**Sacculina** (sak'ū-lī'nī), *n.* [*NL.* (J. Vaughan Thompson, about 1830), < *L. sacculus*, a little sack, + *-inae*.] 1. A genus of cirripeds of the division *Rhizocephala*, type of a family *Sacculinidae*. The species are parasitic upon crabs. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.—2. [*L. c.*] A species of this genus.

**sacculine** (sak'ū-līn), *a.* [*NL.* *Sacculina*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Sacculina* or family *Sacculinidae*.

Instead of rising to its opportunities, the *sacculine* Nauplius, having reached a certain point, turned back. *H. Drummond*, *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, p. 344.

**Sacculinidae** (sak'ū-līn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacculina* + *-idae*.] A family of rhizocephalous cirripeds, represented by the genus *Sacculina*.

**sacculus** (sak'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. sacculi* (-ī). [*NL.*, < *L. sacculus*, a little sack: see *saccul*.] A sacculus.—**Sacculi** of the colon, the irregular dilatations caused by the shortness of the longitudinal muscular bands.—**Sacculus cæcalis**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus chyli**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Sacculus communis**, *sacculus hemiellipticus*. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Sacculus of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus proprius**, *sacculus rotundus*. Same as *vestibular sacculus* (which see, under *sacculus*).—**Sacculus semiovalis**. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Vestibular sacculus**, a protrusion of the mucous lining of the bladder between the bundles of fibers of the muscular coat, so as to form a sort of hernia. Also called *appendix hernia*.—**Vestibular sacculus**. Same as *sacculus*, 2.—*Syn.* See *sac*.

**saccus** (sak'us), *n.*; *pl. sacci* (sak'si). [*NL.*, < *L. saccus*, < *Gr. σάκος*, a bag, sack: see *sack*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a sac.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Ampullaria*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Saccus endolymphaticus**, the dilated blind extremity of the ductus endolymphaticus, the canal leading from the utricle through the aqueductus vestibuli.—**Saccus vasculosus**, a vascular organ in the brain of some elasmobranchiate fishes, as the skate. See



cut under *Elasmobranchii*.—*Saccus vitellinus*, the vitelline sac, that part of the yolk-sac which hangs out of the body of an embryo and forms the navel-sac, or umbilical vesicle. = *Syn*. See *sac*<sup>2</sup>.

**sacellum** (sā-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *sacella* (-i). [*< L. sacellum*, dim. of *sacrum*, a holy thing or place, neut. of *sacer*, consecrated, dedicated: see *sacred*, *sacred*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small inclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity, containing an altar, and sometimes also a statue of the god.

**sacerdocy** (sas'ér-dō'si), *n.* [*< F. sacerdoce*, *< L. sacerdotium*, the priesthood, *< sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest: see *sacerdotal*.] Sacerdotal system; priestly character or order.

The temporal Sceptre (as we have shown) departing from Judah, he being both Priest and Sacrificer too, their sacerdocy and sacrifice were brought to an end.

*Eccl. viii. 10.*

**sacerdotal** (sas'ér-dō'tal), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) sacerdot* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. sacerdotal* = *It. sacerdotale*, *< L. sacerdotalis*, of or pertaining to a priest, *< sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*) (*> AS. sacerd*), a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts,' *< sacer*, sacred, *< dare*, give (*> dos* (*dot-*), a dowry: see *dot*<sup>2</sup>, *dower*<sup>2</sup>): see *sacred* and *date*.] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly: as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character.

Duke Valentine . . . was designed by his father to a sacerdotal profession.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 333.

The countries where sacerdotal instruction alone is permitted remain in ignorance.

*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxv.

Cut off by sacerdotal ire

From every sympathy that Man bestowed!

*Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, l. 4.

**sacerdotalism** (sas'ér-dō'tal-izm), *n.* [*< sacerdot* + *-ism*.] The sacerdotal system or spirit; the methods or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests or system of the priesthood; in a bad sense, priestcraft.

It is to be hoped that those Nonconformists who are so fond of pleading for grace to the Establishment on grounds of expediency, because of the good work it is doing, or because of the comprehensiveness of its policy, or, strangest of all, because of the bulwark against sacerdotalism which it maintains, will lay these pregnant words to heart.

*British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 109.

**sacerdotalist** (sas'ér-dō'tal-ist), *n.* [*< sacerdot* + *-ist*.] A supporter of sacerdotalism; one who believes in the priestly character of the clergy.

**sacerdotalize** (sas'ér-dō'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sacerdotalized*, ppr. *sacerdotalizing*. [*< sacerdot* + *-ize*.] To render sacerdotal.

Some system of actual observance, some system of custom or usage, must lie behind them [the sacred laws of the Hindus]; and it is a very plausible conjecture that it was not unlike the existing very imperfectly sacerdotalized customary law of the Hindus in the Punjab.

*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 26.

**sacerdotally** (sas'ér-dō'tal-i), *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

**sacerdotism** (sas'ér-dō'tizm), *n.* [*< L. sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest, + *-ism*.] Same as *sacerdotalism*.

**sachet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *satchel*.  
**sachem** (sā'chem), *n.* [Massachusetts Ind. Cf. *sagamore*.] 1. A chief among some tribes of American Indians; a sagamore.

The Massachusetts call . . . their Kings *Sachemes*.

*Capt. John Smith*, Works (ed. Arber) p. 939.

They [the Indians] . . . made way for y<sup>e</sup> coming of their great Sachem, called Massasoit.

*Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 4th ser., III. 94.

But their sachem, the brave Wattawamat, Fled not; he was dead. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

2. One of a body of high officials in the Tammany Society of New York city. The sachems proper number twelve, and the head of the society is styled *grand sachem*.

**sachemdom** (sā'chem-dum), *n.* [*< sachem* + *-dom*.] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

**sachemic** (sā'chem-ik), *a.* [*< sachem* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sachem. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 163. [Rare.]

**sachemship** (sā'chem-ship), *n.* [*< sachem* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a sachem.

**sachet** (sa-shā'), *n.* [*< F. sachet* (= *Pr. saquet* = *Sp. Pg. saquete* = *It. sacchetto*), dim. of *sac*, a bag; see *sack*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *sachet*, *satchel*.] A small bag, usually embroidered or otherwise ornamented, containing a perfume in the form of powder, or some perfumed substance; also, a small cushion or some similar object, the stuffing of which is strongly perfumed, placed among articles of dress, etc.

This letter, written on paper of vellum-like appearance, was put in an envelope and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth *sachet* or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule, richly embroidered in gold.

Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 242.

**sachet-powder** (sa-shā'pou'dér), *n.* Powdered perfume for use in sachets.

**sacheverel** (sa-chev'ér-el), *n.* [After Dr. *Sacheverel*.] An iron door or blower for the mouth of a stove. *Halliwel*.

**sack**<sup>1</sup> (sak), *n.* [*< ME. sak*, *sac*, *sek*, *seck*, *sech*, *sack*, *< AS. sæc*, *sæce*, *sacc* = *D. zak* = *MLG. sak*, *LG. sak*, *sack* = *OHG. MHG. sac*, *G. sack* = *Icel. sekkr* = *Sw. säkk* = *Dan. sæk* = *F. sac* (*> E. sac*) = *Pr. sac* = *Sp. Pg. sacco* = *It. sacco* = *Oir. Gacl. sac* = *W. sach*, *sack*, = *Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. sak* = *Russ. sakū*, a bag-net, = *Hung. szák* = *Albanian sak* (*OBulg. dim. sakulū* = *Lith. sakule* = *NGr. σακκούλα*), *< L. saccus* = *Goth. sakkus*, *< Gr. σακκος*, a bag, sack, also sackcloth, a garment of sackcloth; *< Heb. saq*, *Chald. sak*, a sack for corn, stuff made of hair-cloth, sackcloth; prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. *Coptic sak* = *Ethiopian sak*, sackcloth. The wide diffusion of the word is prob. due to the incident in the story of Joseph in which the cup was hidden in the sack of corn (see *Gen. xlv.*)] 1. A bag; especially, a large bag, usually made of coarse hempen or linen cloth. (See *sackcloth*.) Sacks are used to contain grain, flour, salt, etc., potatoes and other vegetables, and coal.

One of the peasants untied closely [secretly] a sack of walnuts.

*Corjay*, Crudities, I. 21.

Thou' you wud gie me as much red gold

As I could haud in a sack.

*Lambert Linkin* (Child's Ballads, III. 104).

2. A unit of dry measure. English statutes previous to American independence fixed the sack of flour and meal at 5 bushels or 280 pounds, that of salt at 5 bushels, that of coal at 3 bushels (the sacks to measure 50 by 26 inches), and that of wool at 34 hundred-weight or 364 pounds. Since 1870 the British sack has been 4 imperial bushels. Locally, sacks of 2, 3, 3½, and 4 bushels were used as measures in England. The sack has been a widely diffused unit, varying in different countries, from 2 to 4 Winchester bushels. Thus, it was equal to 2 such bushels at Florence, Leghorn, Leyden, Middelburg, Tournon, etc.; to 2½ at Zealand and Beaumont; to 2½ at Haarlem, Goes, Geneva, Bayonne; to 2½ at Amsterdam; to 2½ at Agen, Utrecht, etc.; to 2½ at Dort and Montauban; to 2½ at Granada and Emden; to 2½ at Ghent; to 3 at Strasbourg, Rotterdam, The Hague, and in Flanders (the common sack); to 3½ at Brussels; and to 3½ at Basel. The sack of Hamburg was nearly 6 bushels, that of Toulon still greater, while the sack of Paris, used for plaster, was under a bushel.

Last Week 6 Sacks of Cocoa Nuts were seiz'd by a Custom House Officer, being brought up to Town for so many sacks of Beans. *London Post*, April 14, 1704.

3t. Sackcloth: sacking.

For forty days in sack and ashes fast.

*Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Wearing nothing about him but a shirt of sacke, a paire of shoes, and a haire cappe onely.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 20.

The son of Nyn then . . .

Before the Ark in prostrate wise appeares.

Sack on his back, dust on his head, his eyes

Even great with teares.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Capitaines.

4. [Also spelled *sacque*.] (a) A gown of a peculiar form which was first introduced from France into England toward the close of the



Woman wearing a Sack (middle of the 18th century)

seventeenth century, and continued to be fashionable throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century. It had a loose back, not held by a girdle or shaped into the waist, but hanging in straight plaits from the neck-band. See *Watteau*.

My wife this day put on first her French gown called a *sac*, which becomes her very well.

*Pepys*, Diary, March 2, 1698.

Madame l'Ambassadeur de Venise in a green sack with a straw hat.

*Walpole*, Letters, II. 115.

An old-fashioned gown, which I think ladies call a *sacque*: that is, a sort of robe, completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the ground, and terminate in a species of train.

*Scott*, Tapestry Chamber.

(b) The loose straight back itself. The term seems to have been used in this sense in the eighteenth century.—5. [Also spelled *sacque*.] A kind of jacket or short coat, cut round at the bottom, fitting the body more or less closely, worn at the present day by both men and women: as, a sealskin sack; a sack-coat.

As for his dress, it was of the simplest kind: a summer sack of cheap and ordinary material, thin checkered pantaloons, and a straw hat, by no means of the finest braid.

*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

A large-boned woman, dressed in a homespun stuff petticoat, with a short, loose sack of the same material, appeared at the door.

*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 206.

6. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a sac or saccule.—To get the sack, to be dismissed from employment, or rejected as a suitor. [Slang.]

I say, I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should get the sack, I s'pose—eh? *Dickens*, Pickwick, xx.

He is no longer an officer of this gao; he has got the sack, and orders to quit into the bargain.

*C. Reade*, Never too Late, xxvi.

To give one the sack, to dismiss one from employment, especially to dismiss one summarily; discharge or reject as a suitor. [Slang.]

Whenever you please, you can give him the sack!

*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 249.

The short way would have been . . . to have requested him immediately to quit the house: or, as Mr. Gann said, "to give him the sack at once."

*Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

**sack**<sup>1</sup> (sak), *v. t.* [*< ME. sacken* (= *MD. sacken*, *D. zakken* = *G. sacken* = *Icel. sekka*); *< sack*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To put into sacks or bags, for preservation or transportation: as, to sack grain or salt.

The mele is *sakked* and ybounde.

*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 150.

2. To inclose as in a bag; cover or incase as with a sack.

And also sack it in your glove.

*The Elfin Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 130).

At the corners they placed pillows and bolsters *sacked* in cloth blue and crimson. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

3. To heap or pile as by sackfuls. [Rare.]

I fly from tyrant he, whose heart more hard than flint Hath *sack'd* on me such huffy heaps of ceaseless sorrows here.

That sure it is intolerable the torments that I bear.

*Peete*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamides.

4. To give the sack or bag to; discharge or dismiss from office, employment, etc.; also, to reject the suit of: as, to sack a lover. [Slang.]

Ah! she's a good kind creature: there's no pride in her whatsumever—and she never sacks her servants.

*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 533.

**sack**<sup>2</sup> (sak), *n.* [*< F. sac* = *Sp. sacco* = *Pg. sacco*, *sacco*, *saque* = *It. sacco*, sack, plunder, pillage; ult. *< L. saccus*, a bag, sack (see *sack*<sup>1</sup>), but the precise connection is uncertain. In one view, it is through a particular use of the verb represented by *E. sack*<sup>1</sup>, 'put into a bag,' and hence, it may be supposed, 'conceal and take away' (cf. *bag*<sup>1</sup> and *pocket*, in similar uses); but no such use of the OF. and ML. verb appears, the Rom. verbs meaning 'sack' being secondary forms, depending on the noun (see *sack*<sup>1</sup>, *r.*, *sac-cage*, *v.*); besides, the town or people 'sacked' is not 'put into a bag.' The origin is partly in the OF. "a sac, a sac, the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place or people" (Cotgrave), = *It. a sacco*, "asacco, asaccomano, to the spoile, to the sacke, ransakt" (Florino)—the exhortation a *sac*, *It. a sacco*, 'to plunder,' prob. meaning orig. 'to bag!' i. e. fill your pouches (OF. *sac* = *It. sacco*, a bag, pouch, wallet, sack: see *sack*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*); and partly in the Sp. *sacomano*, a plunderer, also sack, plunder, pillage, = *It. saccomano*, a plunderer, freebooter, scout, soldier's servant, also plunder; *< ML. saccomannus*, a plunderer, *sac-comannum*, plunder, *< MHG. sackman*, a soldier's servant, camp-servant (*sackman machen*, plunder), lit. 'sack-man,' one who carries a sack, *< sack*, = *E. sack*, + *man* = *E. man*.] 1. The plundering of a city or town after storming and capture; plunder; pillage: as, the sack of Magdeburg.

The people of God were moved, . . . having beheld the sack and combustion of his sanctuary in most lamentable manner flaming before their eyes.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 7.



In deeds he wanne it [the towne] and put it to the *sacke*.  
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

From her derived to Helen, and at the *sack* of Troy unfortunately lost.  
B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

The city was sure to be delivered over to fire, *sack*, and outrage.  
Molloy, Dutch Republic, II. 70.

2. The plunder or booty so obtained; spoil; loot.

Everywhere  
He found the *sack* and plunder of our house  
All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.  
Tennyson, Geraint.

**sack<sup>2</sup>** (sak), *v. t.* [= MD. *sacken* = Sp. Pg. *sacacar*, *sack*; from the noun: see *sack<sup>1</sup>*, *n.* Cf. *sackage*, *n.*] To plunder or pillage after storming and taking: as, to *sack* a house or a town.

Burgers were fleeced, towns were now and then *sacked*, and Jews were tortured for their money.  
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 462.

On Oct. 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke burnt the French and Spanish shipping in Vigo, and *sacked* the town.  
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

Chittore was thrice besieged and thrice *sacked* by the Mahomedans.  
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 410.

**sack<sup>3</sup>** (sak), *n.* [Also rarely *seck* (cf. MD. *sackwijn*); < F. *sec*, dry (*vin sec*, dry wine), = Sp. *seco* = Pg. *secco* = It. *secco* (*vino secco*, dry wine), < L. *siccus*, dry; root uncertain.] Originally, one of the strong light-colored wines brought to England from the south, as from Spain and the Canary Islands, especially those which were dry and rough. These were often sweetened, and mixed with eggs and other ingredients, to make a sort of punch. The name *sicet sack* was then given to wines of similar strength and color, but requiring less artificial sweetening. In the seventeenth century the name seems to have been given alike to all strong white wines from the south, as distinguished from Rhineish on the one hand and red wines on the other.

Will 't please your lordship drink a cup of *sack*?  
Shak., T. of the S., Ind. II. 3.

For claret and *sack* they did not lack,  
So drank themselves good friends.  
Quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 211.

He and I immediately to set out, having drunk a draught of mulled *sack*.  
Peppys, Diary, II. 313.

**Burnt sack**, mulled *sack*.  
Pedro. Let's slip into a tavern for an hour;  
'Tis very cold.  
Uther Content: there is one hard by.  
A quart of burnt *sack* will recover us.  
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, I. 3.

**Sherris-sack**, the white wine of the south of Spain, practically the same as sherry or sherry.

A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it.  
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 101.

**Sweet sack**. See above.  
**sackage** (sak'aj), *n.* [Also *saccage*; < F. *saccage* (ML. *saccagium*), pillaging, < *sac*, pilage: see *sack<sup>2</sup>*.] The act of taking by storm and with pillage; sack; plundering.

And after two years *sackage* in Hungary they passed by the fences of Meotis into Tartaria, and happily had returned to make fresh spoils in Europe, if the Embassy of Pope Innocent had not directed their purpose.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

**sackaget**, *v. t.* [MD. *sackagren*, < F. *saccager* (= It. *sackeggiare*, ML. *saccagere*), pillage, < *saccage*, pillaging: see *sackage*, *n.*] To sack; pillage.

Those songs of the dolorous di-comfits in battalle, and other desolations in warre, or of townes *sacked* and subverted, were song by the remnant of the army overthrown, with great shrieking and outcries.  
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 61.

**sackalever**, *n.* See *saccolera*.

**sack-barrow** (sak'bar'ō), *n.* A kind of barrow much used for moving sacks in granaries or on barn-floors from one point to another, and for loading goods in ships. See cut under *truck*.

**sack-bearer** (sak'bār'er), *n.* Any bombycid moth of the family *Psychidae*, whose larva carries for protection a silken case to which bits of grass, leaves, or twigs are attached; a basket-worm. See cut under *bag-worm*.

**sackbut** (sak'but), *n.* [Also *sacbut*, *sagbut*; < F. *sacquebute*, OF. *sacqueboute*, *sacqueboute*, a sackbut (OF. *sacqueboute*, ML. *sacabuta*, a kind of pike), = Sp. *sacabuche* (naut.), also sackbut, trombone, a tube or pipe serving for a pump, = Pg. *sacabuzo*, *sacquebuzo*, a sackbut; origin doubtful; perhaps orig. a derivative name, 'that which exhausts the chest or belly,' < Sp. *sacar*, draw out, extract, empty (= OF. *sacquer*, draw out hastily), + *buche*, the maw, crop, stomach; perhaps OHG. *būh* MIG. *būch*, G. *bauch*, belly, = OLG. *būc* = AS. *būc*, belly: see *bank<sup>1</sup>*, *butk<sup>1</sup>*.] A medieval musical instrument of the trumpet family, having a long bent tube with a movable slide so that the vibrating column of air could be varied in length and the pitch of the tone changed, as in the modern trombone. The word

has been unfortunately used in Dan. III. to translate *sacabuta*, which seems to have been a stringed instrument. Compare *sambuke*.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes . . .  
Make the sun dance.  
Shak., Cor., v. 4. 52.  
The Hoboy, *Sagbut* deepe, Recorder, and the Flute.  
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 365.

*Ala*. You must not look to have your dinner served in with trumpets.  
Car. No, no, *sack-buts* shall serve us.  
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.

**sackcloth** (sak'klōth), *n.* [*sack<sup>1</sup>* + *cloth*.] 1. Cloth of which sacks are made, usually a cloth of hemp or flax.—2. A coarse kind of cloth worn as a sign of grief, humiliation, or penitence; hence, the garb of mourning or penance.

Thrice every weeke in ashes shee did sitt,  
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. III. 11.  
Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner.  
2 Sam. III. 31.

He swears  
Never to wash his face, nor cut his hairs;  
He puts on *sackcloth*, and to sea.  
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 29.

**sackclothed** (sak'klōtht), *a.* [*sackcloth* + *-ed*.] Clothed in sackcloth; penitent; humiliated.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, . . . to glitter when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates it to the death.  
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 63. (Latham.)

**sack-coat** (sak'kōt), *n.* See *coat<sup>2</sup>*, 2.  
**sack-doodle** (sak'dū'dl), *v. i.* [*\*sackdoodle*, *n.*, same as *doodlesack*.] To play on the bagpipe. Scott.

**sacked** (sakt), *a.* [*sack<sup>1</sup>* + *-ed*.] Wearing a garment called a *sack*.—**Sacked friar**, a monk who wore a coarse upper garment called a *sacus*. These friars made their appearance in England about the middle of the thirteenth century.

So bene Augustyns and Cordylers,  
And Carmes and che *sackel* friers,  
And alle friers shodde and bare.  
Roma. of the Rose, I. 740.

**sack-emptier** (sak'emp'ti-ēr), *n.* A contrivance for emptying sacks, consisting essentially of a frame or support for holding the sack, with mechanism for raising and inverting it for the discharge of its contents.

**sacker<sup>1</sup>** (sak'ēr), *n.* [*sack<sup>1</sup>* + *-er*.] 1. One who makes or fills sacks.—2. A machine for filling sacks.—**Sacker and weigher**, in *mill*, a device for holding a sack to the spout of an elevator and weighing the grain or flour by means of a steelyard as the bag is filled. When the required weight is in the bag, the steelyard cuts off the supply automatically.

**sacker<sup>2</sup>** (sak'ēr), *n.* [*sack<sup>2</sup>* + *-er*.] One who sacks or plunders a house or a town.

**sacker<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* See *saker<sup>2</sup>*.

**sack-filter** (sak'fīl'ter), *n.* A bag-filter.  
**sackful<sup>1</sup>** (sak'fūl), *n.* [*sack* + *-ful*.] As much as a sack will hold. Swift.

**sackful<sup>2</sup>** (sak'fūl), *a.* [*sack<sup>2</sup>* + *-ful*.] Bent on sacking or plundering; pillaging; ravaging.  
Now will I sing the *sackful* troops Pelasgian Argos held.  
Chapman, Illad, II. 601.

**sack-hoist** (sak'hoist), *n.* An adaptation of the wheel and axle to form a continuous hoist for raising sacks and bales in warehouses. The wheel is turned by an endless chain, while the hoisting-gear is passed over the axle, either raising the weight at one side and descending simultaneously for a new load at the other, or being simply wound on a drum.

**sack-holder** (sak'hōl'dēr), *n.* One who or that which holds a sack; specifically, a device for holding a sack open for the reception of grain, salt, or the like, consisting of a standard supporting a ring with a serrated edge.

**sacking<sup>1</sup>** (sak'ing), *n.* [*sack<sup>1</sup>* + *-ing*.] A coarse fabric of hemp or flax, of which sacks, bags, etc., are made; also used for other purposes where strength and durability are required. Compare *sacking bottomed*.

Getting upon the *sacking* of the bedstead, I looked over the head-board minutely at the second censurist.  
Poe, Murders in the Rue Morgue.

**sacking<sup>2</sup>** (sak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sack<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] The act of plundering or pillaging, after storming and taking, as a house or a city.

**sacking-bottomed** (sak'ing-bot'umd), *a.* Having a sheet of sacking stretched between the rails, as an old-fashioned bedstead, to form a support for the mattress.

New *sacking-bottom'd* Bedsteads at 11s. a piece.  
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 75.

**sackless** (sak'les), *a.* [Also (Se.) *sakless*; < ME. *sakles*, *sackless*, *sackles*, innocent, < AS. *sacledas* (= Icel. *saklauss* = Sw. *saklös* = Dan. *sageslös*), without contention, quiet, peaceable, < *sacu*, strife, contention, guilt, also a cause, law-

suit, accusation, + *-lōs*, E. *-less*: see *sake* and *-less*.] 1. Guiltless; innocent; free from fault or blame.

It were worthy to be schrede and schryned in golde,  
for it es *sakles* of synce, as helpe me oure Lorde!  
Morte Arthure (L. L. T. S.), I. 3292.

"O, is this water deep," he said,  
"As it is wondrous dun?"  
Or is it sic as a *sakless* maid  
And a leal true knight may swim?"  
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

How she was abandoned to herself, or whether she was *sackless* o' the sinfu' deed, God in Heaven knows.  
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

2. Guileless; simple.

'Gainst slander's blist  
Truth doth the silly *sackless* soul defend.  
Greene, Isabel's Sonnet.

And many *sackless* wights and praty barnes run through the tender weambes.  
Nashe, Leuten Stiffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

[Obsolete or dialectal in both senses.]  
**Folk-free and sackless**. See *folk-free*.

**sack-lifter** (sak'lit'ēr), *n.* Any device for lifting or raising a sack filled with grain, salt, etc. It may be a rack and pulley attached to a stationary frame or to a hand-truck to raise the sack to a height convenient for carrying, or simply a clutch or a rope to seize the gathered end of the bag.

**sack-moth** (sak'mōth), *n.* Same as *sack-bearer*.

**sack-packer** (sak'pak'ēr), *n.* In *mill*, a machine for automatically weighing out a determined quantity of flour, forcing it into a flour-sack, and releasing the full sack.

**sackpipe** (sak'pip), *n.* Same as *bagpipe*.

**sack-posset** (sak'pos'et), *n.* Posset made with sack, with or without mixture of ale: formerly brewed customarily on a wedding-night.

I must needs tell you she composes a *sack posset* well.  
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

Then my wife and I, it being agreed frost, went to Mrs. Jen's, in expectation to eat a *sack posset*, but, Mr. Edward not coming, it was put off.  
Peppys, Diary, I. 5.

**sack-pot** (sak'pot), *n.* A small vessel like a jug or pitcher, with a globular body, made of yellowish earthenware, and covered with a white stanniferous glaze. These pots often bear an inscribed word, as "sack," "claret," or "whit" (for white wine), and sometimes are dated, but not later than the seventeenth century. They are rarely more than 8 inches high, and were probably used for drawing wine direct from the cask.

**sack-race** (sak'rās), *n.* A race in which the legs of the contestants are incased in sacks gathered at the top and tied around the body.

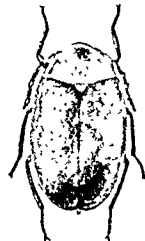
**sack-tree** (sak'trē), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, specifically identical with the upas-tree, though formerly separated and known as *A. innoxia*, *A. saccidaria*, etc. Lengths of its bark after soaking and beating are turned inside out without splitting, and used as a sack, a section of wood being left as a bottom.

**sack-winged** (sak'wingd), *a.* Noting the bats of the genus *Saccopteryx* (which see).

**sackless<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* See *sackless*.

**Sacodes** (sā-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1853), < Gr. *σάκος*, a shield, + *δῆς*, form.] A genus of beetles of the family

*Cyphonidae*, erected by Leconte for three North American forms having the last joint of the maxillary palpi acute, antennae subserrate, body regularly elliptical, moderately convex, and the thorax semi-circular, produced over the head, and strongly reflexed at the margin, as *S. thoracica*. The group is now included in the larger genus *Helodes*.



*Helodes (Sacodes) thoracica* (Lacoe shows natural size.)

**Sacoglossa** (sak-ō-glos'ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Sacoglossae*.

**Sacoglossa** (sak-ō-glos'ō), *n. pl.* [NL. < Gr. *σάκος*, a shield, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, represented by such genera as *Elysia*, *Limapontia*, and *Platobranchia*: an inexact synonym of *Abranchiata* or *Apneusta*, and of *Pellibranchiata* (which see).

**sacola**, *n.* The common killifish, *Mummichog*, or salt-water minnow, *Fundulus heteroclitus*. [Florida.]

**sacque** (sak), *n.* [A pseudo-F. spelling of F. *sac*, a bag: see *sack<sup>1</sup>*.] See *sack<sup>1</sup>*, 4 and 5.

**sacra<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* Plural of *sacrum*.

**sacra<sup>2</sup>** (sā'krā), *n.*; *pl. sacre* (-krē). [NL. (se. *arteria*), < L. *sacra*, fem. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacrum*.] A sacral artery.—**Sacra media**, the middle sacral artery. This is a comparatively insignificant artery in man, arising at the bifurcation of the common il-

aces; it represents, however, the real continuation of the abdominal aorta, and is much larger in some animals.

**sacral**<sup>1</sup> (sā'krāl), *a. and n.* [*< NL. sacrum + -al.*]

**I. a.** Of or pertaining to the sacrum.—**Sacral angle**, the saliency of the sacral prominence; the acute angle, presenting anteriorly, between the base of the sacrum and the body of the last lumbar vertebra, specially marked in man.—**Sacral arteries**, arteries distributed to the anterior surface of the sacrum and the coccyx. *Lateral sacral arteries*, usually two in number on each side, arising from the posterior division of the internal iliac. *Middle sacral artery*, or *sacromedian artery*, a branch arising from the furcation of the aorta, and a vestige of the primitive condition of that vessel, descending along the middle line to terminate in Luschka's gland. Also called *sacra*.—**Sacral canal**. See *canal*.—**Sacral cornua**. See *cornua of the sacrum*, under *cornu*.—**Sacral curve** or *curvature*, the curved long axis of the sacrum, concentric with that of the true pelvis. It varies much in different individuals, and differs in the two sexes.—**Sacral flexure**, the curve of the rectum corresponding to the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx.—**Sacral foramina**. See *foramen*.—**Sacral ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Sacral glands**, four or five lymphatic glands lying in the hollow of the sacrum, in the folds of the mesorectum behind the rectum.—**Sacral index**, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the sacrum multiplied by 100.—**Sacral plexus**. See *plexus*.—**Sacral prominence** or *protuberance*, the promontory of the sacrum.—**Sacral rib**. See *rib*.—**Sacral veins**, the venae comites of the sacral arteries. The *lateral sacral veins* form, by their communication with one another and with the two middle sacra, a plexus over the anterior surface of the sacrum. The *middle sacral veins* are two veins which follow the course of the middle sacral artery, and terminate in the left common iliac vein or at the junction of the iliacs.—**Sacral vertebrae**, those vertebrae which unite to form a sacrum, usually five in number in man. They range in number from the fewest possible (two) to more than twenty. In animals with the higher numbers, especially birds, many of these ankylosed bones are really borrowed from other parts of the spinal column; they are collectively known as *false sacral vertebrae*, and distinctively as *lumbosacral* and *urosacral*. (See these words, and *sacrum*2.) In a few mammals (cetaceans and sirenians, without hind limbs), many reptiles (serpents, etc.), and most fishes, no sacral vertebrae are recognizable as such. See cuts under *epine*, *sacrum*, and *sacrum*2.

**II. n.** A sacral vertebra. Abbreviated *S.*  
**sacral** (sā'krāl'ji-i), *n.* [*< NL. < sacrum + Gr. δῆλος, pain.*] Pain in the region of the sacrum.

**sacrament** (sak'ra-mēt), *n.* [*< ME. sacrament, sacrament, < OF. sacrament, sacrament, sacrament, an oath, consecration, F. sacrament, consecration, OF. vernacularly sacrament, sacrament, serment, F. serment, an oath, = Pr. sagramen, sacrament, serment = Sp. Pg. sacramento = It. sacramento, sacramento = D. G. Dan. Sw. sakrament, < L. sacramentum, an engagement, military oath, LL. (eccles.) a mystery, sacrament, < sacrare, dedicate, consecrate, render sacred or solemn: see sacré.*] 1. An oath of obedience and fidelity taken by Roman soldiers on enlistment; hence, any oath, solemn engagement, or obligation, or ceremony that binds or imposes obligation.

Hereunto the Lord addeth the Rainbow, a new Sacrament, to seal his merciful Covenant with the earth, not to drown the same any more. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 42.

Now sure this doubtful causes right  
Can hardly but by Sacrament be tride.

*Spenser, F. Q., V. l. 25.*

There cannot be  
A fitter drink to make this sanction in.  
Here I begin the sacrament to all.

*B. Jonson, Catiline*, l. 1.

2. In *theol.*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, or by the church, for the spiritual benefit of the church or of individual Christians, by which their special relation to him is created or freshly recognized, or their obligations to him are renewed and ratified. In the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church there are seven sacraments—namely, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and (in the Roman Catholic Church) extreme unction or (in the Greek Church) unction of the sick. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The difference of view as to the value or significance of sacraments is more important than the difference as to their true number. In general it may be said that there are three opinions respecting them: (a) that the sacrament is a means of grace acting directly upon the heart and life, "a sure and certain means to bring peace to our souls" (*Bishop Hay, Sincere Christian*); (b) that the sacrament, though not in itself the means of grace, is nevertheless a solemn ratification of a covenant between God and the individual soul; (c) that the sacrament is simply a visible representation of something spiritual and invisible, and that the spiritual or invisible reality may be wanting, in which case the symbol is without spiritual value or significance. The first view is held by the Roman Catholics, the Greeks, and some in the Anglican communion; the second by most Protestants; the third by the Zwinglians, the Socinians, and, in modern times, by some of the orthodox churches, especially of the Congregational denominations. The Quakers, or Friends, reject altogether the doctrine of the sacraments.

In a word, Sacraments are God's secrets, discovered to none but his own people.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v., App. 1.

The Fathers, by an elegant expression, call the blessed Sacraments the extension of the Incarnation.

*Jer. Taylor, Worthing Communicant*, i. 2.

Nothing tends more to unite mens hearts than joyning together in the same Prayers and Sacraments.

*Stillingfleet, Sermons*, II. vi.

3. The eucharist, or Lord's Supper: used with the definite article, and without any qualifying word.

There offered first Melchisedech Bred and Wyn to oure Lord, in token of the Sacrament that was to comene.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 87.

The Bishop carried the Sacrament, even his consecrated wafer cake, betwixt the Images of two golden Angels.

*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 33, sig. D.

**Adoration of the blessed sacrament**. See *adoration*.—**Benediction of the blessed sacrament**. See *benediction*.—**Ecclesiastical sacraments**, confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and unction (of the sick). Also called *lesser sacraments*.—**Exposition of the sacrament**. See *exposition*.—**Sacrament of the altar**, the eucharist.

**sacrament** (sak'ra-mēt), *v. t.* [*< sacrament, n.*] To bind by an oath. [Obsolete or archaic.]

When desperate men have sacramented themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.

*Abp. Laud, Works*, p. 86.

A few people at convenient distance, no matter how bad company—these and these only, shall be your life's companions: and all those who are native, congenial, and by many an oath of the heart sacramented to you, are gradually and totally lost.

*Emerson, Prose Works*, II. 461.

**sacramental** (sak'ra-men'tal), *a. and n.* [*< ME. sacramental, < OF. (and F.) sacramental, sacramental = Sp. Pg. sacramental = It. sacramentale, < LL. sacramentalis, sacramental, < L. sacramentum, an engagement, oath, sacrament: see sacrament.*] **I. a.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sacrament; of the nature of a sacrament; used in the sacrament: as, *sacramental rites* or *elements*; *sacramental union*.

My soul is like a bird, . . . daily fed

With sacred wine and sacramental bread.

*Quarles, Emblems*, v. 10.

But as there is a sacramental feeding and a spiritual feeding, and as the spiritual is the nobler of the two, and of chief concern, . . . I conceive it will be proper to treat of this first.

*Waterland, Works*, VII. 101.

2. Bound or consecrated by a sacrament or oath.

And trains, by ev'ry rule  
Of holy discipline, to glorious war  
The sacramental host of God's elect!

*Cowper, Task*, II. 340.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*, of or pertaining to the pledges deposited by the parties to a cause before entering upon litigation.

He (the alien) could not sue by the *Sacramental Action*, a mode of litigation of which the origin inounts up to the very infancy of civilisation. *Maine, Ancient Law*, p. 48. **Sacramental communion**, communion by actual bodily manducation of the eucharistic elements or species: distinguished from *spiritual communion*, or communion in will and intention at times when the communicant is unable or ritually unfitted to communicate sacramentally.—**Sacramental confession**. See *confession*.

**II. n.** 1. A rite analogous to but not included among the recognized sacraments.

At Ester tyme, all the prestes of the same Glide, with dyuers other, he not sufficient to mynyster the sacramentes and sacramentalles vnto the syde people.

*English Gilds* (E. L. T. S.), p. 217.

It [the baptism of John] was a sacramental disposing to the baptism and faith of Christ.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 65.

Sums of money were allowed by the ordinaries to be exacted by the parsons, vicars, curates, and parish priests even for the sacraments and sacramentals of Holy Church, which were sometimes denied until the payment was made.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, II.

2. *pl.* Certain instruments or materials used in a sacrament, or ceremonies connected with a sacrament.

These words, cup and testament, . . . be sacramentals.

*Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imputation*, p. 80. (*Latham*.)

**sacramentalism** (sak'ra-men'tal-izm), *n.* [*< sacramental + -ism.*] The doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves by Christ's institution a direct spiritual efficacy to confer grace upon the recipient.

**sacramentalist** (sak'ra-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*< sacramental + -ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of sacramentalism.

**sacramentally** (sak'ra-men'tal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

**sacramentarian** (sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< sacramentary + -an.*] **I. a.** 1. Sacramentary; pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Pertaining to sacramentarians.

In practice she [the Church of England] gives larger scope than the Presbyterian Churches to the sacramentarian principle.

*Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 165.

**II. n.** 1. One who holds that the sacraments are mere outward signs not connected with any

spiritual grace. In the sixteenth century this name was given by the Lutherans and afterward by English reformers to the Zwinglians and Calvinists.

2. A sacramentalist.

**sacramentarianism** (sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< sacramentarian + -ism.*] Sacramentarian doctrine and practices: often used opprobriously to indicate extreme views with reference to the nature, value, and efficacy of the sacraments.

His account of the advance of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism.

*Athenæum*, No. 2863, p. 335.

**sacramentary** (sak'ra-men'tā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. sacramentaire = Sp. Pg. It. sacramentario*, *n.*; < *ML. "sacramentarius*, *adj.*, as a noun *sacramentarius*, a sacramentarian, *sacramentarium*, a service-book, < *LL. sacramentum*, sacrament: see *sacrament*.] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Of or pertaining to sacramentarians.

**II. n.**, *pl. sacramentaries* (-riz). 1. An office-book formerly in use, containing the rites and prayers connected with the several sacraments (the eucharist, baptism, penance, orders, etc.) and other rites. The Greek euchology is a similar book. See *missal*.

The Western, as compared with the Oriental *Sacramentaries*, have been remarkable in all ages for the boldness with which the disposition of the several parts has been varied.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

2. Same as *sacramentarian*, 1.

It seemeth therefore much amiss that against them whom they term *Sacramentaries* so many invective discourses are made.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 67.

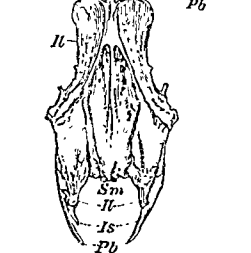
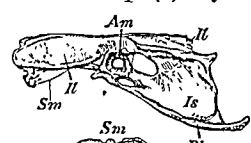
**Gelasian, Gregorian, Leonine Sacramentary**. See the adjectives.

**sacramentize** (sak'ra-men-tiz), *v. i.* [*< sacrament + -ize.*] To administer the sacraments.

Ministers made by Presbyterian government in France and the Low Countries were owned and acknowledged by our Bishops for lawfully ordained for all intents and purposes, both to preach and sacramentize.

*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. v. 65.

**sacrarium**<sup>1</sup> (sā'krā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sacraria* (-i). [*L.*, a place for the keeping of sacred things, a sacristy, shrine, etc., < *sacer*, consecrated, sacred: see *sacré*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) Any sacred or consecrated retired place; any place where sacred objects were deposited, as that connected with the Capitoline temple where were kept the processional chariots; sometimes, a locality where a statue of an emperor was placed. (b) A sort of family chapel in private houses, in which the images of the Penates were kept.—2. That part of a church where the altar is situated; the sanctuary; the chancel.



**sacrarium**<sup>2</sup> (sā'krā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sacraria* (-i). [*< NL. < sacrum + -arium.*] In *ornith.*, the complex sacrum of any bird, consisting of dorsolumbar or lumbosacral and of urosacral vertebrae, as well as of sacra proper. The sacrum is ankylosed with the ilia and these with the ischia in such manner that usually the sacrosclerotic interval which exists in a mammal is converted into an iliosclerotic foramen. *Coues*. See also cuts under *epileura* and *sacrum*.

**sacrarium** (sak'ra-ri), *n.* [*< ME. sacrarium, < OF. sacrarium, sacrarium = Sp. Pg. sacrario = It. sacrario, < L. sacrarium, a place for the keeping of sacred things: see sacrarium*1.] A holy place.

The purified heart is God's sacrarium, his sanctuary, his house, his heaven.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 250.

**sacrate** (sā'krāt), *v. t.* [*< L. sacratus*, *pp.* of *sacrare*, dedicate, consecrate: see *sacré*.] Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate*, *exorate*.] To consecrate.

The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.

*Waterhouse, Apology* (1653), p. 51.

**sacration** (sā'krā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. sacratio* (n-), consecration, dedication, < *L. sacrare*, consecrate: see *sacré*.] Consecration.

Why then should it not as well from this be avoided as from the other fluid a *sacration*?

*Fellham, Resolves*.

In the whiche he *sacred* first his blisid body and his  
flesh by his Blesshoppe Iosephe that he sacred with his  
owene hande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 502

**sacrilege** (săk'ri-lēj), *n.* [Formerly also *sacrilège*; < ME. *sacrilege*, *sacrilegge*, *sacrilegie*, < OF. *sacrilege*, F. *sacrilege* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacrilegio*, < L. *sacrilegium*, the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, < *sacrilegus*, a sacrilegious person, temple-robber; < *sacer*, sacred, + *legere*, gather, pick, purloin: see *sacred* and *legend*.] 1. The violation, desecration, or profanation of sacred things. Roman Catholics distinguish between *sacrilegium immediatum*, committed against that which in and of itself is holy, and *sacrilegium mediatum*, committed against that which is sacred because of its associations or functions.

Thou, that whatist ydols, or mawmetis, doist *sacrilegie*?  
Wyclif, Rom. ii. 22.

The death of Ananias and Sapphira was a punishment to vow-breach and *sacrilege*.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1815), II. 351.

I durst not tear it [a letter] after it was yours: there is some *sacrilege* in defacing anything consecrated to you.  
Donne, Letters, lxxxv.

Another great crime of near akin to the former, which was sometimes condemned and punished under the name of *sacrilege*, was robbing of graves, or defacing and spoiling the monuments of the dead.

Bingham, Antiq. of the Christ. Church, p. 963.

2. In a more specific sense: (a) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of that which has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses. (b) The felonious taking of any goods out of any church or chapel. In old English law these significations of *sacrilege* were legal terms, and the crimes represented by them were for some time punished by death; in the latter sense the word is still used. = Syn. *Desecration*, etc. See *profanation*.

**sacrileger** (săk'ri-lēj-er), *n.* [ < ME. *sacrileger*; < *sacrilege* + -er.] A sacrilegious person: one who is guilty of sacrilege.

The king of England (Henry VIII.), whom he [the Pope] had decreed an heretick, schismaticke, a wyldecke breaker, a public murdherer, and a *sacrileger*.  
Holinshed, Chron., Hist. Scotland, an. 1535.

**sacrilegiet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacrilege*.

**sacrilegious** (săk'ri-lē'jus), *a.* [ < *sacrilege* (L. *sacrilegium*) + -ous.] Guilty of or involving sacrilege; profane; impious: as, *sacrilegious* acts; *sacrilegious* hands.

Thou hast abus'd the strictness of this place,  
And offer'd *sacrilegious* foul disgrace  
To the sweet rest of these interr'd bones.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,  
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 182.

= Syn. See *profanation*.

**sacrilegiously** (săk'ri-lē'jus-ly), *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

**sacrilegiousness** (săk'ri-lē'jus-ness), *n.* The character of being sacrilegious.

**sacrilegist** (săk'ri-lē-jist), *n.* [ < *sacrilege* + -ist.] One who is guilty of sacrilege. [Rare.]

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus  
Epiphanes the *sacrilegist*.  
Spelman, Hist. Sacrilege, § 6.

**sacrilumbar** (să-kri-lum'bāl), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, *sacrum*, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumber*.] Of or pertaining to the sacrilumbals.

**sacrilumbalis** (să-kri-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrilumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrilumbar*.] The great lumbosacral muscle of the back; the erector spinae. See *erector*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**sacrilumbar** (să-kri-lum'bāl), *a.* Same as *sacrilumbar*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**sacring** (să'kring), *n.* [Formerly also *sackring*; < ME. *sakeryng*, *sacringe*, *sacrynge*; verbal *n.* of *sacred*, *v.*] 1. Consecration.

The archbishop had ladde ordeyned redy the crowne and sepre, and all that longed to the *sacringe*.  
Merlin (H. T. T. S.), i. 106.

At the *sacring* of the mass, I saw  
The holy elements alone. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. The Host.

On Friday last, the Parson of Oxened "being at messe in one Parossh Chirehe, evyn at levacion of the *sakeryng*, Jamys Gloyes had been in the town, and come homeward by Wymondam's gate."  
Paston Letters, I. 72.

3. The sacrament; holy communion.

And on Friday after *sakeryng*, one come fro cherch warde, and schoffe doune all that was thereon.  
Paston Letters, I. 217.

Sacring bell. See *bell*.

**sacriplex** (să-kri-pleks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sacrum*, *sacrum*, + *plexus*, plexus: see *plexus*.] The sacral plexus of nerves. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

**sacriplexal** (să-kri-plek'sal), *a.* [ < *sacriplex* + -al.] Entering into the composition of the sacral plexus, as a nerve; of or pertaining to the sacriplex.

**sacrist** (să'krist), *n.* [= It. *sacrista*, < L. *sacrista*, a sacristan, < L. *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*.] Cf. *sacristan*.] 1. A sacristan: sometimes specifically restricted to an assistant sacristan.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe*, Paragon.

The cellarer, the *sacrist*, and others of the brethren, disappointed in the expectation they had formed of being entertained with mirthful performances, . . . turned them out of the monastery. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 273.

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

He would find Gervase, the *sacrist*, busy over the chronicles of the kings and the history of his own time.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

**sacristan** (săk'ris-tan), *n.* [ < ME. *sacristane*, < OF. *sacristain*, also *segretain*, *secretain*, *soucretain*, F. *sacristain* = Pr. *sacristan*, *sagrestan* = Sp. *sacristan* = Pg. *sacristão* = It. *sagrestano*, < ML. *sacristanus*; usually *sacrista*, a sacristan, sexton: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sexton*, a contracted form of *sacristan*.] An officer of a church or monastery who has the charge of the sacristy and all its contents, and acts as custodian of the other vessels, vestments, and valuables of the church. The term *sacristan* has become corrupted into *sexton*, and these two names are sometimes used interchangeably. The *sacristan*, as distinguished from the *sexton*, however, has a more responsible and elevated office. In the Roman Catholic Church the sacristan during mass attends in a surplice at the credence-table and assists by arranging the chalice, paten, etc.; in some continental cathedrals he is a dignitary, and in the English cathedrals usually a minor canon.

The *Sacristan* shew'd us a world of rich plate, jewels, and embroider'd copes, which are kept in presses.

Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The *Sacristan* and old Father Nicholas had followed the Sub-Prior into the Abbot's apartment.

Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

**sacristanry** (săk'ris-tan-ri), *n.* [ME., < *sacristan* + -ry.] Same as *sacristy*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 315.

**sacristy** (săk'ris-ti), *n.*; pl. *sacristies* (-tiz). [ < ME. \**sacristie*. < OF. (and F.) *sacristie* = Pr. *sacristia*, *sagrestia* = Cat. *sagristia* = Sp. *sacristia* = Pg. *sacristia* = It. *sacristia*, *sacrestia*, *sagristia*, *sagrestia*, < ML. *sacristia*, a vestry in a church, < *sacrista*, a sacristan: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sextry*, a contracted form of the same word.] An apartment in or a building connected with a church or monastery, in which the sacred utensils are kept and the vestments used by the officiating clergyman or priests are deposited; the vestry.

**sacrocaudal** (să-kro-kā'dāl), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] Sacrococcygeal; urosacral.

**sacrocoecygeal** (să-kro-kok-sij'ē-āl), *a.* [ < *sacrocoecygeus* + -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx; sacrocaudal.—2. In *ornith.*, pertaining to that part of the sacrum which is coccygeal; urosacral.—**Sacrocoecygeal fibrocartilage**, plexus, etc. See the nouns.—**Sacrocoecygeal ligaments**, the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the coccyx. 1. an anterior, and a lateral are distinguished.

**sacrocoecygean** (să-kro-kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* Same as *sacrocoecygeal*.

**sacrocoecygeus** (să-kro-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *sacrocoecygei* (-i). [NL., < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + NL. *coecyx*: see *coecygeus*.] A sacrococcygeal muscle; a muscle connected with the sacrum and the coccyx.

**sacrocostal** (să-kro-kos'tāl), *a.* and *n.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *costa*, a rib: see *costal*.] 1. *a.* Connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib.

II. *n.* 1. A sacrocostal element of a vertebra, or so-called sacral rib.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically, a sacrocostal rib; any rib which articulates with a bird's sacrum, or complex sacrum. *Coues*, 1890.

**sacrococtyloid** (să-kro-kot'i-loid), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + Gr. *κοτύλη*, a vessel: see *cotyloid*.] Relating to the sacrum and to the cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone; acetabular.

**sacrococtyloidean** (să-kro-kot-i-loi'dē-an), *a.* [ < *sacrococtyloid* + -e-an.] Same as *sacrococtyloid*.

—**Sacrococtyloidean diameter**. See *pelvic diameters*, under *pelvic*.

**sacro-iliac** (să-kro-il'ī-ak), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *iliūm*, the ilium.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium: as, the *sacro-iliac* articulation.—**Sacro-iliac ligaments**, the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the ilium, which in man are anterior and posterior. The former is a short flat band of fibers which pass from the upper and anterior surface of the sacrum to the adjacent surface of the ilium. The part of the latter forming a distinct fasciculus, and running from the third transverse tubercle on the posterior surface of the sacrum to the posterior superior spine of the ilium, is sometimes called the *oblique sacro-iliac ligament*.—**Sacro-iliac synchondrosis**, the sacro-iliac articulation of man and some other animals, forming a synarthrosis between the sacrum and the ilium. It is frequently replaced by bony union, and less often forms a movable joint; but the name does not apply to either of these substitutions.

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**sacro-ischiac**, **sacro-ischiadic**, **sacro-ischiatic** (să-kro-is'ki-ak, -is-ki-ad'ik, -is-ki-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ischium; sacrosciatic.

**sacrolumbar** (să-kro-lum'bāl), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumber*.] Pertaining to the sacrolumbalis; sacrilumbar: as, the *sacrolumbar* muscle.

**sacrolumbalis** (să-kro-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbar*.] The smaller and outer section of the erector spinae, in man inserted by six tendons into the angles of the six lower ribs. Also called *thiocostalis*, *sacrolumbaris*, and *lumbocostalis*. In the dorsal or thoracic region of man this muscle acquires certain accessory fasciculi known in the text-books of human anatomy as *musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem*.

**sacrolumbar** (să-kro-lum'bāl), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumber*.] 1. Pertaining to sacral and lumbar vertebrae; lumbosacral: as, the *sacrolumbar* muscle; *sacrolumbar* ligaments.—2. Combining or representing the characters of sacral and lumbar parts: as, *sacrolumbar* vertebrae; *sacrolumbar* ribs.

Also *sacrilumbar*.

**sacrolumbaris** (să-kro-lum-bā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbar*.] Same as *sacrolumbalis*.

**sacromedian** (să-kro-mē'di-an), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *medianus*, median.] Running along the median line of the sacrum: said of an artery. See *sacra*.—**Sacromedian artery**. Same as *middle sacral artery*. See *sacral*.

**sacropubic** (să-kro-pū'bi), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *pubes*, the pubes: see *pubic*.] Pertaining to the sacrum and to the pubes; pubosacral: as, the *sacropubic* diameter of the pelvis.

**sacrorectal** (să-kro-rek'tāl), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *rectum*, the rectum.—**Sacrorectal hernia**, a hernia passing down the ischioanal fossa and appearing in the perineum, protruding between the prostate and rectum in the male, and between the vagina and rectum in the female.

**sacrosciant** (să-kro-sangkt), *a.* [= F. *sacrosciant* = Sp. Pg. *sacroscanto* = It. *sacroscanto*, *sagrosanto*, < L. *sacroscantus*, inviolable, sacred, < *sacer*, sacred, + *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, fix unalterably, make sacred: see *saint*.] Preeminently or superlatively sacred or inviolable.

The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacroscant* and infallible.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry. iii. (Latham.) From *sacroscant* and most trustworthy mouths.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxxi.

**sacrosciatic** (să-kro-si-at'ik), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + ML. *sciaticus*, sciatic: see *sciatic*.] Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium: as, the *sacrosciatic* notch or ligaments.—**Sacrosciatic foramina**, the foramina, great and lesser, into which the great and lesser sacrosciatic notches respectively are formed by the greater and lesser sciatic ligaments. The greater transmits the pyriformis muscle, the gluteal vessels, superior gluteal nerve, sciatic vessels, greater and lesser sciatic nerves, the internal pudic vessels and nerve, and muscular branches from the sacral plexus. The lesser sacrosciatic foramen transmits the tendon of the obturator internus, the nerve which supplies that muscle, and the internal pudic vessels and nerve.—**Sacrosciatic ligaments**, two stout ligaments connecting the sacrum with the ischium. The greater or posterior passes from the posterior inferior iliac spine and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity; the lesser or anterior passes from the side of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial spine.

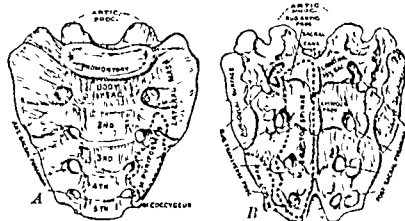
**sacrospinal** (să-kro-spi'nāl), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *spina*, the spine: see *spinal*.] Sacrovertebral; specifically, pertaining to the sacrospinalis.

**sacrospinalis** (să-kro-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrospinal*.] The erector spinae muscle; the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi taken together.

**sacrovertebral** (să-kro-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* [ < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *vertebra*, a vertebra.] Of or formed by the sacrum and other vertebrae: as, the *sacrovertebral* angle or promontory (the anterior sacral angle or prominence, at the articulation of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra). See phrases under *sacral* and *sacrum*.—**Sacrovertebral ligament**, a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to the lateral part of the base of the sacrum.

**sacrum** (să'krum), *n.*; pl. *sacra* or *sacrums* (-krī, -krumz). [NL. (sc. os), the sacred bone; neut. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*.] A compound bone resulting from the ankylosis of two or more vertebrae between the lumbar and the coccygeal region of the spine, mostly those which unite with the ilia; the os sacrum. In man the sacrum normally consists of five sacral vertebrae thus united, and is the largest, stoutest, and most solid part of the vertebral column, forming a curved pyramidal mass with the base uppermost, the keystone of the

pelvic arch, wedged in posteriorly between the ilia, with which it articulates or unites by the sacro-iliac synchondroses, all the body above being supported, so far as its bony basis is concerned, by the sacrum alone. A similar



Human Sacrum. A, anterior surface; B, posterior surface.

but narrower, straighter, less pyramidal and more horizontal sacrum composed of a few bones (usually two to five, sometimes ten) characterizes *Mammalia* at large. (See *sacral*.) In birds a great number of vertebrae are ankylosed to form the sacrum or so-called sacrum, and a large number unite with the ilia, but the greater num-



Sacrum of a bird (young chick) before ankylosis has occurred, showing A, dorsolumbar; B, sacral proper; and C, anterior vertebrae all of which fuse together in adult life to form the sacrum.

ber of these are borrowed from both the lumbar and the coccygeal series, and in this class it has been proposed to limit the term *sacrum* to the few (three to five) vertebrae which are in special relation with the sacral plexus. (See *uro-sacral*.) In some reptiles or batrachians a single rib-bearing vertebra may be united with the ilia, and so represent alone a sacrum. Also called *rump-bone*. See also *caudal*, *episternon*, *Oreothoselida*, *pelvis*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Dinornis*, *pleurodactyl*, *sacrum*, and *marcupal*. — *Curvature of the sacrum*. See *curva*. — *Curve of the sacrum*, the longitudinal convexity of the sacrum, remarkably deep in man. It approximates to Carnus's curve, which is the curved axis of the true pelvis of the human female.

**Promontory of the sacrum**, the sacrovertebral or sacrolumbar angle, made between the sacrum and the antecedent vertebra, remarkably salient in man.

**sacry-bell** (să'kri-bel), *n.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*).

**sad** (săd), *a.* [*< ME. sad, sed, < AS. sæd*, full, sated, having had one's fill, as of food, drink, fighting, etc., = *OS. sad* = *MD. sad, sat*, *D. zat* = *OHG. MHG. sat*, *G. satt* = *Ice. sathr*, later *saddr* = *Goth. saths*, full, sated (cf. *soths*, satiety); orig. pp. with suffix *-d* (as in *cold, old*, etc.: see *-d*, *-ed*), *< √ sa*, fill, which appears also in *L. sat, satis*, sufficiently, *satur*, sated, *Gr. saturos*, satiate, *satou*, insatiable, *adon*, sufficiently, *Oldr. sathach*, sated, *sasam*, I satisfy, *sath*, satiety; see *sate*, *saturate*, and *satisfy*. The development of the concrete physical sense 'heavy' from that of the mental sense 'heavy' (at it does not come from the orig. sense 'filled') is parallel with the development of 'keen,' sharp-edged, from 'keen,' eager, bold.] 1. Full; having had one's fill; sated; surfeited, hence, satiated; wearied; tired; sick.

*Sad of mine longe* *Layamon*,  
Yet of that art they can not wexen *sadde*,  
For unto hem it is a bitter swete.  
*Chaucer*, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 224.

2. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* then lemp of leyd,  
Uplifting high, he weened with Mordure,  
His owne good sword Mordure to cleve his head.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 39.

3. Firm; solid; fixed.

He is lyk to a man blydinge an houn, that diggide depe,  
and puttide the foundement on a stoon. — sotill greet  
flowing mead flood was hurtilid to that houn, and it mygte  
not moue it, for it was foundid on a *sad* stoon.  
*Wyclif*, *Luke* vi. 48.

4. Close; compact; hard; stiff; not light or soft.  
Ar then the lunde be waten *sadde* or tough  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.  
Chilly lunds are naturally cold and *sad*.  
*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

5. Heavy; soggy; doughy; that has not risen well; as, *sad bread*. [Old and prov. Eng.]-

6. Weighty; important; momentous.

The crowe anon hym tolde  
By *sadde* tokenes and by wordes bolde  
How that his wyf had doon hir lecherye.  
*Chaucer*, *Maniple's Tale*, l. 164  
I am on many *sad* adventures bound  
That call me forth into the wilderness.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iv. 2

7. Strong; stout; said of a person or an animal.

It makethe a man more strong and more *sad* azenst his  
Enemies.  
*Manderlille*, *Travels*, p. 159.

Hym selfe on a *sad* horse surely enarmyt,  
That Galathea with gomys gyuen was to nome.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6244.  
But we *saddere* men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of  
sijkemen, and not plesse to vs siff.  
*Wyclif*, *Rom.* xv. 1.

8. Settled; fixed; resolute.

Yet in the brest of life virginitee  
Ther was enclosed rype and *sad* corage.  
*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 164.

If a man in synne be *sadde*,  
Ich day newe, and leth therinne,  
Of such a man God is more gladd  
Than of a childe that neuere dide synne.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.  
Loke your hertes be seker and *sad*.  
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 82).

9. Steadfast; constant; trusty; faithful.

O deere wyf! O gemme of lustheed!  
That were to me so *sad*, and eek so trewe.  
*Chaucer*, *Maniple's Tale*, l. 171.  
Then Ecuba esely ordant a message,  
Sent to that souerain by a *sad* frynde.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10527.

10. Sober; serious; grave; sedate; discreet; responsible; wise; sage.

In ensaumple that men schulde se that by *sadde* resoun  
Men mygt nougt be sated, but thoring merye and grace.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 541.

In Surrye whilom dwelte a compaignye  
Of chapmen riche, and therto *sadde* and trewe.  
*Chaucer*, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 37.

And vpon these [l] lordes wise and *sadde*  
A poyntid were to goo on this message  
Onto the Sowdon and his Barounge.  
*Genevieve* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3134.

To *sadde* wise men he yaf soche thinge as hym dought  
sholde hem ples; and with hem he helde compaignye, and  
enquered in the contre what myght hem beste plesse.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 106.

A jest with a *sad* brow.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 92.

Receiue from me  
A few *sad* words, which, set against your joys,  
May make 'em shine the more.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *King and no King*, II. 1.

11. Sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; dejected.

Methinks no body should be *sad* but I;  
Yet I remember, when I was in France,  
Young gentlemen would be as *sad* as night,  
Only for wantonness.  
*Shak.*, *R. John*, iv. 1. 15.

What, are you *sad* too, uncle?  
Faith, then there's a whole house hold down together.  
*Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, l. 2.

*Sad* for their loss, but joyful of our life.  
*Pope*, *Olympic*, ix. 72.

12. Expressing or marked by sorrow or melancholy.

Of all *sad* words of tongue or pen,  
The *saddest* are these: "It might have been!"  
*Whittier*, *Maud Muller*.

13. Having the external appearance of sorrow; gloomy; downcast; as, a *sad* countenance.

Methinks your looks are *sad*, your cheer appall'd.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., l. 2. 48.

But while I mused came Memory with *sad* eyes,  
Holding the folded angles of my youth.  
*Tennyson*, *Garden of Eden's Daughter*.

14. Distressing; grievous; disastrous; as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* disappointment.

A *sadde* chance hath given allay  
Both to the mirth and music of this day.  
*B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd*, l. 2.  
Insulting Age will trace his cruel Way,  
And leave *sad* marks of his destructive Sway.  
*Prior*, *Colloquy to Damon*.

15. Troublesome; trying; bad; wicked: sometimes used jocularly; as, a *sad* griumbler; a *sad* rogue.

Then does he begin to call himself the *sadde* fellow, in  
disappointing so many places as he was invited to cheer  
where.  
*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 448.

I have been told as how London is a *sad* place.  
*H. Markensie*, *Man of Feeling*, xiv.

16. Dark; somber; sober; quiet; applied to color: as, a *sad* brown.

With him the Palmer eke in habit *sad*  
Him selfe address to that adventure hard.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 3.

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the  
girls lies, with the *sad* stuff that was in the best chamber.  
*Pepys*, *Diary*, Aug. 24, 1668.

(Bring) the coarsest woollen cloth (so it be not flocks),  
and of *sad* colours, and some red.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist.* New England, l. 458.

= *Syn.* 11 and 13. Depressed, cheerless, desponding, disconsolate. — 14. Dire, deplorable.

**sad** (săd), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *saddled*, ppr. *sad-*  
*ding*. [*< ME. sadden*, *< AS. sadian*, be sated or tired, *qesadian*, fill, satisfy, satiate (= *OHG. satōn*, *MHG. saten* = *Ice. setja*, satisfy), *< sad*, full, sated; see *sad*, *a*. Cf. *Goth. ga-sathjan*, fill, satisfy, *< sad*, *saths*, satiety.] 1. To make firm.

Anoon the groundis and plantis or salls of him ben  
*saddid* togidre, and he lippinge stood and wandride.  
*Wyclif*, *Acts* III. 7.

2. To strengthen; establish; confirm.

Austyn the olde here-of he made bokes,  
And hym-self ordeyned to *sadde* vs in bileue.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 242

3. To sadden; make sorrowful; grieve.

Nothing *sads* me so much as that, in love  
To thee and to thy blood, I had pick'd out  
A worthy match for her.  
*Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, iv. 1.

But alas! this is it that *saddeth* our hearts, and makes  
us look for more and more sad tidings concerning the af-  
fairs of the church, from all parts of the world.  
*Baxter*, *Self-Denial*, Conclusion.

**sad** (săd), *adv.* [*< ME. sadde, sade; < sad, a.*]

1. Strongly; stiffly.

*Sadde* cleyed well that save beth leide to slepe.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

2. Soberly; prudently; discreetly.

Thus thi frendes wyll be glade  
That thou dispos the wysye and *sade*.  
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 60.

3. Closely; firmly; as, to lie *sad*. [Scotch.]

**sad-colored** (săd'kul'ord), *a.* Of somber or  
sober hue.

A *sad-coloured* stand of cloaths.

*Scott*, *Monastery*, Int. Epistle, p. 11.

**sadden** (săd'n), *v.* [*< sad + -en*]. I. *intrans.*

1. To become heavy, compact, or firm; harden,  
as land or roads after a thaw or rain. [Prov.  
Eng.]-2. To become sad or sorrowful.

And Meeca *saddens* at the long delay.  
*Thomson*, *Summer*, l. 970.

He would pause in his swift course to admire the bright  
face of some cottage child; then *sadden* to think of what  
might be its future lot.  
*E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, l. 80.

II. *trans.* 1. To make compact; make heavy  
or firm; harden.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great pre-  
judice it doth to clay lands.  
*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

2. To make sad; depress; make gloomy or  
melancholy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene.

*Pope*, *Elisla to Abelard*, l. 167.

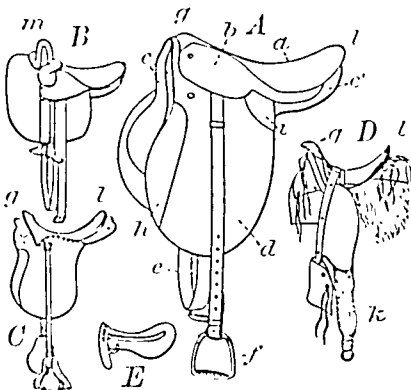
Accused be he who willingly *saddens* an immortal spirit.  
*Mary Fuller*, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 27.

3. To make dark-colored; specifically, in *dy-*  
*ing* and *calico-printing*, to tone down or shade  
(the colors employed) by the application of cer-  
tain agents, as salts of iron, copper, or bichro-  
mate of potash.

For *saddening* olives, drabs, clarets, &c., and for cotton  
blacks, it [copprous] has been generally discarded in favour  
of nitrate of iron.

*W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 535.

**saddle** (săd'l), *n.* [*< ME. sadel, < AS. sadol*,  
*sadul*, *sadel* = *OD. sadl*, *D. zadel* = *MLG. LG.*  
*sadel* = *OHG. satol*, *satul*, *MHG. satel*, *G. sattel*  
= *Ice. sathull* = *Sw. Dan. sadel*, a saddle; per-  
haps of Slavic origin: cf. *OBulg. Serv. Bohem.*  
*sadlo* = *Pol. siadło* = *Russ. sedlo*, a saddle (Finn.  
*satula*, a saddle, perhaps *< Teut.*); ult. *< √ sad*,  
sit; see *sit*. Cf. *L. sella* (for *\*sedla*), a seat, chair,  
saddle (see *sell*), *sedile*, a chair, from the same  
root.] 1. A contrivance secured on the back  
of a horse or other animal, to serve as a seat  
for a rider or for supporting goods packed for  
transportation. (a) The seat of wood or leather pro-  
vided for a rider, especially on horseback: as, war-saddle,



A, English riding-saddle; B, ladies' saddle, or side saddle; C, McClellan saddle; D, cowboy saddle; E, saddletree; a, seat; b, fockey; c, c' pad; d, skirt; e, girth; f, stirrup; g, pommel; h, knee-puff; i, thigh-puff; k, cinch; l, cantle; m, horn.

hunting-saddle, racing-saddle, side-saddle, McClellan *sad-*  
*dle*, Mexican saddle. The riders' saddle has differed great-  
ly in construction and in use among different nations and  
at different times, especially as to the length of the stir-  
rups and the posture of the rider.

"My lords," he said, "that ye will in this neede  
Change my *Sadyll* and sett it on this stede."  
*Genevieve* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.



In the same Cite I sold my horse, and my *sadyl* and *byrdell*.

*Torkington, Diary of Eug. Travell, p. 5.*  
(b) A part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle. It is a narrow padded cushion laid across the back, and girded under the belly, and is usually held in place by a strap which passes under and around the tail: the shafts or thills are supported by it, the reins pass through rings attached to it, and the check-rein or bearing-rein is hooked to it. (c) A pack-saddle. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

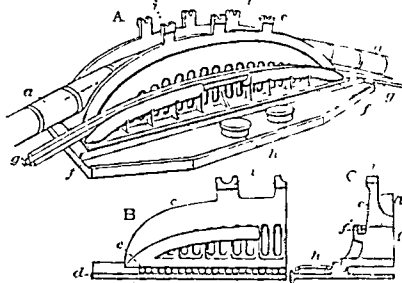
2. A seat prepared for a rider otherwise than on the back of an animal, but resembling an ordinary riding-saddle in design and use, as the seat on a bicycle.—3. Something resembling a saddle, or part of a saddle, in shape or use. (a) In *geol.*, a folded mass of rock in which the strata dip on each side away from a central axis-plane; an anticlinal.

It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable by reason of two saddles or risings and fallings on the top.

*Dampier, Voyages, an. 1634.*

(b) *Naut.*, a contrivance of wood notched or hollowed out and used to support a spar, as a wooden saddle-crutch is sometimes used to support the weight of the sprinker-boom.

(c) In *mach.*, a block with a hollowed top to sustain a round object, as a rod, upon a bench or bed. (d) A block, usually of cast-iron, at the top of a pier of a suspension-bridge, over which pass the suspension-cables or chains which support the bridge platform. The saddle rests upon



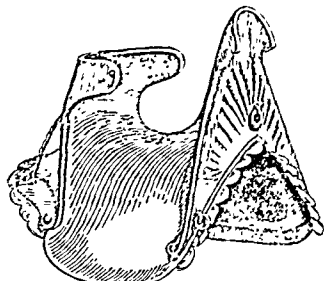
Saddle of New York and Brooklyn Bridge  
A, saddle; B, elevation of one half of length; C, section of one half of width. a, cable; c, saddle; d, bed plate; e, steel rollers upon which the saddle rests; f, f, cradles supporting the overhead stays; g, g, struts cast on the bed plate, around which are looped other overhead stays; h, h, king-iron bearings for supports of struts in constructing the cable. At the completion of a cable strait it is lowered into the saddle. The saddles each weigh thirteen tons.

rollers, beneath which is a bed bearing upon the top of the pier. The rollers permit a slight movement that compensates for the contractions and expansions of the cables under varying temperatures, which, if the saddle were rigidly secured to the pier, would tend to lessen its stability. (e) In *rail.*, the bearing in the axle-box of a carriage; also, a chair or seat for the rails. See cut under *axle-box*. (f) In *building*, a thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs. (g) In *zool.* and *anat.*, some part or configuration of parts like or likened to a saddle. Specifically—(1) The cingulum or clitellum of a worm. (2) A peculiar mark on or modification of the carapace of some crustaceans. See *ephippium*. (3) The color-mark on the back of the male harp-seal, *Phoca (Pagophilus) groenlandica*. (4) Of mutton, veal, or venison, a butchers' cut including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side. (5) In cephalopods, one of the elevations or saliences of the sutures of a tetrabranchiate, separated from another by an intervening depression or reentrance called a *lobe*. (6) In poultry, the rump, or lower part of the back, which in the cock is covered with long linear hackles technically called *saddle-feathers*, which droop on each side of the root of the tail; also, these feathers collectively. See *saddle-feathers*. (h) In *bot.*, in the leaves of *Isoler*, a ridge separating the fovea and forcula. (i) A notched support into the recesses or notches of which a gun is laid to hold it steadily in drilling the vent or bouching. (j) In *gun-making*, the base of the foresight of a gun, which is soldered or brazed to the barrel.—Boots and saddles. See *boot* 2.—Racing-saddle, a small saddle of very light weight, used in horse-racing.—The great saddlet, the training required for accomplished or knightly horsemanship. See *to ride the great horse*, under *ride*.

The design is admirable, some keeping neere an hundred brave horses, all managed to y<sup>e</sup> greate saddle.

*Eccljn, Diary, April 1, 1644.*

To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is justly deserved. (Colloq.)—Turkish saddle, the sella Turca or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone.—War-saddle, a saddle used by mounted warriors, serving by its form to give such a seat as may best facilitate



War-saddle of the 14th century.  
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Diet. du Mobilier français.")  
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the use of weapons, and also in some cases affording protection to the knees, thighs, etc., by appendages. (See *bur* 1, 3 (c), *leg-shield*, *saddle-bow*.) The war-saddle of the middle ages was especially adapted for charging with the lance; toward the thirteenth century it assumed a form which enabled the rider to prop himself upon the high cantle while standing almost erect in the stirrups, the body being thrown forward to aid in holding the lance straight and true.

saddle (sad'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. *saddled*, ppr. *saddling*. [*< ME. sadelen, sadlen, < AS. sadolian, sadelian, saddle, = D. sadelen = MLG. sadelen = OHG. satalon, MHG. satelen, G. satteln = Icel. sithla = Sw. sadla = Dan. sadle, saddle; from the noun.*] 1. To put a saddle upon: as, to saddle a horse.

Thei' ronne to here armes, that yet were in her beddys, and hadde no lyster hem to clothe, and that was yet a faine happe for hem that her horses were redy saddeld.  
*Martin (D. E. T. S.), ii. 153.*

And Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass.  
*Gen. xxii. 3.*

2. To load; encumber as with a burden; also, to impose as a burden.

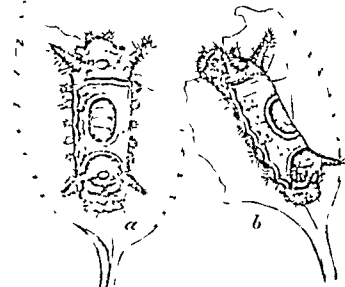
Yes, Jack, the independence I was talking of is by a marriage—the fortune is saddled with a wife—but I suppose that makes no difference.  
*Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.*

If you like not my company, you can saddle yourself on some one else. *R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.*

saddleback (sad'l-bak), n. 1. A hill or its summit when shaped somewhat like a saddle.—2. A bastard kind of oyster, unfit for food; a racoon-oyster.—3. The great black-backed gull: same as *blackback*, 1.—4. The harp-seal: so called from the mark on the back.

Rink says a full-grown saddle-back weighs about 250 lbs.  
*Cassell's Nat. Hist., II. 236. (Encyc. Diet.)*

5. A variety of domestic geese, white, with dark feathers on the back like a saddle.—6. The larva of the bombycid moth *Empetrid stimulea*:



Saddle-back Caterpillar (larva of *Empetrid stimulea*).  
a, dorsal surface; b, lateral surface. (Natural size, full grown.)

so called on account of the saddle-like markings on the back. It feeds on cotton, corn, and many perennial trees and shrubs, and possesses a fringe of bristles which have urticating properties. [U. S.]—Saddle-back roof. Same as *saddle-roof*.

saddle-backed (sad'l-bakt), a. 1. Hollow-backed; sway-backed: said of a horse.—2. Having the back marked or colored with the appearance of a saddle: said of various animals: as, the saddle-backed gull, seal, etc.—Saddle-backed coping, in *arch.*, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges, so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.

saddle-bag (sad'l-bag), n. A large bag, usually one of a pair, hung from or laid over the saddle, and used to carry various articles. Those used in the East are made of cloth, especially carpeting, one long and broad strip having a kind of pocket made at each end by the application of a piece as wide as the strip. Also called *camel-bag*, from its frequent employment on camels.

The Coptic and Syriac manuscripts were stowed away in one side of a great pair of saddle-bags.

*R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 90.*

saddle-bar (sad'l-bär), n. 1. The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddletree.—2. In *medicinal arch.*, one of several narrow iron bars extending from mullion to mullion, or through the mullions across an entire window, to hold firmly the stonework and the lead setting of the glass. When the bays are wide, upright iron bars, called *stanchions*, are sometimes used in addition to the saddle-bars, in which eyes are forged to receive the latter. Compare *stay-bar*, and see cut under *geometric*.

3. One of the bent, oblique, or straight cross-bars or pieces of lead on which the pieces of glass used in a design in a stained-glass window are placed or seated.

saddle-billed (sad'l-bild), a. Having a saddle on the bill: specifically applied to a large African stork, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, translating the generic name. See *Ephippiorhynchus*.

saddle-blanket (sad'l-blank'ket), n. A blanket, of a rather small size and coarse make, used folded under a saddle. Such blankets are almost exclusively used in western parts of the United States instead of any special saddle-cloth. The ordinary gray army blanket is generally selected.

saddle-bow (sad'l-bō), n. [*< ME. sadol-bowe, sadylle bowe, < AS. sadolboga, sadelboga, sadulboga (= D. zadelboog = MLG. sadelboge = OHG. satelbogo, satelpogo, MHG. satelboge, G. sattelbogen = Icel. sithul-bogi = Sw. sadelbåge = Dan. sadelbue), a saddle-bow, < sadol, saddle, + boga, bow: see saddle and bow* 2.] The raised front part of a saddle; hence, the front of a saddle in general; the part from which was often suspended a weapon, or the helmet, or other article requiring to be within easy reach.

She lean'd her o'er the saddle-bow, . . .

To give him a kiss ere she did go.

*The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 254).*

One hung a pole-axe at his saddle-bow.

*Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 32.*

saddle-bracket (sad'l-brak'et), n. In *teleg.*, a bracket shaped somewhat like a saddle, used for supporting a telegraph-wire which runs along the tops of the poles.

saddle-clip (sad'l-clip), n. A clip by which a spring of a vehicle is secured to the axle. The legs of the clip straddle the parts to be joined, and are fastened by bolt-nuts.

saddle-cloth (sad'l-kloth), n. A piece of textile material used, in connection with the saddle of a horse, for riding. Especially—(a) Such a piece of stuff put upon the horse under the saddle and extending some distance behind it, intended to preserve the rider's dress from contact with the horse, or to protect the horse from the rider or the like. In countries where costume is rich and varied, such saddle-cloths are sometimes of great richness. (b) A piece of textile material passing under the saddle of a carriage-horse. (See *saddle*, 1 (b).) This is sometimes decorated with the owner's crest or initials, or in other ways.

saddle-fast (sad'l-fast), a. [= *G. sattelfest* = *Sw. Dan. sadelfast*; as *saddle* + *fast* 1.] Seated firmly in the saddle. *Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.*

saddle-feathers (sad'l-feth'ez), n. pl. In *poultry*, saddle-hackles collectively; the long slender feathers which droop on each side of the saddle of the domestic cock.

saddle-gall (sad'l-gäl), n. A sore upon a horse's back made by the saddle.

saddle-girth (sad'l-gérth), n. A band which is passed under a horse's belly, and secured to the saddle at each end. It is usually so made as to be drawn more or less tight by a buckle. See *cinch* and *surcingle*.

saddle-graft (sad'l-gräft), v. t. To ingraft by forming the stock like a wedge and fitting the end of the scion over it like a saddle: the reverse of *cleft-graft*. See cut under *grafting*.

saddle-hackle (sad'l-hak'l), n. A hackle from the saddle or rump of the cock, sometimes used by anglers for making artificial flies; a saddle-feather: distinguished from *neck-hackle* or *hackle*.

saddle-hill (sad'l-hil), n. Same as *saddleback*, 1.

A remarkable saddle-hill. *Cook, First Voyage, ii. 7.*

saddle-hook (sad'l-hök), n. Same as *check-hook*.

saddle-horse (sad'l-hörs), n. A horse used with a saddle for riding.

saddle-joint (sad'l-joint), n. 1. A joint made by turning up the edges of adjacent plates of tin or sheet-iron at right angles with the bodies of the sheet (one margin so turned up being nearly twice as wide as the other), and then turning down the broader margin snugly over the other so that the margins interlock.—2. In *anat.*, a joint where the articular surfaces are inversely convex in one direction and concave in the other, admitting movement in every direction except axial rotation. This joint occurs between all saddle-shaped vertebrae, as notably in the necks of all recent birds and of many reptiles. It is exemplified in man in the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb. Also called *reciprocal reception joint*.

saddle-lap (sad'l-lap), n. The skirt of a saddle.

He louted over his saddle lap,

To kiss her ere they part

*Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).*

saddle-leaf (sad'l-läf), n. Same as *saddle-tree*, 2.

saddle-leather (sad'l-leth'ér), n. Leather prepared specially for saddlers' use. Pig-skin is much used, and, as the removal of the bristles gives this leather a peculiar indented appearance, the preparation of imitations from skins of other animals simulates it. Unlike harness-leather, it is not blackened on the grain side.

saddle-nail (sad'l-näl), n. A short nail with a large smooth head, used in saddlery. *E. H. Knight.*

saddle-nosed (sad'l-nōzd), a. 1. Having a broad, flat nose.

His wife sate by him, who (as I verily thinke) had cut and pared her nose betweene the eyes, that she might seeme to be more flat and *saddle-nosed*.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 101.

2. Having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill; sagmatorhine, as a bird.

**saddle-plate** (sad'l-plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers of the locomotive type, the bent plate which forms the arch of the furnace. Compare *crown-sheet*.

**saddle-quern** (sad'l-kwérn), *n.* A form of quern the bedstone of which is hollowed on its upper surface to receive a kind of stone roller, which was used with a rocking and rubbing motion to grind the grain. See the upper example in the cut under *quern*.

*Saddle-querns* of the same character occur also in France. *Evans, Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 226.

**saddler** (sad'lér), *n.* [*<* ME. *sadler*, *sadlar*, *sadyller* (= MLG. *sadeler* = MHG. *sateler*, G. *sattler*), a saddler; as *saddle* + *-er*]. 1. One whose occupation is the making of saddles.

To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper. *Shak.*, C. of L., I. 2. 50.

2. The harp-seal, *Phoca* (*Pagophilus*) *granlandica*, when adolescent. — **Saddlers' knife**. See *knife*.

**saddle-rail** (sad'l-rāl), *n.* A railway-rail of inverted-U section straddling a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

**saddler-corporal** (sad'lér-kór-pō-rāl), *n.* A non-commissioned officer in the English service who has charge of the saddlers in the household cavalry.

**saddle-reed** (sad'l-réd), *n.* In *saddlery*, a small reed used as a substitute for cord in making the edges of the sides of gig-saddles. *E. H. Knight*.

**saddlerock** (sad'l-rok), *n.* A variety of the oyster, *Ostrea virginica*, of large size and thick, rounded form.

**saddle-roof** (sad'l-rōf), *n.* A roof having two gables. Sometimes termed *packsaddle-roof* and *saddle-back roof*.

**saddler-sergeant** (sad'lér-sür-jent), *n.* A sergeant in the cavalry who has charge of the saddlers: in the United States a non-commissioned staff-officer of a cavalry regiment.

**saddle-rug** (sad'l-rug), *n.* A saddle-cloth made of carpeting.

**saddlery** (sad'lér-i), *n.* [*<* *saddler* + *-y* (see *-ery*)]. 1. The trade or employment of a saddler. — 2. A saddler's shop or establishment. — 3. Saddles and their appurtenances in general; hence, by extension, all articles concerned with the equipment of horses, especially those made of leather with their necessary metal fittings.

He invested also in something of a library, and in large quantities of *saddlery*.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, II. xvi.

Above all, it is necessary to still further increase the reserve of mules and the reserve of horses, with all the necessary *saddlery*, harness, and carts, and to provide the whole army with the latest weapons.

*Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain*, IV. 1.

**saddlesealing** (sad'l-sē'ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the saddle-backed seal. See *saddle*, 3 (*g*) (3).

The majority of the vessels, after prosecuting the *saddle-sealing* at Newfoundland or Greenland, proceed direct to Disco, where they usually arrive early in May.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 527.

**saddle-shaped** (sad'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a saddle; in *bot.*, having a hollowed back and lateral lobes hanging down like the laps of a saddle, a form occurring in petals. — **Saddle-shaped articulation**, a saddle-joint. — **Saddle-shaped vertebra**, a heterocous vertebra. See *saddle-joint*.

**saddle-shell** (sad'l-shel), *n.* A shell resembling or suggesting a saddle in shape. (a) A species of *Placuna*, as *P. nlla*. See cut under *Placuna*. (b) Any species of *Anomida*, as *Anomida ephippium*. See cut under *Anomida*.

**saddle-sick** (sad'l-sik), *a.* Sick or galled with much or heavy riding.

Roland of Roncesvalles too, we see well in thinking of it, found rainy weather as well as sunny. . . . was *saddle-sick*, calumniated, constipated.

*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, I. (*Darvies*)

**saddle-stone** (sad'l-stōn), *n.* An old name for a variety of stone containing saddle-shaped depressions. Also called *ephippium*.

**saddletree** (sad'l-trē), *n.* [*<* *saddle* + *tree*]. 1. The frame of a modern European saddle, made of wood. See cut under *saddle*.

For *saddletree* scarce reach'd had he,  
His journey to begin,  
When, turning round his head, he saw  
Three customers come in.

*Cropper, John Gilpin*.

2. The American tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*: name suggested by the form of the leaf. Also *saddle-leaf*.

**Sadducean**, *a.* See *Sadducean*.

**Sadducaic** (sad-ū-kā'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *Σαδδουκαϊοί* (LL. *Sadducei*), the Sadducees, + *-ic*]. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees: as, *Sadducaic* reasonings. [*Rare*.] *Imp. Dict.*

**Sadducean**, **Sadducean** (sad-ū-sē'an), *a.* [= F. *Sadducéen*; as *Sadducee* + *-an*]. Of or pertaining to the Sadducees.

The *Sadducean* aristocracy in particular, which formerly in the synedrium had shared the supreme power with the high priest, endeavoured to restore reality once more to the nominal ascendancy which still continued to be attributed to the ethnarch and the synedrium.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 425.

**Sadducee** (sad'ū-sē), *n.* [Formerly also in pl. *Saduces*, *Seduces*; *<* ME. *Sadduce* (in pl. *Sadduceis*) (cf. AS. pl. *Sadducas*) = Sp. Pg. *Saduceo* = It. *Sadduceo* = D. *Sadduceer* = G. *Sadducär* = Sw. *Saducé* = Dan. *Sadduceer*, *<* LL. *Sadduceus*, usually in pl. *Sadducei*, *<* Gr. *Σαδδουκαῖος*, usually in pl. *Σαδδουκαῖοι*, *<* Heb. *Tsedūqim*, pl., the Sadducees; so named either from their supposed founder *Zadok*, Heb. *Tsādōq*, or from their assumed or ascribed character, the word *tsedūqim* being pl. of *tsādōq*, lit. 'the just one,' *<* *tsādāq*, be just.] An adherent of a skeptical school of Judaism in the time of Christ, which denied the immortality of the soul, the existence of angels, and the authority of the historical and poetical books of the Old Testament and of the oral tradition on which Pharisaic doctrine was largely founded. It is not easy to define exactly the doctrine of the Sadducees, because it was a negative rather than a positive philosophy, and a speculative rather than a practical system; and for our knowledge of it we are almost wholly dependent on the representations of its opponents. It was the doctrine of the rich, the worldly, and the complacent.

The doctrine of the *Sadducees* is this, that souls die with the bodies; nor do they regard the observation of any thing besides what the law enjoins them.

*Josephus, Antiquities* (trans.), XVIII. I. § 4.

In foremost rank, heere goe the *Sadduces*,  
That do deny Angels and Resurrection.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Triumph of Faith*, II. 31.

**Sadduceism** (sad'ū-sē-izim), *n.* [= F. *Saducisme*; as *Sadducee* + *-ism*]. 1. The doctrinal system of the Sadducees.

*Sadduceism* was rather a speculative than a practical system, starting from simple and well defined principles, but wide-reaching in its possible consequences. Perhaps it may best be described as a general reaction against the extremes of Pharisaism, springing from moderate and rationalistic tendencies.

*Erdersheim, Life and Times of Jesus*, I. 313.

2. Skepticism.

*Sadduceism* has so completely become the quasi-scientific term of theology for the indifferentism or unbelief of the day, and especially for the sceptical tone of modern literature, that one might have expected the undoubted orthodoxy of the Pharisees would have saved them from reproach.

*H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies*, p. 3.

**Sadducism** (sad'ū-sīzīm), *n.* [*<* *Sadduc* (cc) + *-ism*]. Same as *Sadduceism*. [*Rare*.]

Atheism and *Sadducism* disputed;  
Their Tenents argued, and refuted.

*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 3.

**Sadducize** (sad'ū-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Sadducized*, ppr. *Sadducizing*. [*<* *Sadduc* (cc) + *-ize*]. To conform to the doctrines of the Sadducees; adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

*Sadducizing* Christians, I suppose, they were, who said there was no resurrection, neither angel or spirit.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II., Pref.

**sadelt**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *saddle*.

**sad-eyed** (sad'id), *a.* Having a sad countenance.

The *sad-eyed* justice, with his surly hum,  
Delivering o'er to executors pale  
The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., I. 2. 202.

**sad-faced** (sad'fāst), *a.* Having a sad or sorrowful face.

You *sad-faced* men, people and sons of Rome.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 67.

**sad-hearted** (sad'här'ted), *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy.

*Sad-hearted* men, much overgone with care,  
Here sits a king more woful than you are.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 5. 123.

**sadina** (sa-dē'nī), *n.* [Sp. *sardina*, a sardine; see *sardine*]. A clupeoid fish, *Clupea sagax*, the Californian sardine. It resembles the European sardine, *C. pilchardus*, but has no teeth, and the belly is less strongly serrate. See *sardine*, I. [*California*.]

**sad-iron** (sad'ī'ern), *n.* A smoothing-iron for garments and textile fabrics generally, especially one differing from the ordinary flatiron

in being hollow and heated by red-hot pieces of iron put into it. Compare *box-iron*.

**sadism** (sād'izm), *n.* [From Comte de *Sade* (1740-1814), infamous for the licentiousness of his life and writings.] A form of sexual perversion marked by extreme cruelty.

**sadly** (sad'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *sadly*, *sadli*; *<* *sad* + *-ly*]. 1. Firmly; tightly.

Thus sall I iune it with a gynn,  
And *sadly* sette it with symonde fyne,  
Thus sall y wyike it both more and myn[n]e.

*York Plays*, p. 43.

In gon the speres ful *sadly* in arest.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, I. 1744.

2. Steadily; constantly; persistently; industriously; eagerly.

Wightly as a wod man the windowe he opened,  
& sougt *sadli* al a-boute his semliche dought,  
but al wrought in wast for went was that mayde.

*William of Palerne* (L. E. T. S.), I. 2058.

This messenger drank *sadly* ale and wyn.  
*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale*, I. 645.

3. Quietly.

Stand *sadly* in telling thy tale whensoever thou talkest.  
*Babees Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 75.

The fische in a dische cleynt that ye lay  
With vinger & powdur ther vypon, this is used ay,  
Than youre souerayne, when hym semethe, *sadly* he may assay.

*Babees Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 159.

4. In earnest; seriously; soberly; gravely; solemnly.

He that *sadly* for-soke soche a sure proffer,  
And so gracijs a gyste, that me is grant here,  
He might faithly for-fonnet be a fole holdyn.

*Destruction of Troy* (L. E. T. S.), I. 630.

The thridde day this marchant up ariseth,  
And on his nedes *sadly* hym ayseth.

*Chaucer, Shipman's Tale*, I. 76.

This can be no trick: the conference was *sadly* borne.  
*Shak.*, Much Ado, II. 3. 228.

Look, look, with what a discontented grace  
Bruto the traveller doth *sadly* pace  
'Long Westminster!'

*Marston, Satires*, II. 128.

Here I *sadly* vow  
Repentance and a leaving of that life  
I long have died in.

*Ford, 'Tis Pity*, v. 1.

5. (a) Sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

I cannot therefore but *sadly* bemoan that the Lives of these Saints are so darkened with Popish Illustrations, and forced with Fauxities to their dishonour.

*Fuller, Worthies*, III. (*Darvies*.)

(b) In a manner to cause sadness; badly; afflictively; calamitously; deplorably.

The true principles of colonial policy were *sadly* misunderstood in the sixteenth century.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 26.

If his audience is really a popular audience, they bring *sadly* little information with them to the lecture.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 104.

(c) In ill health; poorly. [*Colloq.*]

Here's Mr. Holt, miss, wants to know if you'll give him leave to come in. I told him you was *sadly*.

*George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xxvii.

6. In dark or somber colors; soberly.

A gloomy, obscure place, and in it only one light, which the Genius of the house held, *sadly* attired.

*B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds*.

**sadness** (sad'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sadnes*, *sadnesse*; *<* ME. *sadnes*, *sadnesse*, *<* AS. *sadness*, satiety, repletion, *<* *sad*, full, sated: see *sad*.] 1. Heaviness; weight; firmness; strength.

Whenne it is wel conformed to *sadnesse*  
On fleykes legge hem ichoono so from other.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Whereby as I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & well doone, so, if you respect the *sadnes* thereof, it dooth proue in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water.

*Harrison, Descrip. of England*, II. 22 (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

2. Steadiness; steadfastness; constancy.

This markis in his herte longeth so  
To tempte his wyf, hir *sadnesse* for to knowe.

*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale*, I. 306.

3. Seriousness; gravity; discretion; sedateness; sobriety; sober earnest.

For if that oon have beaute in hir face,  
Another stant so in the peples grace  
For hire *sadnesse* and hire benygnytee,  
That of the peple grettest voy's bath she.

*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, I. 347.

And as for hitting the prick, because it is impossible, it were a vain thing to go about it in good *sadness*.

*Ascham, Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 94.

In good *sadness*, I do not know.

*Shak.*, All's Well, IV. 3. 230.

In *sadness*, 'tis good and mature counsel.  
*B. Jonson, Epicæne*, IV. 2.

4. The state of being sad or sorrowful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind: as, *sadness* in the remembrance of loss.

Be sure the messenger advise his majesty  
To comfort up the prince: he's full of *sadness*.

*Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, II. 2.

A feeling of *sadness* and longing,  
That is not akin to pain,  
And resembles sorrow only  
As the mist resembles the rain.

*Longfellow, The Day is Done.*

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare  
That time celestial visages. *Milton, P. L., x. 23.*  
= *Syn. 4. Grief, Sorrow, etc. (see affliction); despondency, melancholy, depression.*  
*sadr* (sād'r), *n.* [Ar.] The lote-bush, *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, 1.

*sad-tree* (sād'trō), *n.* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*. Also called *Indian mourner*.

*sae* (sā), *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *so*.  
*seculari*, *a.* See *secular*.

*Sænuridæ* (sē-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sænuris* + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochaetous annelids, named from the genus *Sænuris*.

*Sænuridomorpha* (sē-nū'ri-dō-mōr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sænuris* (-id-) + Gr. *μωρφή*, form.] The *Sænuridæ* and their allies regarded as an order of oligochaetous annelids.

*Sænuris* (sē-nū'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαυνρις* (-ιδ-), a fem. of *σαυνριος*, wagging the tail, < *σαυν*, wag the tail, fawn, + *οιδά*, the tail.] The typical genus of *Sænuridæ*. Also called *Tubifer*.

*sætersbergite, sætersbergite* (sā'tēr-z-bērg-īt), *n.* [< *Sætersberg* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of loellingite, or iron arsenide, from Sætersberg near Fossum in Norway.

*safe* (sāf), *a. and n.* [ME. *safe*, *saf*, *saaf*, *sauf*, *saulfe*, *sawe*, *saue*, < OF. *sauf*, *saulf*, *salf*, *m.*, *saure*, *saulre*, *f.*, F. *sauf*, *m.*, *saure*, *f.*, = Pr. *salv*, *salf*, *sal* = OCat. *sal* = Sp. Pg. It. *salvo*, < L. *salvus*, whole, safe, orig. \**sarvus*, prob. ult. = *solus*, whole, *solus*, single, sole (see *sole*, *solid*), orig. = Pers. *har*, every, all, every one, = Skt. *sarva*, entire. From the same L. source are ult. E. *save*<sup>1</sup>, *save*<sup>2</sup>, *save*<sup>3</sup> = *safe*<sup>2</sup>, *salute*, etc. Cf. *rouchsafe*.] 1. *a.* 1. Unharmed; unseathed; without having received injury or hurt: as, to arrive *safe* and sound; to bring goods *safe* to land.

Whanne he in hond hit hade hastily hit semede  
that he was at *sauf* & sound of alle his sor gences.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 868.

So it came to pass that they escaped all *safe* to land.

*Acts xxvii. 41.*

2. Free from risk or danger; secure from harm or liability to harm or injury: as, a *safe* place; a *safe* harbor; *safe* from disease, enemies, etc.

That ye sholde yere hym treweys *saf* to come and *saf* to go by feith and suerte be-tweene this yole.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 659.

Answer me

In what *safe* place you have bestow'd my money.

*Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 78.*

If to be ignorant were as *safe* as to be wise, no one would become wise.

*H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 413.

3. Secure; not dangerous or liable to cause injury or harm; not likely to expose to danger: as, a *safe* bridge; the building was pronounced *safe*; the *safe* side of a file (the uncut side, also called the *safe-edge*).

With perfidious hatred they pursued  
The sojourners of Goshen, who beheld  
From the *safe* shore their floating carcasses.

*Milton, P. L., i. 310.*

Perhaps she was sometimes too severe, which is a *safe* and pardonable error.

*Swift, Death of Stella.*

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

*Macb.* Banquo's *safe*?

*Mur.* Aye, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he hides.

*Shak., Macbeth*, iii. 4. 26.

5. Sound; whole; good.

A trade . . . that . . . I may use with a *safe* conscience.

*Shak., J. C., i. 1. 11.*

6. Trusty; trustworthy: as, a *safe* adviser.

My blood begins my *safer* guides to rule.

*Shak., Othello*, ii. 3. 205.

7. Sure; certain.

To sell away all the powder in a kingdom,

To prevent blowing up: that's *safe*, I'll able it.

*Middleton, Game at Chess*, ii. 1.

One or two more of the same sort are *safe* to make him an associate.

*E. Yates, Land at Last*, i. 173.

= *Syn. 1 and 2. Safe, Secure.* These words once conformed in meaning to their derivations, *safe* implying free from danger present or prospective, and *secure* free from fear or anxiety about danger; they are so used in the quotation. Now the two words are essentially synonymous, except that *secure* is perhaps stronger, especially in emphasizing freedom from occasion to fear.

We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be *safe*, but to be *secure*; not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly.

*Jer. Taylor, Blander and Flatterer*, Sermon xxiv.

## II. n. 1†. Safety.

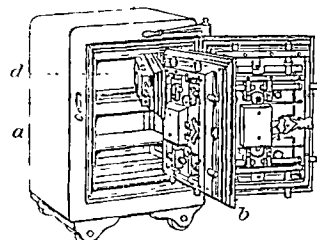
If I with *safe* may graunt this deed,

I will it not refuse.

*Preston, K. Cambises* (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., i. 503). (*Davies.*)

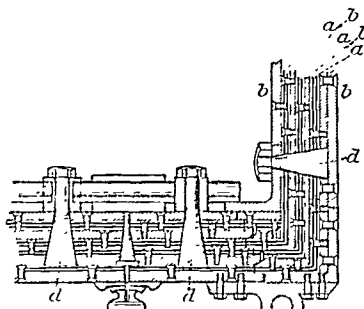
2. A place or structure for the storage of money, papers, or valuables in safety from risk of theft or fire. Safes as now made may be divided into two classes: stationary safes of stone, brick, or metal, built as part of the structure of a warehouse, store, or other building, and commonly called *vaults*; and portable safes of steel and iron. The term *safe* is usually restricted to portable safes, whatever their size or material. These safes are usually of two or more metals, as cast-iron, chilled iron, and steel, combined in various ways to resist drilling, and are made with hollow walls filled with some non-conductor of heat. A great variety of devices have been added to safes to insure greater efficiency, such as rabbeted air-tight doors, time-locks, and burglar-alarms. See *lock*, *alarm*, *5*, *safe-deposit*, and phrases below.

3. A receptacle for the storage of meat and provisions. It is usually a skeleton frame of wood covered with fine wire netting to keep out insects.—4. Any receptacle for storing things in safety: as, a match-*safe*, milk-*safe*, coin-*safe*, etc.—5. A floating box or ear for confining living fish.—6. A sheet of lead with the sides turned up, placed under a plumbing fixture to catch moisture or fluids due to leaks or carelessness, and thus protect floors and ceilings.—7. In *saddlery*, a piece of leather placed beneath a buckle to prevent chafing. *E. H. Knight*.—8. In *distilling*, a closed vessel attached by a pipe to the worm of a still, for the retention of a sample of the product, to be subsequently inspected by excise officers.—**Burglar-proof safe**, a safe constructed for protecting property against burglars. The inner compartment of the



Burglar-proof Safe.  
a, body; b, inner door; c, outer door; d, inner compartment.

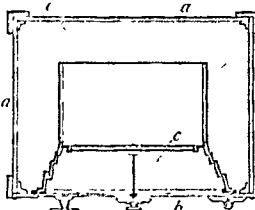
burglar-proof safe (shown in the cuts) has small burglar-proof doors, each of which has its special combination-lock mechanism or may have a time-lock. All bolts and screws of this safe are made of welded steel and iron, and



Section of Burglar proof Safe.

twisted to produce alternate strata of steel and iron, and thus prevent their being drilled. The body (see the section) is made up of alternate plates of steel (a) and iron (b), the steel plates being interposed to obstruct drilling. The large bolts d are conical in form, and the smaller countersunk screws, as well as the lock-spindle, are all made of twisted iron and steel laminated like the bolts. In the most recent construction the lock-spindle, instead of being a single piece, is made sectional, the sections being socketed each into another to present still further obstruction to drilling. Compound hinges are also provided, whereby the door can be at first moved parallel to itself before swinging back, and an air-tight packing is interposed between the jambs and their abutments.—**Fire-proof safe**, a safe for the protection of property against fire.

When the safe here figured is exposed to heat the alum gives off its water of crystallization, which becomes steam at ordinary atmospheric pressure, thus inclosing the contents in an envelop of steam at 212° F., which is maintained until the water is all expelled.



Cross-section of Fire-proof Safe.

a, outer casing of iron; b, door; c, filling of mixed alum and plaster of Paris.

*safet* (sāf), *v. t.* [*< safe, n.* Cf. *save*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To render safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going  
Is Fulvin's death. *Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 55.*

2. To escort to safety; safeguard.

Best you *safed* the bringer  
Out of the host. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 26.*

**safe-alarm** (sāf'ā-lārm'), *n.* An alarm-lock or other contrivance for giving notice when a safe is tampered with. Such alarms are usually electromagnetic; but sometimes the alarm-mechanism is actuated by a body of water, or by compressed air.

**safe-conduct** (sāf-kon'dukt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *safecondite*; < ME. *safe condyth*, *saff condylyte*, *saaf condylyt*, *save conduit*, *save condite*, *saufconduit*, < OF. *sauf-conduit*, *saufconduit*, F. *sauf-conduit* = Sp. Pg. *salvoconducto* = It. *salvocondotto*, < ML. *salvus conductus*, a safe-conduct: L. *salvus*, safe; *conductus*, conduct: see *safe, a.*, and *conduct, n.*] A passport granted by one in authority, especially in time of war, to secure one's safety where it would otherwise be unsafe for him to go.

He had *safe conduct* for his band  
Beneath the royal seal and hand.

*Scott, Marmion*, vi. 13.

**safe-conduct** (sāf-kon'dukt), *v. t.* [*< safe-conduct, n.*] To conduct safely; give a safe passage to, especially through a hostile country.

This sayd king . . . sayd, that he would not onely giue  
me passage, but also men to *safe-conduct* me

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 346.

Are they not now upon the western shore,  
*Safe-conducting* the rebels from their ships?

*Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 483.

**safe-deposit** (sāf'dē-pōz'it), *a.* Providing safe storage for valuables of any kind, such as bullion, bonds, documents, etc.: as, a *safe-deposit* company; *safe-deposit* vaults.

**safed-siris** (sāf'ed-sī'ris), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large deciduous tree, *Albizia procera*, of the sub-Himalayan region. Its wood is colored dark-brown with lighter bands, is hard, straight, and durable, and is used in making agricultural implements, building bridges, etc.

**safe-edged** (sāf'ejd), *a.* Having an edge not liable to cause injury.—**Safe-edged file**. See *file*.

**safeguard** (sāf'gärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *safegard*, *safegarde*, *sawegard*; ME. *sawefegard*, *sawfegarde*, *salfgard*, < OF. (and F.) *sawegarde* (= Pr. *salvagarda*, *salvagardia* = Sp. *salvaguardia* = Pg. *salvaguarda* = It. *salvaguardia* (ML. *salvagardia*)), safe-keeping, < *saue*, fem. of *sauf*, safe, + *garde*, keeping, guard: see *safe* and *guard*.] 1. Safe-keeping; defense; protection.

As our Lord knoweth, who have you in His blissid *sawefegard*.

*Paston Letters*, iii. 366.

He tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of *sawegard*.

*Aecham, The Scholemaster*, p. 154.

They were . . . aduised for to accept and take treaty, if it were offered, for the *sawegard* of the common people.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, ii. 90.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on,  
And doves will peck in *sawegard* of their brood.

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI.*, ii. 2. 18.

## 2†. Safety.

The Admirall toke also with him all sortes of Iron tooles to th[e] intent to hyld townes and fortresses where his men might lye in *sawegarde*.

*R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 30).

3. One who or that which protects.

Thy sword, the *sawegard* of thy brother's throne,  
Is now as much the bulwark of thy own.

*Granville, To the King in the First Year of his Reign.*

Specifically—(a) A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or merchandise. (b) A passport; a warrant of security given by authority of a government or a commanding officer to protect the person and property of a stranger or an enemy, or by a commanding officer to protect against the operations of his forces persons or property within the limits of his command; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a *sawegard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses.

*Clarendon.*

Passports and *saweguards*, or safe conducts, are letters of protection, with or without an escort, by which the person of an enemy is rendered inviolable.

*Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 147.

4. An outer petticoat for women's wear, intended to save their clothes from dust, etc., when on horseback or in other ways exposed to the weather. Also, contracted, *saggard*.

Make you ready straight,  
And in that gown which you came first to town in,  
Your *safe-guard*, cloak, and your hood suitable,  
Thus on a double gelding shall you amble,  
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.

*Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman*, ii. 1.

Enter Moll in a frieze jerkin and a black *safeguard*.  
*Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl*, ii. 1.  
 Her mother's hood and *safeguard* too  
 He brought with him.  
*The Suffolk Miracle* (Child's Ballads, I. 230).

5. A rail-guard at railway switches and crossings.—6. A contrivance attached to a locomotive, designed to throw stones and other light obstructions from the rails.—7. In *ceram.*, a saggur.—8. In *zoöl.*, a monitor-lizard. See *monitor*, 6.

**safeguard** (säf'gärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *safeguard*, < *safeguard*, *n.*] To guard; protect.

Fighting men, as on a tower mounted,  
*Safeguard* themselves & doo their foes annoy.  
*Times' Whistle* (E. L. T. S.), p. 129.

To *safeguard* thine own life  
 The best way is to venge my Gloucester's death.  
*Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 2. 35.

**safe-keeping** (säf'kē'ping), *n.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship. *Imp. Dict.*

**safely** (säf'li), *adv.* [*< ME. savely, saufly, saufliche; < safe + -ly.*] In a safe manner. (a) Without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.

For unto virtue longeth dignitie,  
 And nought the reverse. *safely* dar I decme.  
*Chaucer, Gentilesse*, l. 6.

I may *safely* say I have read over this apologetical oration of my Uncle Toby's a hundred times.  
*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vi. 31.

(b) Without hurt or injury; in safety.

That my ships  
 Are *safely* come to road.  
*Shak., M. of V.*, v. 1. 233.

(c) In close custody; securely; carefully.

Till then I'll keep him dark and *safely* lock'd.  
*Shak., All's Well*, iv. 1. 104.

**safeness** (säf'nes), *n.* [*< ME. safnesse; < safe + -ness.*] The state or character of being safe or of conferring safety.

*Safness*, or *salvacion*. *Salvacio*.  
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 443.

**safe-pledge** (säf'plej), *n.* In *law*, a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

**safeway**, *n.* A Middle English form of *saroy*<sup>2</sup>.

**safety** (säf'ti), *n.* [*< ME. safte, savete, < OF. saute, salvetat, F. sauté = Pr. salvatat, salvatat = Sp. salvada (cf. It. salvezza), < ML. salvat(-)s, < L. salvus, safe: see safe.*] 1. Immunity from harm or danger; preservation or freedom from injury, loss, or hurt.

Thinking, musing hys soules *sauete*.  
 As will man as woman, to say in breue  
*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. L. T. S.), i. 6170.

Would I were in an alehouse in London! I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and *safety*.  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, iii. 2. 14.

2. An unharmed or uninjured state or condition as, to escape in *safety*.

He hadde fer contrey to ride that marched to his ennyes  
 er he com in to his londe in *safte*.  
*Martin* (E. L. T. S.), iii. 471.

Hath pass'd in *safety* through the narrow seas.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI.*, iv. 8. 3.

3. Freedom from risk or possible damage or hurt; safeness.

"Knowest thou not that Holy Writ saith, In the multitude of counsel there is *safety*?" "Ay, madam," said Walcer, "but I have heard learned men say that the *safety* spoken of is for the physicians, not the patient."  
*Scott, Kenilworth*, xv

4†. A safeguard.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,  
 But mine own *safeties*.  
*Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 3. 30.

5 Safe-keeping; close custody. [Rare.]

Imprison him? . . .  
 Deliver him to *safety* and return.  
*Shak., K. John*, iv. 2. 153.

6. A safety-bicycle. See cut under *bicycle*.

7. In *foot-ball*, a safety touch-down.—*Council of safety*. See *council*.—*Safety touch-down*. See *touch-down*.

**safety-arch** (säf'ti-ärch), *n.* Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*<sup>1</sup>).

**safety-beam** (säf'ti-bēm), *n.* A timber fastened at each side of the truck-frame of a railway-car, having iron straps which pass beneath the axles to support them in case of breakage.

**safety-belt** (säf'ti-belt), *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt; a safety-buoy. See *life-preserver*.

**safety-bicycle** (säf'ti-bi'si-kl), *n.* A low-wheeled bicycle, with multiplying gear, having the wheels equal, or nearly equal, in diameter.

**safety-bolt** (säf'ti-bölt), *n.* A bolt which can be locked in place by a padlock or otherwise.

**safety-bridle** (säf'ti-brid'ld), *n.* In *harness*, a bridle fitted with checking apparatus for restraining a horse if he attempts to run. See *safety-rein*.

**safety-buoy** (säf'ti-boi), *n.* A safety-belt.

**safety-cage** (säf'ti-kāj), *n.* In *mining*, a cage fitted up with apparatus by means of which a fall will be prevented in case of breakage of the rope. Also called *parachute*.

**safety-car** (säf'ti-kär), *n.* 1. A car to run on a hawser passed between a stranded vessel and the land; a life-car.—2. A barney; a small car used on inclined planes and slopes to push up a mine-car. *Penn. Geol. Surv.*, Glossary.

**safety-catch** (säf'ti-kach), *n.* In *mining*, one of the catches provided to hold the cage in case of a breakage of the rope by which it is suspended. See *safety-stop*.

**safety-chain** (säf'ti-chän), *n.* On a railway, an extra chain or coupling attached to a platform or other part of a car to prevent it from being detached in case of accident to the main coupling; a cheek-chain of a car-truck; a safety-link.—*Brake safety-chain*, a chain secured to a brake-beam and to the truck or body of a car, to hold the brake-beam if the brake-hanger should give way.

**safety-disk** (säf'ti-disk), *n.* A disk of sheet-copper inserted in the skin of a boiler, so as to intervene between the steam and an escape-pipe. The copper is so light that an over-pressure of steam breaks the disk and the steam escapes through the pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-door** (säf'ti-dör), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a door hinged to the roof, and hung near a main door, so as to be ready for immediate use in case of an accident happening to the main door by an explosion or otherwise.

**safety-funnel** (säf'ti-fun'el), *n.* A long-necked glass funnel for introducing acids, etc., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts and under a pressure of gas. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-fuse** (säf'ti-füz), *n.* See *fuse*<sup>2</sup>.

**safety-grate** (säf'ti-grät), *n.* On a railway, a perforated plate placed over the fire-box of a car-heater to prevent the coals from falling out in case the heater is accidentally overturned.

**safety-hanger** (säf'ti-hang'er), *n.* On a railway, an iron strap or loop designed to prevent a brake, rod, or other part from falling on the line in case of breakage. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-hatch** (säf'ti-hach), *n.* 1. A hatch for closing an elevator-shaft when the cage is not passing, or a hatchway when not in use.—2. A hatchway or elevator-shaft arranged with doors or traps at each floor, which are opened and closed automatically by the elevator-car in passing; or a series of traps in a shaft arranged to close in case of fire by the burning of a cord or by the release of a rope, which permits all the traps to close together.

**safety-hoist** (säf'ti-hoist), *n.* 1. A hoisting-gear on the principle of the differential pulley, which will not allow its load to descend by the run.—2. A catch to prevent an elevator-cage from falling in case the rope breaks. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-hook** (säf'ti-hük), *n.* 1. A form of safety-catch in a mine-hoist. It is a hook so arranged as to engage a support automatically in case of breakage of the hoisting-gear.

2. A hook fastened when shut by a spring or screw, intended to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or a jerk. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-ink** (säf'ti-ingk), *n.* See *ink*<sup>1</sup>.

**safety-lamp** (säf'ti-lamp), *n.* In *mining*, a form of lamp intended for use in coal-mining, the object of the arrangement being to prevent the inflammable gas by which the miner is often surrounded from being set on fire, as would be

the case were the flame not protected from contact with the gas. The basis of the safety-lamp an invention of Sir Humphry Davy in 1816, is the fact, discovered by him, that flame cannot be communicated through a fine wire gauze. About 784 apertures to the square inch is the number generally adopted, the lamp being surrounded by a cylinder, about an inch and a half in diameter, made of a metallic gauze of this description. Various improvements have been made by Clanny, George Stephenson, Mueseler, and others, in the safety-lamp as originally devised by Davy. Stephenson's lamp is called by the miners a *geordie*. The Mueseler lamp is the one chiefly used in Belgium, and has been introduced in England. The essential feature of the Davy lamp remains in all these improvements, the object of which is to get more light, to secure a more complete combustion of the oil, and to prevent the miners from using the lamp without the gauze.

**safety-link** (säf'ti-lingk), *n.* A connection between a car-body and its trucks, designed to limit the swing of the latter.

**safety-lintel** (säf'ti-lin'tel), *n.* A wooden lintel placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

**safety-lock** (säf'ti-lok), *n.* 1. A lock so contrived that it cannot be picked by ordinary means.—2. In *firearms*, a lock provided with a stop, catch, or other device to prevent accidental discharge. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-loop** (säf'ti-löp), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the loops by which the body-strap is attached to the body and perch, to prevent dangerous rolling of the body. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-match** (säf'ti-mach), *n.* See *match*<sup>2</sup>.

**safety-paper** (säf'ti-pä'pär), *n.* A paper so prepared by mechanical or chemical processes as to resist alteration by chemical or mechanical means. The paper may be colored with a pigment which must be defaced if the surface is tampered with, treated with a chemical which causes writing upon it to become fixed in the fiber, made up of several layers having special characteristics, peculiarly water-marked, incorporated in the pulp with a fiber of silk, etc. The last method is used for the paper on which United States notes are printed.

**safety-pin** (säf'ti-pin), *n.* A pin bent back on itself, the bend forming a spring, and having the point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

**safety-plug** (säf'ti-plug), *n.* 1. In steam-boilers, a bolt having its center filled with a fusible metal, screwed into the top of the fire-box, so that when the water becomes too low the increased temperature melts out the metal, and thus admits steam into the fire-box or furnace to put the fire out. Also called *fusible plug*.—2. A screw-plug of fusible metal used for the same purpose in steam-heating boilers carrying pressures of from 5 to 10 pounds.—3. A form of spring-valve screwed into a barrel containing fermenting liquids to allow the gas to escape if the pressure becomes too great.

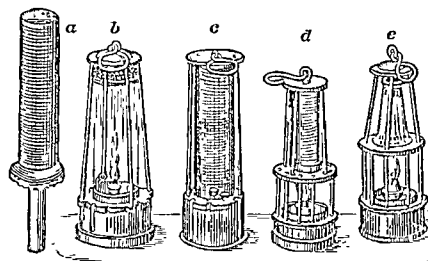
**safety-rail** (säf'ti-räl), *n.* On a railway, a guard-rail at a switch, so disposed as to bear on the inside edge of a wheel-flange and thus prevent the tread from leaving the track-rail. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-razor** (säf'ti-rä'zor), *n.* A razor with guards on each side of the edge to prevent the user from accidentally cutting himself in shaving. *E. H. Knight*.

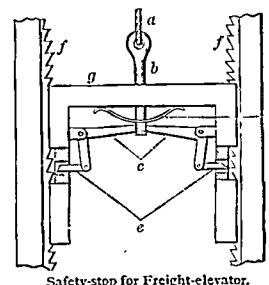
**safety-rein** (säf'ti-rän), *n.* A rein intended to prevent a horse from running away. It actuates various devices to pull the bit violently into the angles of the horse's mouth, to cover his eyes, to tighten a choking-strap about his throat, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**safety-stop** (säf'ti-stop), *n.* 1. On an elevator or other hoisting-apparatus, an automatic device designed to prevent the machine from falling in case the rope or chain breaks. In the accompanying cut, *a* is the hoisting-rope; *b*, bar or link by which the attachment of the rope to the elevator-frame *g* is made through the intervening bell-cranks *c*, carrying the sliding catches or pawls *e*; *d*, spring which, when the rope breaks, forces the inner ends of the bell-cranks downward, and the catches *e* outward into engagement with the catches *f*, thus immediately stopping the descent of the elevator.

2. In *firearms*, a device to lock the hammer in order to prevent an accidental discharge.—3. On a pulley or sheave, a stop to prevent running backward.—4. In a spinning-machine, loom, etc., a device for arresting the motion in



Safety-lamps.  
*a*, the first Davy safety-lamp, in which a wire cylinder was placed as casing over the flame; *b*, English lamp, the light inclosed in a glass cylinder protected at the top by wire gauze; *c*, English lamp, the gauze cylinder protected by upright wires; *d*, French lamp (Mueseler's), with glass and gauze cylinder; *e*, petroleum lamp, glass and gauze.



Safety-stop for Freight-elevator.

case of the breakage of a yarn, thread, or sliver.  
*E. H. Knight.*

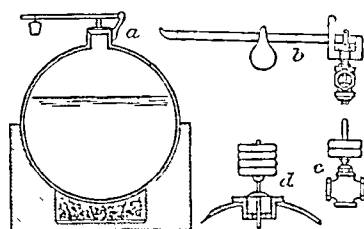
**safety-strap** (săf'ti-strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, an extra back-band used with a light trotting-harness. It is passed over the seat of a gig-saddle, the terrets of which are inserted through holes in the strap. The ends of the strap are buckled to the shaft-tugs. — **Brake safety-strap**, an iron or steel strap so bent as to embrace the brake-beam of a car-truck, to the end-pieces or transoms of which the ends of the safety-strap are secured. Its function is to prevent the beam from falling on the track if any of the hangers give way. It is sometimes made to serve as a brake-spring to throw off the brake.

**safety-switch** (săf'ti-swich), *n.* A switch which automatically returns to its normal position after being moved to shift a train to a siding.

**safety-tackle** (săf'ti-tak'l), *n.* An additional tackle used to give greater support in cases where it is feared that the strain might prove too great for the tackles already in use.

**safety-tube** (săf'ti-tüb), *n.* In *chem.*, a tube, usually provided with bulbs and bent to form a trap, through which such reagents as produce noxious fumes may be added to the contents of a flask or retort, or by which dangerous pressure within a vessel may be avoided.

**safety-valve** (săf'ti-valv), *n.* A contrivance



Ordinary weighted safety valves.

*a* and *b* show the weight applied with levers as in power boilers, while in *c* and *d* the weights are directly applied to the valve-stem — a common method with low pressure steam boilers used for steam-heating.

for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosion in steam-boilers. The form and construction of safety-valves are exceedingly various, but the principle of all is the same — that, of opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape. The most simple and obvious kind of safety-valve is that in which a weight is placed directly over a steam-tight plate fitted to an aperture in the boiler. When, however, the pressure is high, this form becomes inconvenient, and the lever safety-valve is adopted. — **Internal safety-valve**, in a steam boiler, a valve which opens inward to admit air into the boiler when a partial vacuum has been formed by the condensation of the steam. — **Lock-up safety-valve**, a safety-valve having the weighted lever or spring shut in a locked chamber so that it cannot be interfered with except by the person holding the key. — **Spring safety-valve**, a form of safety-valve the pressure of which is controlled by a gaged or adjustable spring or set of springs.

**saffert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *saffure*.

**saffit**, *n.* Plural of *saffi*.

**saffian** (săf'i-an), *n.* [= *D. saffian* = *G. Sw. saffian* = *Dan. saffian*, < *Russ. safiyan*, morocco, saffian.] Goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed in a variety of bright colors, without a previous stuffing with oils or fats.

**safflorite** (săf'lör-īt), *n.* [*G. safflor*, safflower, + *-ite*.] An arsenide of cobalt and iron, long confounded with the isometric species smaltite.

**safflowt**, *n.* Same as *safflower*.

An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet.  
*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

**safflow** (săf'lou-ër), *n.* [Formerly also *safflow* (if this is not an error in the one passage cited); = *D. safflowers* = *G. Sw. Dan. safflor* = *Russ. safflor*, safflower, < *OF. safflor*, safflower, < *OLT. safflore*, safflower, < *Ar. usfur*, safflower, < *saffra*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A composite plant, *Car-*

*thamus tinctorius*; also, a drug and dyestuff consisting of its dried florets. The safflower is a thistle-like herb a foot or two high, somewhat branching above, the heads of an orange-red color. It is native perhaps from Egypt to India, and is extensively cultivated in southern



Upper Part of Stem of Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), with the  
*a*, flower *b*, the two different kinds of involueral leaves.

Europe, Egypt, India, and China. It is sometimes planted in herb- and flower-gardens in the United States. Safflower as a medicine has little power, but is still in domestic use as a substitute for saffron. As a dyestuff (its chief application), it imparts bright but fugitive tints of red in various shades. It is extensively used at Lyons and in India and China in dyeing silks, but has been largely replaced by the aniline dyes. It is much employed in the preparation of rouge, and serves also to adulterate saffron. (See *carthamus*.) In India a lighting and culinary oil is largely expressed from its seeds. Also called *-African*, *false* or *bastard*, and *dyers' saffron*.

The finest and best safflower, commanding the highest price, comes from China.

*A. G. F. Elliot James, Indian Industries*, p. 131.

**safflower-oil** (săf'lou-ër-oil), *n.* Oil expressed from safflower-seed. See *safflower*. Also called *carthami-oil*.

**saffot**, *n.*: pl. *saffi*. [*It.*, a bailiff, catchpoll.] A bailiff; a catchpoll.

I hear some fooling; officers, the *saffi*,  
Come to apprehend us!

*B. Jonson, Volpone*, iii. 6.

**saffonet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

**saffrant**, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

**saffre**, *n.* See *saffre*.

**saffron** (săf'ron), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *saffran*; < *ME. saffron*, *saffroun*, *safiron*, *safforne*, *saffran*, *saffru* = *D. saffran* = *MLG. saffran* = *MHG. saffran*, *G. saffran* = *Sw. saffran* = *Dan. saffran*, < *OF. saffran*, *saffran* (also *saffleur*, *safflor*, < *E. safflower*), *F. saffran* = *Pr. saffran*, *saffra* = *Cat. safra* = *It. saffron* = (with the orig. *Ar. article*) *Sp. safran* = *Pg. safran* = *Wall. safran*, < *Ar. (> Pers.) saffran*, with the article *az-saffran*, saffron, < *Ar. (> Turk. Pers.) saffra*, yellow (as a noun, bile).] *I. n.* 1. A product consisting of the dried stigmas of the flowers of the autumnal crocus, *Crocus sativus*. The true saffron of commerce is now mostly *hay saffron* — that is, it consists of the loose stigmas unseparated. The product of over four thousand flowers is required to make an ounce. It has a sweetish aromatic odor, a warm pungent bitter taste, and a deep orange color. In medicine it was formerly deemed highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic; it was esteemed by the ancients and by the Arabians; and on the continent of Europe it is still much used as an emmenagogue. Experiments, however, have shown that it possesses little activity. It is also used to color confectionery, and in Europe and India is largely employed as a condiment. Saffron yields to water and alcohol about three-fourths of its weight in an orange-red extract, which has been largely used in painting and dyeing, but in the latter use is mostly replaced by much cheaper substitutes.

Capone that ben coloured with saffron.

*Baker's Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 275.

I must have saffron, to colour the warden pies.

*Shak., W. T.*, iv. 3. 48.

2. The plant which produces saffron, a low bulbous herb, *Crocus sativus*, the autumnal crocus. The saffron resembles the ordinary spring crocus. It has handsome purple flowers, the perianth funnel-shaped with a long slender tube, the style with its three stigmas, which are over an inch long, hanging out on one side. It is thought to be a native of Greece and the Levant, its wild original being perhaps a form of *C. Cartwrightianus*. It is grown for its commercial produce in parts of southern Europe, especially in Spain, and in Asia Minor, Persia, Cashmere, and China. — **African saffron**. See *safflower* and *Luparia*. — **Aperitive saffron** of *Mars*. Same as precipitated carbonate of iron (which see, under *precipitate*). — **Bastard or false saffron**. Same as *safflower*. — **Dyers'**

**saffron**. Same as *safflower*. — **Meadow saffron**. See *meadow-saffron*. — **Saffron-oil**, or oil of saffron, a narcotic oil extracted from the stigmas of the *Crocus sativus*.

*II. a.* Having the color given by an infusion of saffron-flowers, somewhat orange-yellow, less brilliant than chrome.

Did this companion with the saffron face  
Revel and feast it at my house to-day?

*Shak., C. of E.*, iv. 4. 64.

**Saffron plum**. See *plum*.

**saffron** (săf'ron), *v. t.* [Formerly also *saffran*; < *ME. saffronen*, < *OF. saffraner*, *F. saffraner* = *Sp. safranar* = *Pg. safranar* = *It. safranare*, saffron, dye saffron; from the noun.] To tinge with saffron; make yellow; gild; give color or flavor to.

In Latin I speke a wordes feve  
To saffron [var. *savore*] with my predicacioun,  
And for to stire men to devocioun.

*Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale*, l. 50.

Give us bacon, rinds of walnuts,  
Shells of cockles, and of small nuts;  
Ribands, bells, and saffrand linnen.

*Witts Recreations* (1654). (*Nares*.)

**saffron-crocus** (săf'ron-kro'kus), *n.* The common saffron.

**saffron-thistle** (săf'ron-this'tl), *n.* The safflower.

**saffronwood** (săf'ron-wüd), *n.* A South African tree, *Elaeodendron croceum*. It has a fine-grained hard and tough wood, which is useful for beams, agricultural implements, etc., and its bark is used for tanning and dyeing.

**saffrony** (săf'ron-i), *a.* [*saffron* + *-y*.] Having the color of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or saffrony, as on whose face the sun had too freely east his beams.

*Lord, Hist. of the Danians* (1630), p. 9. (*Latham*.)

**safranine** (săf'ra-nin), *n.* [*F. safran*, saffron, + *-ine*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of amido-azotoluene and toluidine. It gives yellowish-red shades on wool, silk, and cotton, and is fairly fast to light.

**safranophile** (săf'ran-ō-fil), *a.* [*F. safran*, saffron, + *Gr. philo*, love.] In *histol.* staining easily and distinctively with safranin: said of cells.

**safrol** (săf'rol), *n.* [*F. safr(an)*, saffron, + *-ol*.] The chief constituent of oil of sassafras ( $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$ ).

**saff** (săf), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *soft*.

**safyre**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sapphire*.

**sag** (săg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sagged*, *sagging*.

[< *ME. saggien*, < *Sw. saka*, settle, sink down (as dregs), = *Dan. sække*, sink astern (naut.), = *MLG. sacken*, *Lit. saken* = *D. zakken*, sink (as dregs), = *G. sacken*, sink: perhaps from the non-nasal form of the root of *sink*, appearing also in *AS. sigan*, sink (*sigan*, cause to sink): see *sink*, *sic*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To droop, especially in the middle; settle or sink through weakness or lack of support.

The Horizons il-lenell'd circle wide

Would sag too much on th' one or th' other side.

*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 3.

Great beams sag from the ceiling low.

*Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall*.

Hence — 2. To yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, trouble, doubt, or the like; be depressed.

The mind I sway by and the heart I bear

Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.

*Shak., Macbeth*, v. 3. 10.

3. To go about in a careless, slovenly manner or state; slouch.

Cartedly vpstarts, that out-face towne and country in their velvets, when Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes sagging euerie day in his round gascoynes of white cotton, and hath much ado (poore pennie-father) to keepe his vnthrifit elowes in reparations.

*Nashe, Pierce Penilesse*, p. 8.

4. *Naut.*, to incline to the leeward; make leeway.

*II. trans.* To cause to droop or bend in the middle, as by an excessive load or burden: opposed to *hog*.

**sag** (săg), *n.* [*sag*, *v.*] A bending or drooping, as of a rope that is fastened at its extremities, or of a surface; droop. Specifically — (a) The dip of a telegraph-wire, or the distance from the straight line joining the points to which the wire is attached to the lowest point of the arc it forms between them. (b) The tendency of a vessel to drift to leeward. (c) Drift; tendency.

Note at the end of every four glasses what way the shippe hath made, . . . and howe her way hath bene through the water, considering withall for the *sagge* of the sea, to leewards, accordingly as you shall finde it growen.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 436.

**sagt** (săg), *a.* [*sag*, *v.*] Heavy; loaded; weighed down. [*Rare*.]



He ventures boldly on the pith  
Of sugred rush, and eats the *sage*  
And well bestrutted bees sweet bagge.

Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 127. (Davies.)

**saga** (sü'gä), *n.* [*Ice.* *saga* (gen. *sögu*, pl. *sögur*) = *Sw.* *Dan.* *saga*, *saga*, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history (cf. *Sw.* *sägen*, *sägn*, *Dan.* *sagn*, a tale, story, legend) = *OHG.* *saga*, *MHG.* *G.* *sage* = *AS.* *sagu*, a saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw: see *saw*<sup>2</sup>.] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length, relating either mythical or historical events; a tale; a history: as, the *Völsunga saga*; the *Knyttlinga saga*.

**Sagaces** (sä-gä'séz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *sagax* (*sagac-*), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those of great sagacity, as the spaniel: distinguished from *Cebers* and *Pugnaces*.

**sagaciate** (sä-gä'shi-ät), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sagaciated*, ppr. *sagaciating*. [A made word, appar. based on *sagacious* + *-ate*<sup>2</sup>.] To do or be in any way; think, talk, or act, as indicating a state of mind or body: as, how do you *sagaciate* this morning? [Slang. U. S.]

"How duz yo' sym'tums seem ter *segashuate*?" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee.  
J. C. Harris, *Uncle Remus*, ii.

**sagacious** (sä-gä'shus), *a.* [= *F.* *sagace* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *sagaz* = *It.* *sagace*, < *L.* *sagax* (*sagac-*), of quick perception, acute, sagacious, < *sagire*, perceive by the senses. Not connected with *sage*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Keenly perceptive; discerning, as by some exceptionally developed or extraordinary natural power; especially, keen of scent: with *of*.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd  
His nostril wide into the murky air,  
*Sagacious* of his quarry from so far.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 231.

'Tis the shepherd's task the winter long  
To wait upon the storms; of their approach  
*Sagacious*, into sheltering coves he drives  
His flock.  
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, viii.

2. Exhibiting or marked by keen intellectual discernment, especially of human motives and actions; having or proceeding from penetration into practical affairs in general; having keen practical sense; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd: as, a *sagacious* mind.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations.

True charity is *sagacious*, and will find out hints for beneficence.  
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 6.

In Homer himself we find not a few of those *sagacious*, curt sentences, into which men unacquainted with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.  
J. S. Blackie, *Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands*, ii.

3. Intelligent; endowed with sagacity.

Of all the solitary insects I have ever remarked, the spider is the most *sagacious*.  
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 4.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Sage*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*); perspicacious, clear-sighted, long-headed, sharp-witted, intelligent, well-judged, sensible.

**sagaciously** (sä-gä'shus-li), *adv.* In a *sagacious* manner; wisely; sagely.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.

Burke, *Economical Reformation*.

**sagaciousness** (sä-gä'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being *sagacious*; sagacity.

**sagacity** (sä-gas'i-ti), *n.* [*Fr.* *sagacité* = *Pr.* *sagacitat* = *Sp.* *sagacidad* = *Pg.* *sagacidade* = *It.* *sagacità*, < *L.* *sagacita* (-s), *sagaciousness*, < *sagax* (*sagac-*), *sagacious*: see *sagacious*.] The state or character of being *sagacious*, in any sense; *sagaciousness*.

Knowledge of the world . . . consists in knowing from what principles men generally act; and it is commonly the fruit of natural *sagacity* joined with experience.

Reid, *Active Powers*, III. i. 1.

= *Syn.* *Perspicacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight, mother-wit. See *astute* and *discernment*.

**sagale**, *n.* Same as *assagai*.

**sagaman** (sä'gä-man), *n.* [*Ice.* *sögumadr* (= *Dan.* *sagamadr*), < *saga* (gen. *sögu*), *saga*, + *madhr*, man.] A narrator or chanter of sagas; a Scandinavian minstrel.

You are the hero! you are the *Sagaman*. We are not worthy; we have been cowards and sluggards.

Kingsley, *Hypatia*, xxix.

**sagamité**, *n.* [*Amer. Ind.* (*Algonkin*).] An Indian dish of coarse hominy boiled to gruel.

Corn was liberally used, and was dressed in various ways, of which the most relished was one which is still in fashion among the old French population of Louisiana, and which is called "*sagamité*."

Gayarré, *Hist. Louisiana*, I. 317.

**sagamore** (sä'gä-môr), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.* *sagamore*, chief, king: supposed to be connected with *sachem*: see *sachem*.] A king or chief among some tribes of American Indians. Some writers

regard *sagamore* as synonymous with *sachem*, but others distinguish between them, regarding *sachem* as a chief of the first rank, and *sagamore* as one of the second.

The next day . . . came a tall Saluage boldly amongst vs. . . . He was a *Sagamo*.

Capt. John Smith, *Works* (ed. Arber), p. 754.

Wahgiinnacut, a *sagamore* upon the River Quonehtacut, which lies west of Narraganset, came to the governor at Boston.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 62.

The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their *sagamores*, and orders, and forms of government under which they peaceably live.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, iii. 8.

Foot by foot, they were driven back from the shores, until I, that am a chief and a *sagamore*, have never seen the sun shine but through the trees, and have never visited the graves of my fathers.

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, iii.

**sagapen** (sä'gä-pen), *n.* Same as *sagapenum*.

**sagapenum** (sä-gä-pé-num), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *sagapenon*, *sacopenum*, < *Gr.* *σαγαπενον*, a gum of some umbelliferous plant (supposed to be *Ferula Persica*) used as a medicine; cf. *Σαγαπεννοι*, the name of a people of Assyria.] A fetid gum-resin, the concrete juice of a Persian species of *Ferula*, formerly used in amenorrhœa, hysteria, etc., or externally.

**sagart**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cigar*.

Many a *sagar* have little Goldy and I smoked together.  
Colman, *Man of Business*, iv. (Davies.)

**Sagartia** (sä-gär'ti-i), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of sea-anemones, typical of the family *Sagartiidae*. *S. leucolama* is the white-armed sea-anemone. See *cut* under *cancerisocial*.

**Sagartiidae** (sä-gär'ti-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sagartia* + *-idae*.] A family of *Hexactiniae*, typified by the genus *Sagartia*, having acontia, numerous highly contractile tentacles, a strong mesodermal circular muscle, and only the sterile septa of the first order perfect. Also *Sagartiadæ*, *Sagartiidæ*.

**sagathy** (sä'gä-thi), *n.* [Also *sagathec*; < *F.* *sagatis* = *Sp.* *sagati*, < *L.* *saga*, *sagum*, a blanket, mantle: see *say*<sup>4</sup>.] A woolen stuff.

Making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid.  
The Tatler, No. 270. (Latham.)

There were clothes of Drap du Barri, and D'Oyley suits, so called after the famous haberdasher whose name still survives in the desert napkin. They were made of drugget and *sagathay*, camel, but the majority of men wore cloth.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 151.

**sagbut** (sä'gä-but), *n.* Same as *sackbut*.

**sage**<sup>1</sup> (sāj), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *sage*, *sauge*, < *OF.* *sage*, also *saives*, *F.* *sage*, dial. *sauge*, *saige* = *Pr.* *sage*, *savi*, *sabi* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *sabio* = *It.* *savio*, *saggio*, < *LL.* *\*sapius* (a later form of *\*sapius*, found only in comp. *ne-sapius*, unwise), < *sapere*, be wise: see *sapid*, *sapient*. Not connected with *sagacious*.] 1. *a.* 1. Wise; judicious; prudent. Specifically—(a) applied to persons: Discreet, far-seeing, and cool-headed: able to give good counsel.

There was a Grete lorde that had A *Sage* fole, the whyche he lovyd Marvaylous well, Be Cawse of hys pastyme.

Booke of Precedence (E. L. T. S., extra ser.), i. 77.

Very *sage*, discreet, and ancient persons.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Cousin of Buckingham, and you *sage*, grave men.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 7. 227.

(b) Applied to advice: Sound; well-judged; adapted to the situation.

The *sage* counsaile of Nestor.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii. 25.

Little thought he [Lutherus] of this *sage* caution.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

There are certain emergencies when . . . an ounce of hare-brained decision is worth a pound of *sage* doubt and cautious discussion.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 203.

2. Learned; profound; having great science.

Of this wisdom, it seemeth, some of the ancient Romans, in the *sage* and wisest times, were professors.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 310.

And if aught else great bards beside

In *sage* and solemn tunes have sung.

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 117.

**Fool saget**. See *fool*<sup>1</sup>. = *Syn.* 1. *Sagacious*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*). Judicious. See list under *sagacious*.—2. Oracular, venerable.

**II.** *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

This old fader he knowit very sure,

Of vij *Saugys* called the wysest

That was in Rome.

Generydes (E. L. T. S.), I. 88.

A star.

Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,  
And guides the eastern *sages*. Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 362.

Father of all, in every age,

In every clime adored,

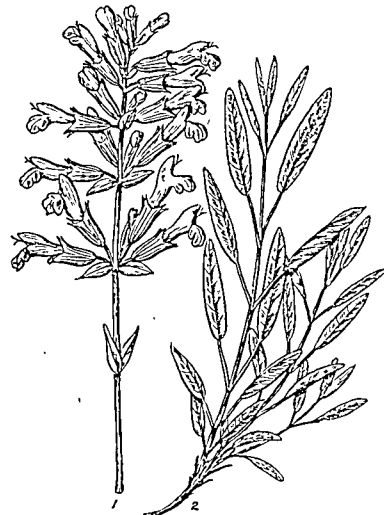
By saint, by savage, and by *sage*,

Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!

Pope, *Universal Prayer*.

The seven *sages*, seven men of ancient Greece, famous for their practical wisdom. A list commonly given comprises Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, and Pittacus.

**sage**<sup>2</sup> (sāj), *n.* [*ME.* *sauge*, *sawge*, also *sarc*, < *OF.* *sauge*, *saulge* (also *\*sauve*), *F.* *sauge* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *It.* *salvia* = *Pg.* *salva* = *AS.* *saluige*, *salfige* = *MD.* *salgie*, *sacgie*, *salie*, *savie*, *selfe*. *D.* *sali* = *MLG.* *salvie*, *salvyce*, *salveige* = *OHG.* *salbeia*, *salveia*, *MHG.* *salveic*, *salbeic*, *G.* *salbei* = *Sw.* *salvia* = *Dan.* *salvie*, < *L.* *salvia*, the sage-plant: so called from the saving virtue attributed to the plant, < *salvus*, safe: see *safe*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A plant of the genus *Salvia*, especially *S. officinalis*, the common garden sage.



Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).  
1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with leaves.

This is a shrubby perennial, sometimes treated as an annual, with rough hoary-green leaves, and blue flowers variegated with white and purple and arranged in spiked whorls. Medicinally, sage is slightly tonic, astringent, and aromatic. It was esteemed by the ancients, but at present, though official, is little used as a remedy except in domestic practice. The great use of sage is as a condiment in flavoring dressings, sausages, cheese, etc. In Europe *S. pratensis*, the meadow-sage, a blue-flowered species growing in meadows, and *S. sclarea*, the clary, are also official, and the latter is used in soups, but the taste is less agreeable. The ornamental species (which include the two last named) are numerous, and in several cases brilliant. Such are the half-hardy *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage of Brazil; *S. fulgens*, the cardinal or Mexican red sage; and the Mexican *S. patens*, with deep-blue, widely-tingent corolla over two inches long. The European *S. argentea*, the silver-leaved sage, or clary, is cultivated for its foliage. Blue-flowered species fit for the garden, native in the United States, are *S. azurea* of the southern States, *S. Pitcheri*, with the leaves minutely soft-downy, found from Kansas to Texas, and the Texan *S. farinosa*, with a white hoary surface. See *chia*, *clary*<sup>2</sup>, and phrases below.

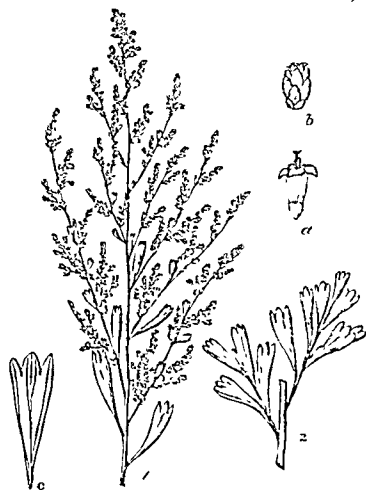
2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See the phrases below.—**Apple-bearing sage**, a species, *Salvia triloba*, bearing the galls known as *sage-apples*. (See *sage-apple*.) The leaves and twigs of this plant form what is called *Phaskomyia tea*.—**Black sage**. (a) A boraginaceous shrub with sage-like leaves, *Cordia alliodora*, of tropical America. (b) In California, *Trichostema lanatum*, a labiate plant.—**Garlic-sage**, an old name of the wood-sage.—**Indian sage**, a name sometimes given to the thoroughwort or boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Jerusalem sage**, a name of species of *Phlomis*, chiefly *P. fruticosa*, a half-shrubby plant 3 or 4 feet high, covered with rusty down, and producing many dense whorls of rich yellow flowers.—**Meadow-sage**. See def. 1.—**Mountain-sage**. Same as *wood-sage*.—**Sage cheese**. See *cheese*<sup>1</sup>.—**Sage tea**. See *tea*.—**Scarlet sage**. See def. 1.—**White sage**. (a) A woolly chenopodiaceous plant, *Eurotia lanata*. It is a low, somewhat woody herb, abounding in some valleys of the Rocky Mountain region, and valued as a winter forage; also esteemed as a remedy for intermittent fevers. Also called *winter fat*. (b) See *Kochia*. (c) In southern California, another whitish plant of the same order, *Audubertia polystachya*, a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, useful in bee-pastures. It is one of the plants called *greasewood*.—**Wild sage**. (a) In England, *Salvia Verbenaca*. Also called *wild clary*. (b) In Jamaica, species of *Lantana*. (c) At the Cape of Good Hope, a large composite shrub, *Tarletonanthus camphoratus*, having a strong balsamic odor. Also called *African ffeabane*.—**Wood-sage**, the wild germander, *Teucrium Scrotonia*, of the northern Old World.

**sage-apple** (sāj'ap'1), *n.* A gall formed on a species of sage, *Salvia triloba*, from the puncture of the insect *Cynips salviae*. It is eaten as a fruit at Athens.

**sage-bread** (sāj'bred), *n.* Bread baked from dough mixed with a strong infusion of sage in milk.

I have known *sage-bread* do much good in drying up watery humours.  
It. Sharrock, *To Boyle*, April 7, 1668.

**sage-brush** (sāj'brush), *n.* A collective name of various species of *Artemisia* which cover immense areas on the dry, often alkaline, plains and mountains of the western United States. They are dry, shrubby, and bushy plants with a hoary sage-like aspect, but without botanical affinity with the sage. The most characteristic species is *A. tridentata*, which



Sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*).  
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, lower part of the stem with the leaves; 3, a flower; 4, a leaf; 5, a seed.

grows from 1 to 6 and even 12 feet high, and is prodigiously abundant. A smaller species is *A. tridentata*, and a dwarf, *A. arbuscula*. Also *sage-bush* (perhaps applied more individually), *wild sage*, and *sage-cow*.

**sage-bush** (sāj'bush), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.  
**sage-cock** (sāj'kok), *n.* The cock of the plains; the male sage-grouse. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

**sagedi**, *a.* [*< sage* + *-ed*]. Wise.

Begyn to sygne, Amintas thou;  
For why? thy wyt is best;  
And many a saged sawe lies hyd  
Within thine aged brest.

Google, Egloges, l. (Davies.)

**sage-green** (sāj'grēn), *n.* A gray mixed with just enough pure green to be recognized as green.

**sage-grouse** (sāj'grouse), *n.* A large North American grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. It is the largest grouse of that country, and nearly the largest bird of the family *Trogonidae*, though exceeded in size by the capercaillie. It feeds chiefly on the buds and leaves of *Artemisia*, from which its flesh acquires a bitter taste, and also on insects, especially grasshoppers, in consequence of which diet the stomach is much less muscular than is usual in this order of birds. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

**sage-hare** (sāj'hār), *n.* Same as *sage-rabbit*.

**sage-hen** (sāj'hēn), *n.* The female of the sage-grouse; also, this grouse without regard to sex. *Sage-hens* might have been easily shot, but their flesh is said to be tough and ill-flavored.

W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 51.

**sagely** (sāj'li), *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

Sober he seemde, and very sagely sad.

Spenser, F. Q., l. i. 29.

To whom our Saviour sagely thus replied.

Milton, P. R., iv. 285.

**Sagenaria** (saj-e-nā'ri-i), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), *< L. sagena*, *< Gr. saγēnē*, a large fishing-net: see *sagenē*.] A former genus of fossil plants, occurring in the coal-measures, now united with *Lepidodendron*.

The last [Goldenberg] fixes the characters of *Lepidodendron*, *Sagenaria*, *Aspidaria*, and *Bergeria* from the relative position of the holsters and the mode of attachment of the leaves, either on the top or on the middle of the cleistres. These characters being unreliable, the classification has not been admitted by any recent Phytopaleontologist.

Lesquereux, Coal Flora, p. 366.

**sagene**<sup>1</sup> (sāj-jēn'), *n.* [*< L. sagena*, *< Gr. saγēnē*, a large fishing-net: see *sagenē*.] A fishing-net; a net.

Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe, . . . their great *sagene* is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together.

Ruskin, Modern Painters (ed. 1816), li. 5.

**sagene**<sup>2</sup> (sāj-jēn'), *n.* [= *F. sagène*, *< Russ. sažen*.] The fundamental unit of Russian long measure, fixed by a ukase of Peter the Great at 7 feet English measure. Also *sajene*.

**sageness** (sāj'nes), *n.* The quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

We are not to this end borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime; but we are rather borne to *sagenesse*, and to certain grave and greater studies.

Northbrooke, Dicing (1577). (Nares.)

**sagenite** (saj'en-it), *n.* [*F. sagenite*, *< L. sagena*, *< Gr. saγēnē*, a large drag-net, + *-ite*.] Acicular crystals of rutile crossing each other at angles of about 60°, and giving a reticulated appearance, whence the name (see *rutile*); also, rock-crystal inclosing a fine web of rutile needles; sometimes, also, similar acicular forms of some other mineral, as asbestos, tourmalin, etc.

**sagenitic** (saj-e-nit'ik), *a.* [*< sagenite* + *-ic*.] Noting quartz containing acicular crystals of other materials, most commonly rutile, also tourmalin, actinolite, and the like.

**Sagenopteris** (saj-e-nop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. saγēnē*, a fishing-net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] The generic name given by Presl, in 1838, to an aquatic fossil plant probably belonging to the rhizocarps, and closely allied to the somewhat widely distributed and in Australia specifically important genus *Marsilea*. It is found in the Upper Trias, Rhetic, and Lias of various parts of Europe and in America.

**sage-rabbit** (sāj'rab'it), *n.* A small hare

abounding in western North America, *Lepus artemisia*: so called from its habitat, which corresponds to the regions where sage-brush is the characteristic vegetation. It is the western representative of the common molly-cotton-tail, *L. sylvaticus*, from which it differs little.

**Sageretia** (saj-e-ro'ti-i), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1827), named after Augustin Sageret (1763-1852).] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Rhamnales* and tribe *Rhamnaceae*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, the flowers on opposite divaricate branches forming a terminal panicle, the calyx-tubes hemispherical or urn-shaped and lined inside by a five-lobed disk which bears the five stamens on its edge and surrounds a free three-celled ovoid ovary. There are about 12 species, natives of warmer parts of the United States, of Java, and of central and southern Asia. They are shrubs with slender or rigid opposite branches, either with or without thorns, and commonly projecting at right angles to the stem. They bear short-stalked oblong or ovate leaves with netted veins, not triple-nerved as often in the related *Crotonaceae*, and furnished with minute stipules. The flowers are very small, each with five hooded and stalked petals, and followed by small globose drupes containing three hard nutlets. *S. theezans*, of China and the East Indies, is a thorny shrub with bright-green ovate leaves, the *tia* of the Chinese, among whom its leaves are said to be used by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.

**sage-rose** (sāj'rōz), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2. An evergreen shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*, of tropical America. It has handsome yellow flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. Also *holly-rose*. [West Indies.]

**sage-sparrow** (sāj'spar'ō), *n.* A fringilline



Sage-sparrow, *Amphispiza bilineata*, male adult.

bird of the genus *Amphispiza*, characteristic of the sage-brush of western North America. There are two distinct species, the black-throated, *A. bilineata*, and Bell's, *A. belli*. A variety of the latter is sometimes distinguished as *A. b. nevadensis*. These birds were placed in the

genus *Pooecetes*, with which they have little in common, until the genus *Amphispiza* (Coues, 1874) was formed for their reception.

**sagesse**, *n.* [ME., *< OF. sagesse*, wisdom, *< sage*, wise: see *sage*.] Wisdom; sageness.

I hold it no gret wisdom ne sagesse

To ouermeche suffre sover and paine.

Rom. of Partenay (E. L. T. S.), l. 6224.

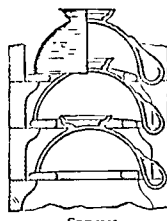
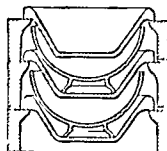
**sage-thrasher** (sāj'thrash'er), *n.* The mountain mocking-bird of western North America, *Oreoscoptes montanus*: so called because it is abundant in sage-brush, and has a spotted breast like the common thrasher. See cut under *Oreoscoptes*.

**sage-tree** (sāj'trō), *n.* See *Psychotria*.

**sage-willow** (sāj'wil'ō), *n.* A dwarf gray American willow, *Salix tristis*, growing in tufts from a strong root.

**sagewood** (sāj'wūd), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

**saggar** (sag'ār), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard*; cf. *saggard*.] A box or case of hard pottery in which porcelain and other delicate ceramic wares are



Saggers.

inclosed for baking. The object of the saggar is to protect the vessel within from smoke, irregularities of heat, and the like. Saggars are usually so made that the bottom of one forms the cover of the next, and they are then piled in vertical columns. They vary in form and size according to the objects to be contained. Also *sagger*, *seggar*, and *case*.

Vessels resembling the crucibles or *seggars* of porcelain works.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 407.

**saggard** (sag'ār), *v. t.* [*< saggar*, *n.*] In *ceram.*, to place in or upon a saggar.

**saggard** (sag'ār), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard* (formerly also *safegard*) which is used in various particular senses: see *safeguard*. Cf. *saggard*.] 1. Same as *safeguard*. 4. Halliwell and Wright (under *seggard*).—2. A rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. (Staffordshire).]

**saggar-house** (sag'ār-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house in which unbaked vessels of biscuit are put into saggars, in which they are to be fired.

**sagging** (sag'ing), *n.* That form of breakage in which the middle part sinks more than the extremities: opposed to *hogging*.

**saghet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *saw*<sup>2</sup>.

**saghtelt**, *saghetlyt*, *v.* See *settle*<sup>2</sup>.

**Sagina** (sā-jī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to its abundant early growth on the thin rocky soil of the Roman Campagna, where it long furnished the spring food of the large flocks of sheep kept there; *< L. sagina*, fattening; see *saginate*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllales*, the pink family, and of the tribe *Alsineae*. It is characterized by having four or five sepals, a one-celled ovary bearing four or five styles and splitting in fruit into as many valves, both styles and valves alternate with the sepals, and by the absence of stipules and sometimes of petals, which when present are entire and four or five in number. There are about 9 species, natives of temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere, with one species, *S. procumbens*, also widely diffused through the southern hemisphere. They are annual or perennial close-tufted little herbs with awl-shaped leaves; the herbage is at first tender, but later forms dry wiry mats, with minute white flowers generally raised on long pedicels. A general name for the species is *pearheart*. *S. glabra* is a minute but beautiful alpine species of Europe, which in the garden can be formed into a velvety carpet, in spring and early summer dotted with white blossoms.

**saginate** (saj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. saginatus*, pp. of *saginare* (*> It. saginare*, *saginare* = *Pg. saginar*), stuff, cram, fatten, *< sagina*, stuffing, cramming; akin to *Gr. σάγναι*, stuff, cram.] To pamper; glut; fatten. Blount, Glossographia.

**sagination** (saj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. saginatio* (*n*), a fattening, *< saginare*, pp. *saginatus*, stuff: see *saginate*.] Fattening.

They use to put them by for *sagination*, or [as it is said] in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a several manner or custom.

Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts, p. 81. (Halliwell.)

**sagitta** (sāj-it'it), *n.* [NL., *< L. sagitta*, an arrow, a bolt, prob. akin to *Gr. σάγαις*, a battle-axe. Hence ult. *satty*, *settle*.] 1. [*cap.*] An insignificant but very ancient northern constellation, the Arrow, placed between *Aquila* and the bill of the Swan. It is, roughly speaking, in a line with the most prominent stars of *Sagittarius* and *Centaurus*, with which it may originally have been conceived to be connected. Also called *Alahance*.

2. In *anat.*, the sagittal suture.—3. In *ichth.*, one of the otoliths of a fish's ear.—4. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Sagittidae*, formerly containing all the species, now restricted to those with two pairs of lateral fins besides the caudal fin. Also *Sagitta*, *Sagitta*. See accompanying cut.—5. An arrow-worm or sea-arrow; a member of the *Sagittidae*.—6. The keystone of an arch. [Rare.]—7. In *geom.*: (a) The versed sine of an arc: so called by Kepler because it makes a figure like an arrow upon a bow. (b) The abscissa of a curve. Hutton.

**sagittal** (sāj'i-tl), *a.* [= *OF. sagitel*, *F. sagittal* = *Sp. Pg. sagital* = *It. sagittale*, *< NL. \*sagittalis*, *< L. sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.]

1. Shaped like or resembling an arrow or an arrow-head. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (a) Per-



*Sagitta bipunctata*, enlarged.  
a, head with eyes and appendages; b, ovary; c, testicular chambers.

taining to the sagittal suture. (b) Lying in or parallel to the plane of that suture: in this sense opposed to *coronal*.—**Sagittal axis** of the cerebrum, a sagittal line passing through the center of the cerebrum.—**Sagittal crest**. See *crest*.—**Sagittal fissure**, the great longitudinal interhemispheric fissure of the brain, which separates the right and left cerebral hemispheres.—**Sagittal groove or furrow**, the groove for the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sagittal line**, the intersection of any sagittal with any horizontal plane.—**Sagittal plane**, the median plane of the body, which is the plane of the sagittal suture, or any plane parallel to that plane.—**Sagittal section**, a section made in a sagittal plane.—**Sagittal semicircular canal**, the posterior semicircular canal. See cut under *ear*.—**Sagittal sinus**. Same as *superior longitudinal sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—**Sagittal suture**, the suture between the two parietal bones; the rhabdoidal or interparietal suture. See cut under *cranium*.—**Sagittal triradiate**. See *triradiate*.

**sagittally** (saj'i-tal-i), *adv.* [*< sagittal + -ly*.] In *anat.*, so as to be sagittal in shape, situation, or direction. B. G. Wilder.

**Sagittaria** (saj-i-tā-ri-i), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), fem. of *L. sagittarius*, pertaining to an arrow: see *sagittary*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Alismaceae* and tribe *Alismaceae*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, commonly three in a whorl, and by very numerous broad and compressed carpels densely crowded on large globular or oblong receptacles. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and tropical regions, growing in marshes, in ditches, and on the margins of streams. They are generally erect stemless perennials, with arrow-shaped, lanceolate, or elliptical leaves rising well above the water on long thick stalks. The flowers are spiked or panicle, each with three conspicuous white petals and three smaller green sepals, and usually numerous stamens. The general name for the species is *arrow head*, but the fine South American species, *S. Monteverdiana*, is called *arrowleaf*. The most common American species is *S. variabilis* whose leaves are extremely various in form. The tubers of this are used for food by the Indians of the Northwest, as are those of *S. Chinensis* in China, where it is cultivated for the purpose. *S. sagittifolia* is the European species, which with *S. variabilis* is worthy of culture in artificial water.

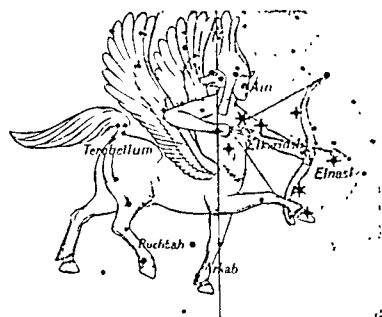


Flowering Plant of Arrow-head (*Sagittaria variabilis*). (a) male flower, (b) the fruit, (c) a nut

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**Sagittariidae** (saj'i-tā-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Sagittaria + -idae*.] The most unusual name of the secretary-birds or serpent-eaters, a family of African *Raptoria*, commonly called *Gypogeranidae* or *Serpentariidae*.

**Sagittarius** (saj-i-tā-ri-i-us), *n.* [*< L. sagittarius*, an archer: see *sagittary*.] 1. A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, representing a centaur (originally doubtless some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is, especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow.



The Constellation Sagittarius.

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**sagittary** (saj'i-tā-ri), *a. and n.* [= OF. *sagittaire*, *sagittaire*, F. *sagittaire* = Sp. Pg. *sagittario* = It. *sagittario*, one of the zodiacal signs, *< L. sagittarius*, pertaining to arrows, as a noun an archer, an arrowsmith, the constellation of the Archer, *< sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to an arrow or to archery.

With such differences of reads, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, i.

II. *n.*; pl. *sagittaries* (-riz). 1. [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.—2. A centaur; specifically [*cap.*], a centaur fabled to have been in the Trojan army.

Also in our hands been ye *Sagittary*, the whyche ben fro the myddel vpyard lyke men, and fro ye myddel downwarde ben they lyke the haise neder parte of an horse, and they be o bowes and arrows.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii.).

The dreadful *Sagittary* Appeals our numbers. Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 14.

3. In *zool.*, an arrow-worm or sagitta.

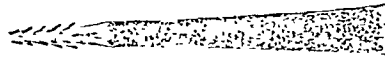
**sagittate** (saj'i-tāt), *a.* [*< NL. sagittatus*, formed like an arrow (cf. *L. sagittare*, pp. *sagittatus*, shoot with an arrow), *< L. sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittal; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular, with a deep sinus at the base, the lobes not pointing outward. Compare *hastate*. See also cut under *Sagittaria*.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a barbed arrow-head.

—**Sagittate spots**, on the wings of a noctuid moth, arrow-shaped marks with their points turned inward, between the posterior transverse line and the undulate subterminal line.

**sagittated** (saj'i-tā-ted), *a.* [*< sagittate + -ed*.] In *zool.*, sagittate; shaped like an arrow or an arrow-head: specifically noting certain decapod cephalopods; as, the *sagittated* calamaries or squids.

**Sagittidae** (saj-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Sagitta + -idae*.] A family of worms, typified by the genus *Sagitta*, and the only one of the order *Chaetognatha* and class *Aphanozoa*. They are small marine creatures, from half an inch to an inch long, transparent, unsegmented, without parapodia, with chitinous processes which serve as jaws, and with lateral cuticular processes. The structure is anomalous, and the *Sagittidae* were variously considered as mollusks, annelids, and nematodes before an order was instituted for their reception. See cut under *Sagitta*.

**sagittilingual** (saj'i-ti-ling-gwal), *a.* [*< L. sagitta*, an arrow, + *lingua*, the tongue: see *lingual*.] Having a long slender cylindrical



Sagittilingual—Anterior Part of Tongue of Woodpecker (*Hylotes ptilatus*). (About twice natural size.)

tongue barbed at the end and capable of being thrust out like an arrow, as a woodpecker; belonging to the *Sagittilingues*.

**Sagittilinguest** (saj'i-ti-ling-gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sagittilingual*.] In Illiger's system of classification (1811), the woodpeckers. See *Picidae*.

**sagittocyst** (saj'i-tō-sist), *n.* [*< L. sagitta*, an arrow, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the cutaneous cells of turbellarian worms, containing rhabdites.

**Sagmarius** (sag-mā-ri-us), *n.* [NL. *< L. sagmarius*, of or pertaining to a pack-saddle, *< sagma*, *< Gr. σάγμα*, a pack-saddle (*> NL. Sagma*, a star so called): see *scam*.] The constellation Pegasus, in which the star Sagma is seen.

**sagmatorrhina** (sag-mat'ō-rin), *a.* [*< NL. Sagmatorrhina* (Bonaparte, 1851) (*< Gr. σάγμα* (*sa-gma*), a saddle, + *ῥίς* (*rhis*), the nose), a supposed genus of *Heidae*, based on the tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*, when the horny covering of the bill had been molted, leaving a saddle-shaped soft skin over the nostrils.] Saddle-nosed, as an auk.

**sago** (sā'gō), *n.* [= F. *sagou* = Sp. *sagú*, *sagui* = Pg. *sagu* = It. *sagù* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sago* (NL. *sagus*), Hind. *sāgū* (*sāgū-dānā sāhūdānā*), sago, *< Malay sāgu*, *sāgū*, sago, the farinaceous and glutinous pith of a tree of the palm kind named *rumphya*.] An amylaceous food derived from the soft spongy interior, the so-called "pith," of the trunks of various palms. (See *sago-palm*.) The tree, which in the case of the proper sago-palms naturally flowers but once, is felled when just ready to flower, the trunk cut in pieces, the pith-like matter separated, and the starch washed from it. After due settling, the water is drained off, and the deposited starch may be caked, as it is for native use, or dried into a meal which is

converted into pearl-sago. This is the ordinary granulated sago of the market, consisting of fine nearly grains, brownish or sometimes bleached white, prepared by making the meal into a paste and pressing this through a sieve.—**Japan sago**, a farinaceous material derived from different species of *Cycas*.—**Pearl sago**. See *pearl-sago*.—**Portland sago**, a delicate and nutritious farina extracted from the corn or tuber of the European wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*. It was formerly prepared in considerable quantity in the Isle of Portland, England. Also called *Portland arrowroot*.—**Sago-meal**, sago in a fine powder.—**Wild sago**, *Zamia integrifolia* (*Z. pumila*) of Jamaica and Florida, whose stem furnishes a sago-starch or arrowroot. See *coontie*.

**sagoin**, **sagouin**, *n.* Same as *saguin*.

**sago-palm** (sā'gō-pām), *n.* Either of the two



Sago-palm (*Metroxylon lavis*). a, the fruit.

bang-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, in Java, the jaggery palm or bastard sago, *Caryota urens*, in Mysore, and the palmyra and the areng or gomuti elsewhere in India. Species of *Cycas* are also called *sago-palm*. See *Cycas*.

**sago-plant** (sā'gō-plant), *n.* *Arum maculatum*. See *Portland sago*, under *sago*.

**sago-spleen** (sā'gō-splēn), *n.* A spleen in which the Malpighian corpuscles are enlarged and lardaceous, presenting the appearance of boiled sago.

**Sagra** (sā'grā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792).] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Chrysomelidae*, giving name to the *Sagridae*. The species inhabit tropical parts of the Old World; they are of brilliant colors, and have highly developed hind legs, whence they have received the name of kangaroo-beetles.

**Sagridae** (sag'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Sagra + -idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Sagra*. It is now merged in the *Chrysomelidae*.

**saguaro** (sa-gwar'ō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *su-warro*; Mex. or Amer. Ind.] The giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, a columnar species from 25 to over 50 feet high, growing on stony mesas and low hills in Arizona and adjacent parts of Mexico. The wood of the large strong ribs is light and soft, solid, and susceptible of a beautiful polish, and is indestructible in contact with the soil. It is used by the Indians for lances and bows, and by the settlers for rafters of adobe houses, fencing, etc. The edible fruit is largely collected and dried by the Indians.—**Saguaro woodpecker**, *Centurus uropygialis*, the Gila woodpecker; so called from its nesting in the giant cactuses. It is abundant in the valley of the Gila and the lower Colorado river, and is a near relative of the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*. See cut under *pitahaya*.

**saguin** (sag'win), *n.* [Also *sagoin*, *sagouin*, *saglain*, *saglin*; = F. *sagouin*, said to be *< Braz. sahu*, native name near Bahia.] A South American monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.



Saguin (*Callithrix personatus*).

= Syn. *Saguin*, *sajon*, *sai*, *saimiri*, *sapajou*. These are all native names of South American monkeys, now become inextricably confounded by the different usages of authors, if indeed they had originally specific meanings. *Sai* is the

most general term, meaning monkey. *Sajou* and *sapajou* are the same, meaning a prehensile-tailed monkey of one of the genera *Cebus* and *Ateles*; but *sapajou* has become associated specially with *Ateles*, then meaning spider-monkey. *Saguin* was one of the smaller species of *Cebus*, but became confused with *saimiri*. *Saguin* and *saimiri* are now specially attached to the small non-prehensile-tailed squirrel-monkeys, respectively of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix*, but are also loosely used for any of the marmosets.

**Saguinus** (sag-ū-i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède): see *saguin*.] A genus of South American marmosets: same as *Hapale*.

**sagum** (sā-gum), *n.* [L., also *sagus*; = Gr. *σάγος*, a coarse woolen blanket or mantle: said to be of Celtic origin: see *sag*.] A military cloak worn by ancient Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

**Sagus** (sā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), < Malay *sagu*, *sago*: see *sago*.] A former genus of palms, now known as *Metroxylon*. See also *Raphia*, species of which are often cultivated under the name *Sagus*. See cut under *sago*.

**sagy** (sā-gi), *a.* [*sage*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

**Saharan** (sā-hā-ran), *a.* Same as *Saharic*.  
**Saharic** (sā-har'ik), *a.* [*Sahara* (see def.) < Ar. *sahrā*, a desert plain) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the desert of Sahara, a vast region in northern Africa.

**sahib** (sā'ib), *n.* [*Hind*, *sāhib*, < Ar. *sāhib* (with initial letter *sād*), master, lord, sovereign, ruler, a gentleman, European gentleman, sir, possessor, owner, prop. companion, associate; fem. *sāhiba*, mistress, lady.] A term of respect used by the natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans: equivalent to *Master* or *Sir*, and even to *Mistress*: as, Colonel *sahib*, the *sahib* did so and so; it is the mem-*sahib's* command. (See *mem-sahib*.) It is also occasionally used as a specific title among both Hindus and Mohammedans, as *Tippoo Sahib*.

**sahlite** (sā'lit), *n.* See *sahit*<sup>2</sup>.

**sahit**, *sahtet*, *a.* and *n.* See *saught*.

**sahit**, *v.* See *settled*<sup>2</sup>.

**Sahuca bean**. See *bean*<sup>1</sup> and *soy*.

**sai** (sā'i), *n.* [= F. *saïon*, < Braz. *sai*, *cat*.] 1. A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus* in a broad sense. See synonyms under *saguin*.—2. A fruit of the genus *Cereba*, *C. cyaner*, about 4½ inches long, bright-blue, varied with black, green, and yellow, and with red bill and feet, inhabiting tropical America. See cut under *Cerebine*.

**saibling** (sā'b'ing), *n.* The char of Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*.

**saic** (sā'ik), *n.* [*F. saïque* = Sp. It. *saica* = Pg. *saïque* = Russ. *saika*, < Turk. *shāika*.] A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallantsail nor mizzen-topsail.

**saice** (sis), *n.* See *sicc*<sup>2</sup>.

**said** (sed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *say*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Declared; uttered; reported.—2. Mentioned; before-mentioned; aforesaid: used chiefly in legal style: as, the *said* witness.

And ther our Sayr for gaff the synnys of the sayd mary Mawdlyn. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 51.

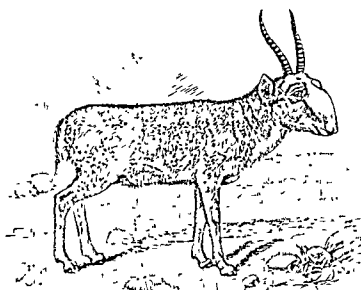
And so there at the sayde Mounte Syon we toke our asses and rode forth at the sayd time, and neuer we alighted to beyte vnto tyme we come to Rana. *Sir R. Gylford*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 56.

The said Charles by his writing obligatory did acknowledge himself to be bound to the said William in the said sum of two hundred pounds. *Proceedings on an Action of Debt*, Blackstone's Com., [III., App. III.]

**saiet**, *n.* See *say*<sup>4</sup>.

**saiga** (sā-gā), *n.* [= F. *saiga*, < Russ. *saiga*, an antelope, *saiga*.] 1. A ruminant of the genus *Saiga*, remarkable for the singular conformation of the head, which gives it a peculiar physiognomy.—2. [*cap.*] (sā-i-gā) [NL.] The typical and only genus of *Saigidae*. There is only one species, the *saiga* or *saiga*-antelope, *Antelope saiga*, *Colus saiga*, or *Saiga tartarica*, inhabiting western Asia and eastern Europe. Also called *Colus*. See cut in next column.

**saiga-antelope** (sā-gā-an-tē-lōp), *n.* The *saiga*.  
**Saigidae** (sā-i-gā-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saiga* + *-idae*.] In J. E. Gray's classification, a family of hollow-horned ruminants, represented by the genus *Saiga*; the *saiga*-antelopes, having the nose peculiarly inflated and expanded, the conformation affecting not only the outward parts, but the bones of the nasal region. The nasal bones are short, arched upward, and entirely separated from the maxillaries and lacrymals; the frontal bone projects between the lacrymals and nasals, and the maxillaries and premaxillaries are both much reduced. The group would be better named *Saigine*, as a subfamily of *Bovidae*.



Saiga-antelope (*Saiga tartarica*).

**saikless** (sā-k'les), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sackless*.

**Sail** (sāl), *n.* [*ME. saile, sayle, seil, seyl*, < AS. *segel, segl* = OS. *segel* = MD. *seyl*, D. *zeil* = MLG. *LG. segel, seil* = OHG. *segal*, MHG. *G. segel* = Icel. *segl* = Sw. *segel* = Dan. *sejl* (Goth. not recorded), a sail. Root unknown; certainly not < L. *sagulum*, a mantle.] 1. A piece of cloth, or a texture or tissue of some kind, spread to the wind to cause, or assist in causing, a vessel to move through the water. Sails are usually made of several broadths of canvas, sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords called the *bolt-rope* or *bolt-ropes*. A sail extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle is called a *square sail*; a sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a *fore-and-aft sail*. (See *fore-and-aft*.) The upper part of every sail is the *head*, the lower part the *foot*, the sides in general are called *leeches*; but the weather side or edge (that is the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square sail is called the *tuff*, and the other edge the *after leech*. The two lower corners of a square sail are in general *clues*; the weather clue of a fore-and-aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *jack*. Sails generally take their names, partly at least, from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched; thus, the main course, maintopsail, and maintopgallantsail are respectively the sails on the mainmast, maintopmast, and maintopgallantmast. The principal sails in a full-rigged vessel are the courses or lower sails, the topsails, and the topgallantsails. See *topsail*, *topsail-yard*, and cut under *ship*.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strike sail, and so were driven. *Acts* xvii. 17.

Their sails spread forth, and with a fore-right gale Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, *Renegado*, v. 8.

2. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

And the whirling sail goes round. *Tennyson*, *The Owl*.

3. One of the canvas flaps of a cart or wagon. [South Africa.]

He drew the sails down before and behind, and the wagon rolled away slowly. *Oliver Schreiner*, *Story of an African Farm*, II. xii.

4. Figuratively, a wing.

He, cutting way With his broad sayles, about him soared round; At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway, Snatched up both horse and man. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. xl. 18.

5. A single ship or vessel, especially a ship considered as one of a number: the same form in the singular and the plural: as, at noon we sighted a *sail* and gave chase; a fleet of twenty *sails*. Returning back to Legorne, suddenly in the way we met with fiftie *sails* of the Turkish Gallies. *E. Webb*, *Travels* (ed. Ayber), p. 19.

How many sail of well-mann'd ships before us, As the bonito does the flying-fish, Have we pursu'd and scour'd. *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, II. 1.

Our great fleet goes still forward again, of above one hundred sail of ships. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 5.

6. A fleet. [Rare.]

We have desier'd, upon our neighbouring shore, A portly sail of ships make hitherward. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, I. 4. 61.

7. Sailing qualities; speed.

We departed from Constantinople in the Trinity of London: a ship of better defence then *sail*. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 68.

8. A journey or excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

Here is my journey's end, here is my butt, And very sea-mark of my utmost sail. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2. 269.

The other monastery, best known as the Badia, once a house of Benedictines, afterwards of Franciscans, stands on a separate island, approached by a pleasant sail. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 216.

9. A ride in a cart or other conveyance. [Irland.]—10. In *zoöl.*, a structure or formation of parts suggesting a sail in shape or use. (a) A very large dorsal fin. See *sailfish*. (b) The arm by means of which a nautilus is wafted over the water.—After-

**sail**, a term generally applied to the sails carried on the mainmast and mizzenmast of three-masted vessels, and on the mainmast of vessels having but two masts.

When the *after sails* fill and she gathers headway, put the helm again to port, and when the wind is astern brace up the after yards by the port braces.

*Luce*, *Seamanship*, p. 433.

**Depth of a sail**. See *depth*.—**Full sail**, with all sails set.—**Lateen sail**. See *lateen*.—**Light sails**. See *light*<sup>2</sup>.

If it is perfectly calm and there is a swell on, furl the *light sails* to save them from chafe.

*Luce*, *Seamanship*, p. 437.

**Press of sail**. See *press*<sup>1</sup>.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail**, a triangular sail used in boats, also called a *leg-of-mutton sail*. See cut under *sharpie*.—**Sliding-gunter sail**, a triangular boat-sail used with a sliding-gunter mast.—**To back a sail**, bend a sail, crowd sail, cut the sail, flat in the sail, flatten a sail, loose sail. See the verbs.—**To make sail**. (a) To set sail; depart.

Sonnday a for Midsom day, abowyt vij of the cloke in the mornnyng we made *Sayle*, And passyd by the Costes of Slavone and Histria. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 16.

(b) To spread more sail; hasten on by spreading more sail.—**To point a sail**. See *point*.—**To press sail**. Same as *to crowd sail*.—**To ride down a sail**. See *ride*.

—**To set sail**, to expand or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage.—**To shorten sail**, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—**To strike sail**. (a) To lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind. *Acts* xvii. 17. (b) To abate show or pomp. [Rare.]

*Margaret* Must strike her sail, and learn awhile to serve Where kings command. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 5.

**To take the wind out of one's sails**, to take away one's means of progress; deprive one of an advantage; discomfit one, especially by sudden or unexpected action.

I've undermined Garstin's people. They'll use their authority, and give a little shabby treating, but I've taken all the wind out of their sails. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xvii.

**Under sail**, having sail spread.

**sail**<sup>1</sup> (sāl), *v.* [*ME. sailen, saylen, seilen, seilien*, < AS. *seglian* = MD. *seylan*, D. *zeilen* = MLG. *LG. segelen* = MHG. *sigelen, segelen*, G. *segeln* = Icel. *sigla* = Sw. *segla* = Dan. *sejle* (cf. OF. *sigler, singler*, F. *cingler* = Sp. *singular* = Pg. *singular*, < MHG.), sail; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1.

To move along through or over the water by the action of the wind upon sails; by extension, to move along through or over the water by means of sails, oars, steam, or other mechanical agency.

This seyle sette on thi mast, And seyle in-to the blisse of hevene. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

Tewysday, the v day of Januarri, we seyleyd vp and down in the gulf of Venys, flor the wynde was so stragth a yens vs that we myght not kepte the ryght wey in no wyse. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 59.

Say, shall my little bark attendant sail, Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale? *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, iv. 385.

2. To set sail; hoist sail and depart; begin a journey on shipboard: as, to *sail* at noon.

The maistres, whan the mone a-ros manli in come, & faire at the fulle flod thei ferd to *sayle*, & hadde wind at wille to wende whan hem liked. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2745.

On leaving Ascension we sailed for Bahia, on the coast of Brazil, in order to complete the chronometrical measurement of the world. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 297.

3. To journey by water; travel by ship.

And when we had sailed over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. *Acts* xvii. 5.

Here a such a merry grig, I could find in my heart to sail to the world's end with such company. *Middleton and Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, I. 1.

4. To swim, as a fish or a swan.

Like little dolphins, when they sail In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, x. 21.

5. To fly without visible movement of the wings, as a bird; float through the air; pass smoothly along; glide: as, the clouds *sail* across the sky.

He bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, II. 2. 32.

Sails between worlds and worlds with steady wing. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 268.

Across the sunny vale, From hill to hill the wandering rook did sail, Lazily croaking. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 339.

Hence, figuratively.—6. To move forward impressively, as if in the manner of a ship with all sail set. [Colloq.]

Lady B. sailed in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other gimeracks ornamenting her plenteous person. *Thackeray*, *Lovel the Widower*.

7. To plunge forward, like a ship; rush forward; sometimes with *in*. [Colloq.]

The fact is, a man must dismiss all thoughts of prudence and common-sense when it comes to masquerade



dresses, and just sail in and make an unmilitated fool of himself.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII, 561.  
**Sailing ice.** See *ice*.—To sail close to the wind. (a) To run great risk or hazard; leave little leeway or margin for escape from danger or difficulty. (b) To move or act with great caution; be in circumstances requiring careful action. (c) To live closely up to one's income; be straitened for money.—To sail free. See *free*.—To sail on a bowline, to sail close-hauled, or with the bowlines hauled taut.—To sail over, in arch., to project beyond a surface. *Gullit*.

**II. trans.** 1. To move or pass over or upon by the action of the wind upon sails, or, by extension, by the propelling power of oars, steam, etc.

Thus time we waste, and longest leagues make short;  
 Sail seas in cockles. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, IV. 4. 2.

It was the schooner Hesperus,  
 That sailed the wintry sea.  
*Longfellow*, *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

2. To direct or manage the motion, movements, and course of; navigate: as, to sail a ship.—To sail a race, to compete in a sailing-contest. *sail<sup>2</sup>*, *v. t.* [*ME. saylen, saylen, dance*, < *OF. sailir, sailir, salir, F. sailir*, leap, issue forth, sailly, dance, < *L. salire*, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *salty<sup>2</sup>*, which is related to *sail<sup>2</sup>* as *rally<sup>2</sup>* is to *rail<sup>2</sup>*.] To dance.

Nother sailen ne sautrien ne sänge with the giterne.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 203.

*sail<sup>3</sup>*, *v. t.* [*ME. sailen, saylen*, by apheresis from *asailen*, assail: see *assail*.] To assail.

"Everyman  
 Now to assant, that sailen can,"  
*Quod Love*, *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 7336.

**sailable** (sā'la-bl), *a.* [*< sail<sup>1</sup>, v., + -able*.] Capable of being sailed on or through; navigable; admitting of being passed by ships. [*Rare*.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sail-boat** (sā'l'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

**sail-borne** (sā'l'bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *Falconer*.

**sail-broad** (sā'l'brād), *a.* Spreading like a sail.

At last his sail-broad vans  
 He spreads for flight. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 927.

**sail-burton** (sā'l'bér'ton), *n.* A long tackle used for hoisting topsails aloft ready for bending.

**sail-cloth** (sā'l'klōth), *n.* [*Early mod. E. in pl. saylclothes, salcelclothes*; < *ME. sail-cloth, seil-clath*; < *sail + cloth*.] Hemp or cotton canvas or duck, used in making sails for ships, etc.

No Shippe can sayle without Hempe, for sayle clothes, the shroudes, stales, tacles, yardes lines, warps & Cables can not be made.  
*Taber's Book* (C. E. T. S.), p. 243.

Whosoever sale-clothes are already transported, or at any time hereafter to be transported out of England into Prussia by the English merchants, and shall there be offered to be sold, whether they be whole clothes or halfe clothes, they must containe both their ends.  
*Hall's Voyages*, I. 163.

**sail-cover** (sā'l'kuv'ēr), *n.* A canvas cover placed as a protection over a furled sail.

**sailed** (sā'id), *a.* [*< sail<sup>1</sup> + -ed*.] Furnished with sails; having sails set: as, tall-sailed.

Prostrated, in most extreme ill fare,  
 He lies before his high-sail'd fleet.  
*Chapman*, *Iliad*, xix. 335. (*Davies*.)

Over all the clouds floated like sail'd ships anchored.  
*L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, p. 457.

**sailer** (sā'ler), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sayler*; < *ME. sayler* = *D. zeiler* = *G. segler* = *Dan. seiler* = *Sw. seglare*, a sailer (a ship); as *sail + -er*. Cf. *sailor*.] 1. One who sails; a seaman; a sailor. See *sailor*, an erroneous spelling now established in this sense.

There I found my sword among some of the shrouds, wishing, I must confess, if I died, to be found with that in my hand, and withal waving it about my head, that *sailers* by might have the better glimpse of me  
*Str P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

The inhabitants are cunning Artificers, Merchants, and *Sailers*.  
*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 548.

For the *Sailers* (I confesse), they daily make good chaire, but our dyet is a little meale and water.  
*Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, I. 202.

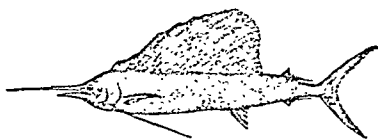
2. A ship or other vessel with reference to her sailing powers or manner of sailing, or as being propelled by sails, not steam.

"You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the Thames." . . . "I care not!" the porter replied, snatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner, "I'm an old *sailer*!"  
*G. A. Sala*, *The Ship-Chandler*. (*Latham*.)

From east and west across the horizon's edge,  
 Two mighty masterful vessels, *sailers*, steal upon us.  
*Walt Whitman*, *The Century*, XXXIX, 553.

**sailfish** (sā'l'fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, so called from the large or long dorsal fin. (a) A fish of the genus *Carpinotus*; the carp-sucker, *C. cyprinus*. [*Local*, U. S.] (b) A fish of the genus *Xiphias*; a sword-fish. See cut under *sword-fish*. (c) The

basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* or *Selache maxima*. See cut under *basking-shark*. (d) A fish of the genus *Histiophorus*, whose dorsal fin is very ample. The best-known and most widely distributed species is *H. gladius*, of European and some other waters, from which the Amer-



Sailfish (*Histiophorus americanus*).

ican sailfish, *H. americanus*, differs so little that it has been considered specifically identical by most ichthyologists. See also *sailing-fish*. Also called *spike-fish*.

**sail-fluke** (sā'l'flūk), *n.* The whiff, a pleuronec-toid fish. [*Orkneys*.]

**sail-gang** (sā'l'gang), *n.* The seine-gang of a sailing vessel in the menhaden-fishery, including their gear and boats. Also *sailing-gang*.

**sail-hook** (sā'l'hōk), *n.* A small hook used to hold sail-cloth while it is being sewed.

**sail-hoop** (sā'l'hōp), *n.* One of the rings by which fore-and-aft sails are secured to masts and stays; a mast-hoop.

**sailing** (sā'ling), *n.* [*< ME. seylunge*, < *AS. segling*, verbal n. of *seglian*, sail: see *sail<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which sails.—2. The art or rules of navigation; the art or the act of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart; also, the rules by which a ship's tack is determined and represented on a chart, and by which the problems relating to it are solved.—Circular sailing. See *circular*.—Composite sailing. See *composite*.—Current-sailing, the method of determining the true course and distance of a ship when her own motion is combined with that of a current.—Globular sailing. See *globular*.—Great-circle sailing, a method of navigation by which the courses of the ship are so laid as to carry her over a great circle, which is the shortest path between two points on the globe.—Mercator's sailing, a method in which problems are solved according to the principles applied in Mercator's projection. See *Mercator's chart*, under *chart*.—Middle-latitude sailing. See *latitude*.—Oblique sailing. See *oblique*.—Order of sailing. See *order*.—Parallel sailing, the method of sailing when the ship's track lies along a parallel of latitude. Its characteristic formula is: Difference of longitude  $\times$  cosine latitude. This method may be used when the ship's course is nearly east or west. Formerly, when longitude could not be determined as accurately as at present, it was a common practice to make the latitude of the port of destination, and then sail east or west as required. Hence the importance then attached to parallel sailing.—Plain sailing, an easy, unobstructed course in sailing, or, figuratively, in any enterprise.—Plane sailing. See *plane sailing*.—Sailing instructions, written or printed directions delivered by the commanding officer of a convoy to the several masters of the ships under his care. By these instructions they are enabled to understand and answer the signals of the commander, and to know the place of rendezvous appointed for the fleet in case of dispersion by storm, by an enemy, or by any other accident. *Bouvier*.—Traverse sailing, the case in plane sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts traversing or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances run on each a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found which the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called *working* or *resolving* a *traverse*, which is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of a traverse-table.

**sailing-directions** (sā'ling-dī-rek'shonz), *n. pl.* Published details respecting particular seas and coasts, useful for the purpose of navigation. Compare *pilot*, 4.

**sailing-fish** (sā'ling-fish), *n.* *Histiophorus indicus*, resembling the American sailfish. See *sail-fish* (d).

**sailing-gang** (sā'ling-gang), *n.* Same as *sail-gang*.

**sailing-ice** (sā'ling-is), *n.* An ice-pack sufficiently open to allow a vessel propelled by sails alone to force her way through.

**sailing-master** (sā'ling-mās'tēr), *n.* The navigating officer of a ship: specifically, a warrant-officer in the United States navy whose duties are to navigate the vessel and to attend to other matters connected with stowage, the rigging, etc., under the direction of the executive officer.

**sailing-orders** (sā'ling-ōr'dērs), *n. pl.* Orders directing a ship or fleet to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.

**sailant** (sā'l'yant), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *sailir*, leap: see *salient*.] Springing up or forth; arising; salient, as the teeth of *Astropectinidae*.

**sailless** (sā'l'les), *a.* [*< sail<sup>1</sup> + -less*.] Having no sails.

**sail-lizard** (sā'l'liz'ārd), *n.* A large lizard of Amboyna, having a crested tail. See cut under *Histiurus*.

**sail-loft** (sā'l'lōft), *n.* A loft or an apartment where sails are cut out and made.

**sailmaker** (sā'l'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making, altering, or repairing of sails; in the United States navy, a warrant-officer whose duty it is to take charge of and keep in repair all sails, awnings, etc.—*Sailmaker's mate*, a petty officer in the United States navy, whose duty it is to assist the sailmaker.

**sail-needle** (sā'l'nē'di), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas for sails. See cut under *needle*.

**sailor** (sā'lor), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also saylor*; an erroneous spelling (perhaps prob. due to conformity with *tailor*, or with the obs. *sailour*, a dancer) of *sailer*: see *sailer*.] One who sails; a seaman; a mariner; one of the crew of a ship or vessel.

O quhar will I get guld sailer  
 To sail this schip of mine?  
*Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 149).

I see the cabin-window bright;  
 I see the sailer at the wheel.  
*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, x.

**Free trade and sailors' rights.** See *free*.—*Paper sailor*. See *paper-sailor*.—*Pearly sailor*, the pearly nautilus.—*Sailors' Bible*, Bowditch's Navigator. [*Old slang*.]—*Sailors' home*, an institution where seamen may lodge and be cared for while on shore, or in which retired, aged, or infirm seafaring men are maintained. = *Syn. Sailor, Seaman, Mariner*. To most landsmen any one who leads a seafaring life is a sailor. Nelson was a great sailor. Technically, *sailor* applies only to the men before the mast. To a landsman *seaman* seems a business term for a sailor; technically, *seaman* includes sailors and petty officers. *Mariner* is an elevated, poetic, or quaint term for a seaman; *shipman* is a still older term. The technical use of *mariner* is now restricted to legal documents. There is no present distinction in name between the men in the navy and those in the merchant marine.

**sailor-fish** (sā'lor-fish), *n.* A sword-fish of the family *Histiophoridae*; a sail-fish. See *Histiophorus*, *sailing-fish*, and cut under *sail-fish*.

**sailorman** (sā'lor-mān), *n.*; *pl. sailormen* (-men). A sailor; a seaman.

It is not always blowing at sea, a mercy sailor-men are grateful for.  
*W. C. Russell*, *Jack's Courtship*, xxix.

**sailor-plant** (sā'lor-plant), *n.* The beefsteak-plant or strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*.

**sailor's-choice** (sā'lorz-chois), *n.* 1. A sparine fish, the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*. It has a general resemblance to a scup or porgy, but the front teeth are broad and emarginate. It is common along the eastern American coast. See cut under *Lagodon*.

2. A fish, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*; the pig-fish. The dorsal and anal fins are nearly naked, and the posterior dorsal spines are abbreviated. The fish is of a light brown above, silvery below, with numerous orange and yellow spots, which are aggregated in oblique lines above the lateral line, and in horizontal ones below it. It is an important food-fish along the eastern American coast, especially in the south.

**sailor's-purse** (sā'lorz-pērs), *n.* An egg-pouch of oviparous rays and sharks, which is mostly found empty on the sea-shore. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [*Humorous*.]

**sailour**, *n.* [*ME. sailour, sailour, saylare*, < *OF. sailour, sailur, sailleur*, a dancer, < *sailir, sailir*, dance: see *sail<sup>2</sup>*.] A dancer.

There was many a tymbester  
 And sailouris, that I dar wel swere  
 Couthe her craft ful perfitly.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, I. 770.

**sail-room** (sā'l'rōm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed.

**sail-trimmer** (sā'l'trim'ēr), *n.* A man detailed to assist in working the sails of a man-of-war in action.

**sail-wheel** (sā'l'hwēl), *n.* A name for Wolt-mann's tachometer. *E. H. Knight*.

**saily** (sā'li), *a.* [*< sail<sup>2</sup>, n., + -y*.] Like a sail. [*Rare*.]

From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings . . .  
 She meets with Conway first. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, x. 3.

**sail-yard** (sā'l'yārd), *n.* [*< ME. saylegard, seil-gard*, < *AS. segelgyrd, seglygryd*, < *sege*, sail, + *gyrd, gyrd*, yard.] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. [*Rare*.]

**saim** (sām), *n.* and *v.* A form of *seams*.

**saimiri** (sā'mi-ri), *n.* [*S. Amer.*; cf. *sai*.] A squirrel-monkey; a small South American monkey of the genus *Saimiris* (Geoffroy) or *Chrysotrux* (Wagler), having a bushy non-prehensile tail: extended to some other small squirrel-like monkeys of the same country, and confused with *saguin* (which see). Also written *samiri*, *saimari*, and rarely Englished *saimir*. See cut under *squirrel-monkey*.

**sain<sup>1</sup>** (sān), *v. t.* [*Also sane*; < *ME. sainen*, *saynen*, *seinen*, *seinichen*, *sigmen*; < *AS. segnān* = *OS. sēgnōn* = *MD. seghenen*, *D. zegenen* = *MLG. segenen*, *segen* = *OHG. seganōn*, *MHG. segenen*,



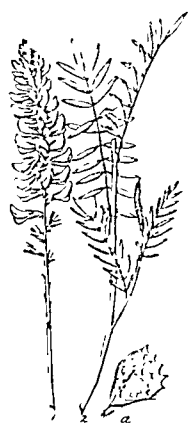
*sēnen, seinen*, G. *segnen*, bless, = Icel. Sw. *signa* = Dan. *signe*, make the sign of the cross upon, bless, = OF. *signer*, *signer* = Pr. *signar*, *segnar*, *senar* = Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare*, make the sign of the cross upon, mark, note, stamp, < L. *signare*, mark, distinguish, sign, ML. make the sign of the cross upon, bless, < *signum*, a sign (> AS. *segnen*, a sign, standard, etc.): see *sign*, n., and cf. *sign*, v., a doublet of *sign*.] To bless with the sign of the cross; bless so as to protect from evil influence. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Nade he *sained* hym-wed, segge, bot thrye.  
Er he watz war in the wof of a won in a mote.  
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 763.

The truth ye'll tell to me, Tamlane,  
A word ye mauna lie;  
Gin'er ye was in haly chapel,  
Or sained in Christentie?  
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 119).  
My stepmither put on my clathies,  
An' ill, ill, sained she me.  
Tam-a-Lane (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

**sain<sup>2</sup>, saine<sup>2</sup>.** Forms of the past participle of *saiy*, conformed to original strong participles like *lain*.

**sainfoin** (sân'fôin), n. [Also *saintfoin*: < F. *sain-foin*, older *sainetfoin*, *saintfoin*, appar. < *saint* (< L. *sanctus*), holy, + *foin* (< L. *fanum*, hay: see *saint*), fennel, and *fenugree*; otherwise (the form *sainfoin* being then orig.) < *sain*, sound, wholesome (< L. *sanus*, sound: see *sane*), + *foin*, hay. In this view Pg. *sain-feno* is adapted from the F.; the word does not appear in Sp. or It.] A perennial herb, *Onobrychis sativa*, native in temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is suitable for pasturage, especially for sheep, and makes a good hay. It prefers light, dry, calcareous soils, and will thrive in places where clover fails. It has been introduced into the United States under the corrupt name *asperet* (F. *esparset*, G. *esparsette*). Also *cockhead*, French grass, and *hen's-bill*.



1. The inflorescence of *sainfoin* (*Onobrychis sativa*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the leaves. a, the pod with the persistent calyx.

**saint** (sânt), a. and n. [*ME. saint*, *saint*, *scint*, *seynt*, *sant*, *sont*, < OF. *saint*, *scint*, *saint*, m., *sancte*, *saunte*, f., F. *saint*, m., *sainte*, f., = Pr. *sanct*, *sant*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Sp. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Pg. *santo*, *são*, m., *santa*, f., = It. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., holy, sacred, as a noun a saint (= AS. *sanct* = D. *sant* = G. *sanct*, *sanct* = Dan. Sw. *sanct*, *saint*), < L. *sanctus*, holy, consecrated, LL. as a noun a saint, prop. pp. of *sancere*, render sacred, make holy, akin to *sacer*, holy, sacred: see *sacer*. Cf. Skt. *√ sanj*, adhere, *sakta*, attached, devoted. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sanction*, *sanctify*, *sanctimony*, etc. Cf. *corpasant*, *corsaint*.] I. a. Holy; sacred: only in attributive use, and now only before proper names, as *Saint John*, *Saint Paul*, *Saint Augustine*, or quasi-proper names, as *Saint Saviour*, *Saint Sophia* (Holy Wisdom), *Saint Cross*, *Saint Sepulcher* (in names of churches), where it is usually regarded as a noun appositive, a quasi-title. See II., 3.

And sle me first, for *seynte* charitee.  
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 863.

It shall here-after be declared how that she was discesed of the *seynt* Graal and wher-fore, and how the adventures of the *seynt* Graal were brought to fin.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 229.

II. n. 1. One who has been consecrated or set apart to the service of God: applied in the Old Testament to the Israelites as a people (Ps. cxxxii. 9; compare Num. xvi. 3), and in the New Testament to all members of the Christian churches (2 Cor. i. 1).

Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, unto the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the *saints* which are in all Achaia.

2 Cor. i. 1.

2. One who is pure and upright in heart and life; hence, in Scriptural and Christian usage, one who has been regenerated and sanctified by the Spirit of God; one of the redeemed; applied to them both in their earthly and in their heavenly state; also used of persons of other religions: as, a Buddhist *saint*.

Than thei seyn that the ben *seyntes*, be cause that thei shewen hemself of here owne gode wille for love of here Ydole.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

All faithful Christ's people, that believe in him faithfully, are *saints* and holy.  
Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 507.

In her was found the blood of prophets, and of *saints*, and of all that were slain upon the earth. Rev. xviii. 24.

3. One who is eminent for consecration, holiness, and piety in life and character; specifically, one who is generally or officially recognized as an example of holiness of life, and to whose name it is customary to prefix *Saint* (abbreviated *St.* or *S.*) as a title. The persons so honored were, in the earlier centuries, the Virgin, the apostles and martyrs, and others commemorated in the diptychs or recognized by public opinion. In later times the process of canonization or beatification became a matter of strict regulation by papal or patriarchal authority in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Saints are classed in calendars by their rank, as apostles, bishops, archbishops, priests, deacons, kings, etc., and also as martyrs, confessors, and virgins. The title of *saint* is also given to angels, as St. Michael, St. Gabriel, St. Raphael. In the phrases given below many diseases will be found named from those saints whose intercession was especially sought for their cure. When *saint* is used before a person's name as a quasi title (originally an adjective), it is commonly abbreviated *St.*; but such names, and surnames and local names derived from them, are properly alphabetized under the full form *saint*.

We have decided and defined the Blessed Francis de Sales Bishop of Geneva, to be a *Saint*, and have inscribed him on the catalogue of the *Saints*.  
Bull of Alexander VII. concerning St. Francis de Sales (1665), quoted in Cath. Dict., p. 114.

Any one writing on ecclesiastical history ought to know that the British and Saxon *saints* were not canonized, but acquired the name of *saint* not directly from Rome, but from the voice of the people of their own neighbourhood.  
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 319.

4. An angel.

The Lord came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from mount Paran, and he came with ten thousands of *saints*.  
Deut. xxxiii. 2.

5. One of the blessed dead: distinguished from the angels, who are superhuman beings.

We therefore pray thee, help thy servants. . . . Make them to be numbered with thy *Saints* in glory everlasting.  
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Holy! holy! holy! all the *saints* adore thee.  
Casting down then golden crowns around the glassy sea.  
Heber, Holy! holy! holy! Lord God Almighty.

6. An image of a saint.

No silver *saints* by dying misers given  
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heaven.  
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 137.

All Saints' day, a feast of all martyrs and saints, observed as early as the fourth century. In the Greek Church it occurs on the first Sunday after Pentecost; in the Latin Church at first observed on the 13th of May, since Pope Gregory III. on the 1st of November. Also called All Saints'—Christians of St. John. See *Mandagan*, I.—Common of the Saints. See *common*.—Communion of saints, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, both living and dead, mystically united with each other in Christ their head.—Cross of St. George, of St. James, of St. Julian, of St. Patrick. See *cross*.—Herb of St. Martin. See *herb*.—Intercession of saints. See *intercession*.—Invocation of saints. See *invocation*.—Knights of the Order of St. Crispin. See *knight*.—Latter-day Saints, the name assumed by the people popularly called Mormons. See *Mormon*.

For thus shall my Church be called in the last days; even the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.  
Mormon Catechism, p. 14.

Lion of St. Mark. See *lion*.—Nativity of a saint, nativity of St. John Baptist. See *nativity*.—Oratory of St. Philip Neri. See *oratory*.—Oratory of St. Andrew, St. George, St. Michael, etc. See *oratory*.—Patron saint, a saint who is regarded as a protector, a guardian, or a favorer: as, St. Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris; St. Cecilia, the patron saint of music; St. George is the patron saint of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. Denys of France.—Perseverance of the saints. See *perseverance*.—Proper of Saints. See *proper*.—St. Agatha's disease, disease of the mammae.—St. Agnes's flower, the snowflake (*Leucojum*).—St. Aignon's disease, leuca.—St. Andrew's cross. (a) See *cross*, 1, and *saltire*. (b) A North American shrub, *Ascyrum Crux Andree*.—St. Andrew's day. See *day*.—St. Ann's bark. Same as *Santa Ana bark* (which see, under *bark*).—St. Anthony's cross. See *cross*, 1.—St. Anthony's fire. (a) Epidemic gangrene, as in ergotism. (b) Erysipelas.—St. Anthony's nut, the pignut or hawknut: so called because St. Anthony was the patron of pigs.—St. Anthony's rape or turnip. See *turnip*.—St. Apollonia's disease, pain in the jaw, accompanied by toothache.—St. Audrey's necklace, a string of holy stones or "fairly beads".—St. Augustine grass, *Stenolaphrum Americanum*, a common coarse grass of Florida, making a firm sod, green through the year. [Local name.]—St. Avertin's disease, epilepsy.—St. Barbara's cross or herb, the yellow rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris*.—St. Barnaby's thistle. See *thistle*.—St. Bennet's herb, the herb-bennet.—St. Blaise's disease, sore throat; quinsy.—St. Bruno's lily. See *Paradisa*.—St. Cassian beds, a division of the Triassic series, particularly well developed near St. Cassian in southern Tyrol, and consisting of calcareous marls, extremely rich in fossils: among these are ammonites, orthoceratites, gastropods, lamellibranchs, brachiopods, echinoderms, crinoids, corals, and sponges. The fauna of the Alpine Trias, to which the St. Cassian beds belong, is remarkable as presenting a

mixture of Paleozoic and Mesozoic forms.—St. Catherine's flower, the *Nigella Damascena*.—St. Christopher's herb. Same as *herb-christopher*.—St. Clair's disease, ophthalmia.—St. Crispin's day. See *Crispin*.—St. Cuthbert's beads, duck. See *bead*, duck<sup>2</sup>.—St. Dabeoc's heath. See *heath*, 2.—St. David's day. See *day*.—Saint Distaff's day. See *distaff*.—St. Domingo duck, *Eristamora* (or *Nomonyx*) *dominica*, a West Indian duck, rarely found in the United States, a near relative of the common ruddy duck.—St. Domingo falcon. See *falcon*.—St. Domingo grebe, *Podiceps* or *Sylboceylus* or *Tachyphates dominicus*, the least grebe of America, about 9½ inches long, found in the West Indies and other warm parts of America, including the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.—St. Dymphna's disease, insanity.—St. Elmo's fire or light (St. Elmo, patron of navigation), a name given by seamen to brushes and jets of electric light seen on the tips of masts and yard-arms of vessels, especially during thunder-storms. This form of electric discharge occurs also on land, and most frequently on mountain summits, where it glows and hisses in brilliant tongues of white and blue light several inches in length. On Ben Nevis it is most generally seen in winter during storms of dry, hard snow-hall, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and northwesterly wind. Also called *corpasant*.—St. Emillon, a red wine produced in the department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, and generally classed among clarets, though different in quality and flavor from the wines grown nearer Bordeaux.—St. Erasmus's disease, colic.—St. Estéphe, a red wine produced north of the Garonne, in the department of Gironde, and belonging to the same class of wines as St. Emillon. It is generally exported from Bordeaux, and is considered a claret.—St. Francis's fire. See *fire*.—St. George, a cross of St. George—that is, an upright red cross on a white field: as, "a St. George cantoned with the Jack," C. Douteil.—St. Georges. (a) A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the immediate neighborhood of wines of the highest quality, but not ranking above the second grade. (b) A Bordeaux wine, especially red, of medium quality. (c) A red wine grown near Poitiers.—St. George's day, fish, mushroom. See *day*, 1, fish, 1, etc.—St. George's ensign, the distinguishing flag of ships of the British navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—St. Germain tea. See *tea*.—St. Giles's disease, cancer.—St. Gilles, a white wine produced at St. Gilles, in the department of Gard. It is one of the best of the wines of southern France.—St. Gothard's disease, a disease due to the intestinal worm *Ascaris lumbricoides*.—St. Helena, black-wood or ebony, a tree, *Melhania melanoxylon*, of the Sterculiaceae, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. Its dark, heavy wood was still at a recent date collected and turned into ornaments.—St. Helen's beds. See *Osborne series*, under *series*.—St. Hubert's disease, hydrophobia.—St. Ignatius' beans. See *bean*.—St. James lily. Same as *jacobaea-lily*.—St. James's flower. See *Lotus*, 2.—St. James's shell. See *pilgrim's shell* (a), under *pilgrim*.—St. James's wort. Same as *rag-wort*.—St. Job's disease, syphilis.—St. John's bread. (a) The carob-bean: used medicinally as an expectorant and demulcent. See *Ceratonia*. (b) The ergot of rye (*Claviceps purpurea*). See *ergot* for figure and description.—St. John's evil, epilepsy.—St. John's falcon. See *falcon*.—St. John's hawk or buzzard, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sanctiphannus*, originally described as *Falco sanctiphannus* from St. John's in Newfoundland.—St. Johnstone's tippet. See *tippet*.—St. John's-wort. See *Hypericum*.—St. Julien. (a) A red Bordeaux wine produced in the Médoc region, and properly in the small district of St. Julien de Reignac. The name has become known in the United States, and is commonly understood to denote claret of a medium grade without especial reference to the place of production. (b) A red wine produced in the neighborhood of the Rhone, not often exported.—St. Julien plum. See *plum*.—St. Lawrence's tearst. See *tear*.—St. Lazarus disease. (a) Leprosy. (b) Tinea. (c) Measles of the hog. See *Trichina trichinosis*.—St. Louis limestone, a division of the mountain limestone, well developed in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and having a maximum thickness of 250 feet.—St. Lucas cactus-wren, *Campylorhynchus affinis*, closely related to *C. brunneicapillus*. See *Campylorhynchus*.—St. Lucas gecko, robin, thrasher. See *gecko*, robin, etc.—St. Lucia bark. See *bark*.—St. Luke's summer, in weather lore, a period of fine pleasant weather about October 18th.—St. Martin's evil, drunkenness.—St. Martin's flower, an ornamental plant of the *Amaryllidaceae*, *Alstrœmeria pulchra* (A. Flos-Martini).—St. Martin's herb. See *herb of St. Martin*, under *herb*.—St. Martin's Lent. See *Lent*.—St. Martin's little summer, a period beginning about the 11th of November, popularly considered in the Mediterranean to mark a period of warm, quiet weather.—St. Martin's rings. See *ring*.—St. Mary's trout. See *trout*.—St. Mathurin's disease. (a) Epilepsy. (b) Insanity.—St. Michael's bannock, an oatmeal cake made especially for Michaelmas time. [Prov. Eng.]—St. Michael's orange. See *orange*.—St. Nicholas's clerk. See *clerk*.—St. Nicholas's day. See *day*.—St. Patrick's cabbage, day, Purgatory. See *cabbage*, day, etc.—St. Peter's chair. See *chair*.—St. Peter's corn, a species of wheat, *Triticum monococcum*. See *wheat*.—St. Peter's finger. (a) A blemish, or some similar fossil cephalopod. These are among many petrifications which, like some prehistoric artificial implements, have been generally regarded superstitiously by the ignorant, and sometimes worshiped. See *ammonite*, *ram's-horn*, *thunder-stone*, and cut under *belémnite*. Compare *salagrama*. (b) The garfish, *Belone belone* or *B. vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]—St. Peter's fish, the dory. See *dory*, 1.—St. Peter's sandstone. See *sandstone*.—St. Peter's-wort. (a) In old herbals, same as *herb-peter*. (b) In later books, the European *Hypericum quadrangulum*. (c) Perhaps transferred from the last, the American genus *Ascyrum*, especially *A. stans*. (d) The snowberry, *Synphoricarpos*.—St. Peter's wreath. Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*).—St. Pierre. (a) A claret of the second grade. (b) A white wine produced in the department of Gironde, in the neighborhood of St. Emillon.—St. Pierre group, a thick mass of shales, marls, and clays covering a very extensive area in the upper Missouri region. It belongs to the Cretaceous system, is rich in fossils, especially cephalopods, and lies between the

Fox Hills and Niobrara groups. Properly called *Fort Pierre* and sometimes *Pierre group*.—St. Roch's disease, the bubo plague.—Saint's day, a day set apart by ecclesiastical authority for the commemoration of a particular saint.—St. Swithin's day. See *day*.—St. Thomas's balsam, balsam of Tolu. See *balsam*.—St. Thomas tree, a name of *Terminalia tomentosa* and *B. variegata* of the East Indies, etc. Their yellow petals are variegated with red faintly attributed to the blood of St. Thomas.—St. Valentine's day. See *valentine*.—St. Victor's balsam, a name given to compound tincture of benzoin.—St. Vitus's dance, chorea.—St. Zachary's disease, dumbness.—Sunday of St. Thomas, or the Touching of St. Thomas. Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*).—The O's of St. Bridget. See *O's*.—To braid St. Catherine's tresses. See *braid*.—To tie with St. Mary's knot. See *knot*.

**saint**<sup>1</sup> (sānt), *v.* [*< ME. \*sainten* (see *sainted*), *< OF. saintir*; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To number or enroll among saints officially; canonize.

Thou shalt be *sainted*, woman, and thy tomb  
Cut out in crystal, pure and good as thou art.  
*Beau. and F., Thierry and Theodoret*, iv. 1.

The Picture sett in front would Martyr him and *Saint*  
him to befole the people. *Milton*, *Ikonoklastes*, Pref.

2. To salute as a saint. [*Rare.*]

However Pharisee-like they otherwise *saint* him, and  
call him an Holy Father, sure it is, they reject his counsel.  
*Penn.*, No Cross, No Crown, II.

They shout "Behold a saint!"  
And lower voices *saint* me from above.  
*Tennyson*, *St. Simon Stylites*.

**II. intrans.** To act piously or with a show of piety; play the saint; sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

Think women still to strive with men,  
To sh and never for to *saint*.  
*Shak.*, *Passionate Pilgrim*, l. 312.

**saint**<sup>2</sup> (sānt), *n.* An old game: same as *cent*, 4.

My Saints turn'd deuff. No, we'll none of *Saint*;  
You are best at New cut wife, you'll play at that  
*Hegwood*, *Woman Killed with Kindness* (Works, II. 122).

**saintdom** (sānt'dūm), *n.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-dom*.] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being sainted or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold  
Of *saintdom*. *Tennyson*, *St. Simon Stylites*.

**sainted** (sānt'ed), *p. a.* [*< ME. \*sainted, -santid*, pp. of *saint*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—2. Holy; pious.

Thy royal Father  
Was a most *sainted* king  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 109.

3. Sacred.

Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 11.

4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven; often used as a euphemism for *dead*.

He is the very picture of his *sainted* mother.  
*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, viii.

**saintess** (sānt'ēs), *n.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-ess*.] A female saint.

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of  
such damask, refuse.  
*Shak.*, *Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 98. (*Latham*)

**saintfoin** (sānt'fōin), *n.* See *sainfoin*.

**sainthood** (sānt'hūd), *n.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-hood*.] The character, condition, rank, or dignity of a saint.

Theodore had none of that contemptible apathy which  
almost lifted our James the Second to the superior hon-  
our of monkish *sainthood*. *Walspole*, (*Latham*)

**saintish** (sānt'ish), *a.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*.] 1. Somewhat saintly; affected with piety; used ironically.

They be no duncs (I trow) which seeme so *saintish*.  
*Gosseigne*, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 82.

I give you check and mate to your white king,  
Simplytly it self, your *saintish* king there.  
*Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, II. 2.

**saintism** (sānt'izim), *n.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-ism*.] Sanctimonious character or profession; assumption of holiness. [*Contemptuous and rare.*]

John Pointer became acquainted with Oliver  
Cromwell who, when Protector, gave him a country ch-  
in Oxon, as a reward for the pains he took in converting him  
to godliness, i. e. to canting Puritanism and *Saintism*.  
*A Wood*, *Last Oxon*, I. 209.

**saintlike** (sānt'lik), *a.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-like*.] 1. Resembling a saint; saintly; as, a *saintlike* prince.—2. Suiting a saint; befitting a saint.

Glossed over only with a *saintlike* show,  
Still thou art bound to bleed.  
*Dequán*, tr. of *Persius's Satires*, v. 167.

**saintlily** (sānt'li-li), *adv.* In a saintly manner.

*Poe*, *Rationale of Verse*.

**saintliness** (sānt'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being saintly. = *Syn.* *Piety*, *Sanctity*, etc. See *religion*.

**saintly** (sānt'li), *a.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*.] Like or characteristic of a saint; befitting a holy person; saintlike.

I mention still  
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,  
Made famous in a land and times obscure.  
*Milton*, *T. R.*, iii. 93.

With eyes astray, she told mechanic beads  
Before some shrine of *saintly* womanhood.  
*Lowell*, *Cathedral*.

**saintologist** (sānt-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-ology* + *-ist*.] One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints; a hagiologist. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

**Saints' bell.** See *bell*.

When'er the old exchange of profit rings  
Her silver *saints'* bell of uncertain gains.  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, iv. 3.

**saint-seeming** (sānt'sō'ming), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saint-seeming* and Bible bearing hypocritical puritan.  
*Ep. Mountagu*, Appeal to Caesar, p. 43. (*Latham*.)

These are the *Saint-seeming* Worthies of Virginia, that  
have notwithstanding all this meate, drinke, and wages.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 109.

**saintship** (sānt'ship), *n.* [*< saint*<sup>1</sup> + *-ship*.] The character or qualities of a saint; the position of a saint; as a sort of title, saint.

Saint Trip, Saint Trip, Saint Fill, Saint Fille;  
Neither those other *saintships* will I  
Here goe about for to recite. *Herrick*, *The Temple*.  
Might shake the *saintship* of an anchorite.  
*Byron*, *Child Harold*, l. 11.

**Saint-Simonian** (sānt-si-mō'nī-an), *a. and n.* [*< Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or believing in the principles of Saint-Simon or Saint-Simonism.

The leaders of the *Saint-Simonian* religion.  
*R. T. Ely*, *French and German Socialism*, p. 71.

**II. n.** A follower of Saint-Simon; a believer in the principles of Saint-Simonism.

While the economists were discussing theories, the  
*Saint-Simonians* were trying courageously the hazards of  
practice, and were making at their risk and peril, experi-  
ments preparatory to the future.  
*Blanqui*, *Hist. Pol. Econ.* (trans.), xliii.

**Saint-Simonianism** (sānt-si-mō'nī-an-izm), *n.* [*< Saint-Simonian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Saint-Simonism*.

**Saint-Simonism** (sānt-si-mō'nī-an-izm), *n.* [*< Saint-Simon* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The socialistic system founded by Claude Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825), and developed by his disciples. According to this system the state should become possessed of all property, the distribution of the products of the common labor of the community should not, however, be an equal one but each person should be rewarded according to the services he has rendered the state, the active and able receiving a larger share than the slow and dull, and inheritance should be abolished, as otherwise men would be rewarded according to the merits of their parents and not according to their own. The system proposes that all should not be occupied alike, but differently according to their vocation and capacity, the labor of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the will of the directing authority. *J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, II. 1. 44.

**Saint-Simonian** (sānt-si-mō'nī-an-izm), *n.* [*< Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-ian*.] A follower of Saint-Simon; a Saint-Simonian.

He was reproached on all sides as a demagogue, a *Saint-Simonian*.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 431.

**sair**<sup>1</sup> (sāir), *a. and adv.* A Scotch form of *sorry*. 1. **sair**<sup>2</sup> (sāir), *v. t.* [*< Also North. dial. sairra*, serve, fit, a reduced form (with the common loss of final *r* after a vowel or, as here, a semi-vowel) of *serve*. Cf. E. dial. *sarrant*, a servant.] To serve; fit; be large enough for; satisfy, as with food. [*Scotch.*]

**sairing** (sāir'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of sair*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough for any one; as, he has got his *sairing*. [*Scotch.*]

You couldna look your *sairin* at her face,  
So much it was, so sweet, so fair or grace.  
*Ross*, *Helene*, p. 16.

**sairly** (sāir'li), *adv.* A Scotch form of *sorily*.

**saiser**, *v.* A Middle English form of *saize*.

**Saisner**, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. Saisne*, a Saxon; see *Saxon*.] A Saxon.

That time the *Saisners* made euell watch, for thei were  
nothinge war till thei were euin a monie heu.  
*Martin* (E. T. S.), II. 231.

**sai**<sup>1</sup> (sai), *Third person singular present indicative of say*<sup>1</sup>.

**sai**<sup>2</sup> (sai), *n.* [*Also saithe, seth; < Gael. sairidhan*, the coalfish, especially in its 2d, 3d, and 4th years.] The coalfish. [*Scotch.*]

He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines  
with which they might fish for young *sai* or ly the over  
the side of the yacht. *W. Black*, *Princess of Thule*, xviii.

**Saitic** (sai'tik), *a.* [*< L. Saiticus*, *< Gr. Σαῖτικός*, Saitic, *< Σαῖτος*, L. Saites, of Sais, *< Σαῖς*, L. Sais,

Sais.] Of or pertaining to Sais, a sacred city of ancient Egypt; as, the *Saitic* Isis.

**Saiva** (sai'vā), *n.* [*Hind.*, *< Siva*, q. v.] A votary of Siva.

**Saivism** (sai'vizm), *n.* Same as *Sivism*.

**salyid**, *n.* See *salyid*.

**saj** (saj), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An East Indian tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*, affording a hard, finely variegated wood, used for many purposes, but of doubtful durability. Its bark is used for tanning and for dyeing black.

**sajene**, *n.* See *sajene*.

**sajou** (sa-jō'), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American monkey, or sai, one of several kinds also called *sapajou*. See *sapajou*, and synonyms under *saguin*.

**sak**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*<sup>1</sup>.

**saka** (sai'kā), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The native name of the bastard purple-heart tree, a species of *Copaifera*.

**Saka era.** See *Cāka era*, under *era*.

**sake**<sup>1</sup> (sāk), *n.* [*< ME. sake, sak, sac*, dispute, contention, lawsuit, cause, purpose, guilt, sake, *< AS. sacu*, strife, distress, persecution, fault, a lawsuit, jurisdiction in litigious suits (see *sack*), guilt, crime, = *OS. saka*, strife, crime, lawsuit, cause, thing, = *MD. saecke*, *D. zaak*, matter, case, cause, business, affair, = *MLG. I.G. sake* = *OHG. sacha, sahha*, *MLG. sache*, strife, contention, lawsuit, case, cause, thing, *G. sache*, case, affair, thing, = *Lecl. sök* (gen. *sakar*), a lawsuit, plaint, charge, offense charged, guilt, cause, sake, = *Sw. sak* = *Dan. sag*, case, cause, matter, thing; cf. *Goth. sakjō*, strife; orig. strife, contention, esp. at law; from the verb represented by *AS. sacan* (pret. *sōc*), strive, contend at law, bring a charge against, accuse (also in comp. *satsacan*, deny, disown, forsake, deny, forsake, *onsacan*, strive against, resist, deny, etc.), = *Goth. sakan* (pret. *sōk*), contend, blame, rebuke; perhaps akin to *L. sancire*, render sacred, forbid, etc. (see *sancition*), *Skt. sanj*, *sajj*, adhere. From the same Teut. root are ult. *seek* and *sack*, *sor*, *savage*, *sawght*, *settle*; cf. also *forsake* and *ransack*.]

14. Strife; contention; dispute.

That he with Romleode summe *sake* arerde.  
*Layamon*, I. 26290.

Cheste and *sake*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1170.

24. Fault; guilt.

A o thatt an (on that one) he leggde ther  
All theggre *sake* & slone. *Ornithum*, l. 1355.

This bishop had him haf god hop,  
And asked him yf he walde the  
Ritit penanz for his sintul *sake*.  
*Eng. Metr. Homilies* (ed. Small), p. 139.

If my gaynych God such gref to me wolde,  
For (for?) desert of sum *sake* that I slayne were.  
At alle peryles, quoth the prophete, I aproche bit no neire.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 84.

With-outen any *sake* of felonye,  
As a schep to the slaughter lad wat; he.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 799.

3. Purpose; purpose of obtaining or achieving; as, to labor for the sake of subsistence.

Therfore for sothe gret sorwe seche made,  
A swore for that *sake* to suffer alle paynes.  
To be hougat on hely or with horse to-drawe,  
Seche wold neuer he wadded to no wigh of grece.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2019.

Thou nelther dost perswade me to seek wealth  
For empires *sake*, nor empire to affect  
For glory's *sake*. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iii. 15.

4. Cause; account; reason; interest; regard to any person or thing; as, without *sake*: now always preceded by *for*, with a possessive: as, *for my sake*; *for heaven's sake*. When the possessive is plural, the noun is often made plural also: as, "for your fair *sakes*" (*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 765); "for both our *sakes*" (*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 15). The final *s* of the possessive is often merged with the initial *s* of *sake*, and thus disappears: as, "for heaven *sake*" (*Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 1. 78); "for fashion *sake*" (*Shak.*, *As you Like It*, iii. 2. 271); etc. Compare "for conscience *sake*," etc.

And faytour for thy *sake*,  
Thel sall be putte to pync.  
*York Plays*, p. 80.

I will not again curse the ground any more for *man's*  
*sake*. *Gen.* xiii. 21.

Our hope is that the God of Peace shall . . . enable us  
quietly and even gladly to suffer all things, *for that work*  
*sake* which we covet to perform.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., i.  
For old *sake's sake*, for the sake of old times; for auld  
langsyne. [*Colloq. or prov. Eng.*]

Yet for old *sake's sake* she is still, deats,  
The prettiest doll in the world.  
*Kingsley*, *Water-Babies*.

**sake**<sup>2</sup> (sak'e), *n.* [*Jap.*] 1. A Japanese fermented liquor made from rice. It contains from 11 to 17 per cent. of alcohol, and is heated before being drunk.

Of *saké* there are many varieties, from the best quality down to shiro-zaké, or "white saké," and the turbid sort, drunk only in the poorer districts, known as nigori-zaké; there is also a sweet sort, called *mirin*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 574.

2. The generic name in Japan for all kinds of spirituous liquors, whether made from grain or grapes, fermented or distilled.

**sake<sup>3</sup>** (sā'ke), *n.* Same as *saki*.

**sakeen**, *n.* [Native name (?).] A kind of ibex found in the Himalayas.

**saker<sup>1</sup>** (sā'kér), *n.* [Also written *sacré*, formerly also *sakre*; < OF. (and F.) *sacré* = Sp. Pg. *sacro* = It. *sacro*, formerly also *sacro*, *saccaro* (G. *saker-falk*), < ML. *sacer* (also *faleo sacer*, OF. *falcon sacer*), a kind of falcon; either < Ar. *sagr*, a falcon, or < L. *sacer*, sacred (cf. Gr. *ἱερός*, a hawk, < *ἱερός*, sacred; see *Hierar* and *gerfalcon*). Hence *sakeret*.] A kind of hawk used in falconry, especially the female, which is larger than the male, the latter being called a *sakeret* or *sacret*. It is a true falcon of Asia and Europe, *Falco sacer*. A related falcon of western North America, *Falco polygus* or *F. mexicanus*, is known as the *American saker*.

Let these proud *sakers* and *gerfalcons* fly;  
Do not thou move a wing.

*Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.

**saker<sup>2</sup>** (sā'kér), *n.* [Also *sacker*, *sagler*; a particular use of *saker<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *falcon*, 4, *falconet*, 3, *musket<sup>2</sup>*, etc., guns similarly named from bird-]. A small piece of artillery, smaller than the demiculverin, formerly much employed in sieges.

They set up a mantellet, under the which they put three or four pieces, as *sacres*, where with they shot against the posterns.

*Halliday's Voyages*, II. 79.

I reckoned about eight and twenty great pieces [of ordnance], besides those of the lesser sort, as *Sakers*.

*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

**saker<sup>3</sup>**, *r.* See *sacré<sup>1</sup>*.

**sakeret** (sā'kér-et), *n.* [Also *sacret*; < OF. *sacret*, dim. of *sacré*, a *saker*; see *saker<sup>1</sup>*.] The male of the *saker*.

**sakeryngt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sacring*.

**saki** (sā'ki), *n.* [= F. *saki*; < S. Amer. name (?).]

A South American monkey of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Pitheciinae*, especially of the genus *Pithecia*, of which there are several species; one of the fox-tailed monkeys, with a bushy non-prehensile tail. *P. monachus* is the monk-saki. *P. satanas* is the black saki, or congo. *P. leucophaea* is the white-headed saki; *P. chrysops* is sometimes called the "hand-drinking" saki, from some story which attached to this species, though all these monkeys drink in the same way. See cut under *Pithecia*. Also *sake*.

**sakieh** (sā'kī-e), *n.* [Also *sakiah*, *sakut*; < Ar. *sāqīh*, a water-wheel; cf. *sqīya*, an irrigating brook, *siqqāya*, an aqueduct, < *isqī*, water, irrigate.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for purposes of irrigation. It consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes, and a second vertical wheel on the same axis with cogs, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel, being turned by oxen or other draft-animals, puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels, over the neighboring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel when the level of the water is very low, they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

**saklesī**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sakless*.

**saksaul** (sā'sāl), *n.* [Also *saksau*, *saksaur*, *sarsaul*; of E. Ind. origin.] An arborescent shrub, *Anabasis ammodendron* of the *Chenopodiaceae*. It is a typical growth of the sand-deserts of Asia, furnishes a valuable fuel, and is planted to stay shifting sands.

**Sakta** (sā'ktī), *n.* [Hind. *śakta*, < Skt. *śakta*, concerned with (Siva's) *śakti*, or 'power' or 'energy' in female personification.] A member of one of the great divisions of Hindu sectaries, comprising the worshipers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantras. The *Saktas* are divided into two branches, the followers respectively of the right-hand and left hand rituals. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

**sakur** (sā'kūr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small rounded astringent gall formed on some species of *Tamarix*, used in medicine and dyeing.

**sāl<sup>1</sup>** (sāl), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt; see *salt<sup>1</sup>*.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.

Grynde summe of these thingis forseid, which that ze wil, as strongly as ze can in a mortar, with the 10 part of him of *sal comen* preparate to the medecine of men.

*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

**Sal absinthii**. Same as *salt* of wormwood (which see, under *salt*).—**Sal aeratus**. See *saleratus*.—**Sal alembrothi**, a solution of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chloride. Also called *salt of wisdom*.—**Sal ammoniac**. See *ammoniac*.—**Sal de duobus**, or *sal du-*

*plicatus*, an old chemical name applied to potassium sulphate.—**Sal diureticus**, an old name for potassium acetate.—**Sal enixum**, an old name for potassium bisulphate.

—**Sal gemma**, a native sodium chloride, or rock-salt.—**Sal mirabile**, sodium sulphate; Glauber's salt.—**Sal petri**, a Middle English form of *sulphater*.—**Sal prunella**. See *prunella*.—**Sal Seignette**, Rochelle salt.—**Sal tartre**, salt of tartar.—**Sal volatile**, ammonium carbonate. The name is also applied to a spirituous solution of ammonium carbonate flavored with aromatics.

**sal<sup>2</sup>** (sāl), *n.* [Also *saul*; < Hind. *sāl*, Skt. *śāla*.] A large gregarious tree, *Shorea robusta*, natural order *Dipterocarpaceae*, of northern India. It affords the most extensively used timber of that region, ranking in quality next to teak. The wood is of a dark-brown color, hard, rather coarse-grained, and very durable. It is employed for building houses, bridges, and boats, for making carts and gun-carriages, for railroads, etc. It yields, by tapping, a kind of resin (see *sal-damar*), and its leaves are the food of the Tussa silk-worm.

**salaam**, *salam* (sa-lām'), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *salām*, < Ar. *salām*, saluting, wishing health or peace, a salutation, peace (< *salim*, saluting), = Heb. *shalām*, peace, < *shalām*, be safe.] A ceremonious salutation of the Orientals. In India the personal salaam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bowing the head with the body downward, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

He [the King] . . . presenteth himself to the people to receive their *Salaams* or good morning.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 546.

A trace of pity in the silent *salaam* with which the grim durwan salutes you.

*J. W. Palmer*, The Old and the New, p. 323.

**Salaam convulsion**, a bilateral clonic spasm of muscles supplied by the spinal accessory nerve, confined almost wholly to children between the periods of dentition and puberty. The disease is paroxysmal, of varying duration and number of attacks; with each attack the head is bowed forward and then relaxed. Also called *nodding spasms*, *spasmus nutans*, and *ectopropia nutans*.—To send *salaam*, to send one's compliments. [Colloq.]

**salaam**, *salam* (sa-lām'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *salām*, *n.*] To perform the salaam; salute with a salaam; greet.

This was the place where the multitude assembled every morning to *salam* the Pādshah.

*J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 163.

**salability**, *saleability* (sā-lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *salable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Saleableness.

What can he do but spread himself into breadth and length, into superficiality and *saleability*?

*Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 139. (*Darvies*)

**salable**, *saleable* (sā-lā-bl), *a.* [< *sale* + *-able*.] Capable of being sold; purchasable; hence, finding a ready market; in demand.

Woful is that judgment which comes from him who hath venalium animam, a *saleable* soul.

*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 549.

Any *saleable* commodity . . . removed out of the course of trade.

*Locke*.

**salableness**, *saleableness* (sā-lā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being salable; salability.

**salably**, *saleably* (sā-lā-bl), *adv.* In a salable manner; so as to be salable.

**salacious** (sā-lā'shus), *a.* [< L. *salax* (-ac-), disposed to leap, lustful, < *salire*, leap; see *sail<sup>2</sup>*, *salient*.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old

Outbids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.

*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

**salaciously** (sā-lā'shus-lī), *adv.* In a salacious manner; lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

**salaciousness** (sā-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being salacious; lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

**salacity** (sā-las'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salacité* = It. *salacità*, < L. *salacitas* (-t-s), lust, < *salax* (-ac-), disposed to leap, lustful; see *salacious*.] Salaciousness.

**salad<sup>1</sup>** (sal'ad), *n.* [Formerly also *sallad*, *sallet*; < ME. *salade* (= D. *salade* = MHG. *salāt*, G. *salat* = Dan. *salat* = Sw. *salat*, *salad*), < OF. (and F.) *salade*, < Oit. *salata* = Pg. *salada*, a salad (cf. Sp. *ensalada* = It. *insalata*, a salad); lit. 'salted,' < ML. *salata*, fem. of *salatus* (> Sp. Pg. *salado* = It. *salato*), salted, pickled (cf. It. *salate*, salt meat), pp. of *salare*, salt, < L. *sal*, salt; see *salt<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Raw herbs, such as lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, land- and water-cresses, celery, or young onions, cut up and variously dressed, as with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, etc.

Beware of *saladis*, greene metis, & of frutes rawe,

For they make many a man have a feble mawe.

*Babees Book* (C. E. T. S.), p. 124.

They have also a *Sallet* of 1 earbes and a Saweer of Vineger set on the Table.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

1 often gathered wholesome herbs, which I boiled, or eat as *salads* with my bread.

*Sirif*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

2. Herbs for use as *salad*: colloquially restricted in the United States to lettuce.

## salamander

After that they yede aboute gaderinge

Pleasaunt *salades*, which they made hem ente.

*Flower and Leaf*, I. 412.

3. A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with various condiments: as, chicken *salad*; lobster *salad*.—*Salad days*, days of youthful inexperience.

My *salad days*,

When I was green in judgement.

*Shak.*, A. and C., I. 5. 73.

**salad<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *sallet<sup>2</sup>*.

**salad-burnet** (sal'ad-bēr'net), *n.* The common European burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. It is used as a salad, and serves also as a sheep-fodder. See *burnet<sup>2</sup>*, 2.

**salade<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *salad<sup>1</sup>*.

**salade<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *sallet<sup>2</sup>*.

**salad-fork** (sal'ad-fōrk), *n.* A fork used in mixing salads. See *salad-spoon*.

**saladingt** (sal'ad-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *salading*; < *salad<sup>1</sup>* + *-ing<sup>1</sup>*.] Herbs for salads; also, the making of salads.

The Dutch have instructed the Natives [Tonquinese] in the art of Gardening: by which means they have abundance of Heibage for *Salading*; which among other things is a great refreshment to the Dutch Sea-men when they arrive here.

*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 12.

Their *salading* was never far to seek,

The poignant water-grass, or savoury leek.

*W. King*, Art of Cookery, I. 493.

**salad-oil** (sal'ad-oil), *n.* Olive-oil, used in dressing salads and for other culinary purposes.

**salad-plate** (sal'ad-plāt), *n.* A small plate intended for salad; especially, such a plate of an unusual shape, intended for use with the large dinner-plate for meat or game, and designed not to take up much room on the table.

**salad-rocket** (sal'ad-rok'et), *n.* The garden-rocket, *Eruca sativa*.

**salad-spoon** (sal'ad-spōn), *n.* A large spoon with a long handle, made of some material, as wood, not affected by vinegar, oil, etc., used for stirring and mixing salads. It is common to fix a spoon and fork together by means of a rivet, somewhat like a pair of scissors.

**salagane** (sal'a-gān), *n.* Same as *salangane*.  
**salagrama** (sā-lī-grī'mī), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *salagram*; Hind. *śālagrāma*, *śāligram*, < Skt. *śālagrāma*, name of a village where the stones are found.] A sort of stone sacred to Vishnu, and employed by the Brahmans in propitiatory rites. It is a fossil cephalopod, as an ammonite, a belemnite, etc. Such a stone, when found, is preserved as a precious talisman. It appears, however, that a great variety of petrifications receive the general name *salagrama*.

Belemnites and Orthoceratites mineralized by the same material as the ammonites (iron clay and pyrites). Their abundance in the beds of mountain torrents, especially the Gundak, had been long known, as they form an indispensable article in the sacra of the Hindu Thakoorwaree, under the name of *Salagrama*.

*Dr. Gerard*, Asiatic Soc. of Calcutta, Oct., 1830.

**salal-berry** (sal'al-ber'i), *n.* A berry-like fruit about the size of a common grape, of a dark color and sweet flavor. It is the fruit of *Gaultheria Shallon*, the *salal*, a small shrubby plant about 1½ feet high, growing in Oregon and California.

**salam**, *n.* and *v.* See *salam*.

**salamander** (sal'an-man-der), *n.* [< ME. *salamandre*, < OF. *salamandre*, *salemandre*, *salmen-dre*, F. *salamandre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salamandra* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salamander*, < L. *salamandra*, < Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard supposed to be an extinguisher of fire; of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.] 1. A kind of lizard or other reptile formerly supposed to live in or be able to endure fire.

The more hit [gold] is in eue [fire], the more hit is cene and clyer and tretable, ase the *salamandre* fruet leueth in the uere.

*Ayenbite of Inuyt* (C. E. T. S.), p. 167.

The cameleon liveth by the ayre, and the *salamander* by the fire.

*Nashe*, Lenten Stufte (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

Gratianna false?

The snow shall turn a *salamander* first.

And dwell in fire.

*Shirley*, The Wedding, i. 4.

2. An imaginary or immaterial being of human form living in fire; an elemental of the fire; that one of the four classes of nature-spirits which corresponds to the element fire, the others being called *sylyphs*, *undines*, and *gnomes*.

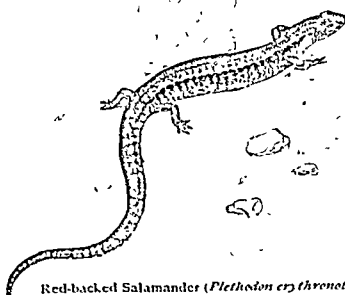
The sprites of fiery termagants in flame

Mount up, and take a *Salamander's* name.

*Pope*, Il. of the L., i. 60.

3. In *zoöl.*, a urodelo batrachian, or tailed amphibian; a newt or an eft; a triton; especially, a terrestrial batrachian of this kind, not having the tail compressed like a fin, as distinguished from one of the aquatic kinds especially called *newts* or *tritons*; specifically, a

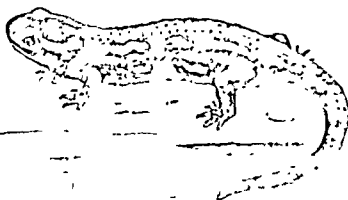
member of the restricted family *Salamandridæ*. (See *Salamandra*.) It is a name of loose and comprehensive use. The two kinds of salamanders above noted are sometimes distinguished as *land-* and *water-salamanders*. All are harmless, timid creatures, with four legs and a tail, resembling lizards, but naked instead of scaly,



Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon erythronotus*).

and otherwise quite different from any lacertilians. The species are very numerous, representing many genera and several families of *Urodela*, and are found in most parts of the northern hemisphere, in brooks and ponds, and moist places on land. They are mostly small, a few inches long, but some, as the menopompe, menobranch hellbender, mudpuppy, etc., of America, attain a length of a foot or more, and the giant salamander of Japan, *Megalobatrachus giganteus*, is some 3 feet long. See also cuts under *axolotl*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchius*, *neut*, and *Salamandra*. 4. In *her.*, the representation of a four-legged creature with a long tail, surrounded by flames of fire. It is a modern bearing, and the flames are usually drawn in a realistic way.—5. The pocket-gopher of the South Atlantic and Mexican Gulf States, *Geomys tupa* or *G. punctis*, a rodent mammal. [Local, U. S.]—6. Same as *beer*<sup>2</sup>, 7. [Rarely used.]—7. Anything used in connection with the fire, or useful only when very hot, as a culinary vessel, a poker, an iron used red-hot to ignite gunpowder, and the like. [Colloq. or prov.]—8. A fire-proof safe. [Colloq.]

**Salamandra** (sal-a-man'drî), *n.* [NL. (Laurer), < L. *salamandra* = Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander; see *salamandra*.] An old genus of urodele batrachians, formerly used with great



Spotted Salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*).

latitude, now made type of a special family, *Salamandridæ*, and restricted to such species as *S. maculosa*, the common spotted salamander of central and southern Europe.

**Salamandridæ** (sal-a-man'drî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idæ*.] A family of urodele batrachians, typified by the genus *Salamandra*; the salamanders proper. They have palatine teeth in two longitudinal series diverging behind, inserted on the inner margin of two palatine processes which are much prolonged posteriorly, the parapsphenoid toothless, the vertebrae opisthocentral, and no postfronto-squamosal arch or ligament. None are American.

**Salamandrideæ** (sal'a-man-drid'ê-p), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idæ*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having no branchiæ or branchial clefts in the adult, the vertebrae usually opisthocentral, the carpus and tarsus more or less ossified, and eyelids present; a group contrasted with *Protobranchia*.

**salamandriform** (sal-a-man'drî-fôrm), *a.* [ < L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a salamander; having the characters of such urodele batrachians as salamanders.

The Labyrinthodonts were colossal animals of a *Salamandriform* type. *Pascoe Zool. Class.*, p. 191.

**Salamandrina** (sal'a-man-drî-nî), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1826), < *Salamandra* + *-ina*.] A genus of salamanders, containing such species as *S. perspicillata* of southern Europe.

**Salamandrinæ** (sal'a-man-drî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-inæ*.] A suborder or super-

family of urodele batrachians, represented by such families as *Salamandridæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, and *Amblystomidæ*.

**salamandrine** (sal-a-man'drin), *a. and n.* [ < L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *-inæ*.] 1. *a.* Resembling the imaginary salamander in being able to resist fire, or capable of living in fire.

We laid it [a coquette's heart] into a pan of burning coals, when we observed in it a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame, without being consumed, or so much as singed. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 281.

2. In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Salamandridæ* or *Salamandrinæ*; resembling or related to *Salamandra*; salamandriform or salamandroid.

II. *n.* In *zool.*, a salamander.

**salamandroid** (sal-a-man'droi'd), *a. and n.* [ < Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander, + *-ειδής*, form.] 1. *a.* In *zool.*, resembling a salamander, in a broad sense; salamandriform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Salamandrinæ*, or some similar urodele.

**Salamandroides** (sal'a-man-droi'dêz), *n.* [NL. (Jäger, 1828), < *Salamandra* + *-oides*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, based on a species originally called *Labyrinthodon salamandroides*.

**salamba** (sa-lam'bî), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of fishing-apparatus used on the banks near Manila, and common in the East, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which is drawn toward the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise; only a small part of the net thus remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net.

**Salamis** (sal'a-mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Salamis*, < Gr. *Σαλαμίς*, the island of Salamis.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1833. —2. A genus of nematodes. *Lesson*, 1837.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects.

**salamstone** (sa-lam'stôn), *n.* [Tr. G. *salam-stem*, a name given by Werner; as *salamam*, *salam*, + *stom*.] A variety of sulphure from Ceylon, generally of pale-reddish and bluish colors.

**salangane** (sal'ang-gân), *n.* [ < F. *salangane*, < *salanga*, a native name, > NL. *Salangana* (Streubel, 1848).] A swift of the genus *Collocalia*, one of the birds which construct edible nests, as *C. esculenta*. Also *salagau*. See cut under *Collocalia*.

**Salangidæ** (sā-lan'jî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salang* (-ang-) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salang*. The body is elongated and compressed, naked or with deciduous scales, the head is elongate, much depressed, and produced into a flat snout; the mouth is deeply cleft, with conical teeth on the jaws and palate; the dorsal fin is far behind the ventrals, but in advance of the anal; a small adipose fin is developed; the alimentary canal is straight and without pyloric appendages. Only one species, *Salang chinensis*, is known; it occurs along the coast of China, and is regarded as a delicacy. To the foreign residents it is known as *rebatan*.

**Salangina** (sal-an'jî-nî), *n. pl.* The *Salangidæ* as a group of *Salmonidæ*. *Günther*.

**Salanx** (sā'langks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of salmonoid fishes, typical of the family *Salangidæ* (which see).

**salaried** (sal'a-rid), *a.* [ < *salary* + *-ed*.] In receipt of a fixed salary or stipulated pay, as distinguished from *honorary*, or without pay, or remunerated by fees only; having a fixed or stipulated salary; as, a *salaried* inspector; a *salaried* officer; a *salaried* post.

He knew he was no poet, yet he would string wretched rhymes, even when not *salaried* for them. *L. D'Israeli, Quar.* of Authors, p. 107.

I have had two professors of Arabic and Mohammedan religion and law as my regular *salaried* tutors. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, Pref., p. viii.

**salary**<sup>1</sup> (sal'a-ri), *n.*; *pl. salaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *sallary*; < ME. *salary*, *salarye*, < OF. *salariu*, *salairu*, *salayre*, *sallaire*, F. *salairu* = Pr. *salariu*, *salari* = Sp. Pg. H. *salario*, < L. *salarium*, a stipend, salary, pension, orig. (se. *argentum*, money) 'salt-money,' money given to soldiers for salt, neut. of *salarius*, belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt; see *sal*<sup>1</sup> and *sal*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *seller*<sup>2</sup>, *cellar* in *salt-cellar*.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. See *wages*.

And my servauntz some tyme her *salarye* is bihynde, Reuthe is to here the rekenynge whan we shal rede accomptes; So with wikked wille and wraththe my werkmen I paye. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 433.

O, this is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 70.

Never a more popular pastor than Mr. Wall the uncle, yet never a more painful duty than that of collecting, in that region, the pastor's *salary*.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 24.

**Salary grab**. See *grab*<sup>1</sup>. = Syn. *Salary*, *Stipend*, *Wages*, *Pay*, *Hire*, *Allowance*. An allowance is gratuitous or discretionary, and may be of any sort; as, an *allowance* of a pitcher of wine daily to Chaucer; the rest are given from time to time in return for regular work of some kind, and are presumably in the form of money. Of these latter *pay* is the most generic; it is especially used of the soldier. *Wages* and *hire* are for the more menial, manual, or mechanical forms of work, and commonly imply employment for short periods, as a day or a week; *salary* and *stipend* are for the more mental forms, and imply greater permanence of employment and payment at longer intervals; the *wages* of a servant or a laborer; the *salary* of a postmaster or a teacher. *Hire* is Biblical and old-fashioned. *Stipend* is used chiefly as a technical term of the English and Scotch churches. See *wages*.

**salary**<sup>1</sup> (sal'a-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salaried*, ppr. *salaried*. [ < *salary*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To pay a salary to, or connect a salary with; chiefly used in the past participle. See *salaried*.

**salary**<sup>2</sup> (sal'a-ri), *a.* [ < L. *salarius*, of or belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt; see *sal*<sup>1</sup> and *sal*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *salary*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] Saline.

From such *salary* irradiations may those wondrous variations arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err.*, p. 338.

**Salda** (sal'dî), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); from a proper name.] A genus of heteropterous insects, or true bugs, typical of the family *Sal-didæ*. They are of small size and varied coloration, and are found mainly upon the sea-beach, where they feed upon the remains of drowned flies and other insects. The species are numerous and mostly American. About 30 are known in North America. Sometimes called *Acanthia*.

**sal-dammur** (sal'dam'îr), *n.* [ < *sal*<sup>2</sup> + *dammur*.] A whitish aromatic resin obtained in India from the sal-tree by tapping. It occasionally appears in European markets.

**Saldidæ** (sal'dî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salda* + *-idæ*.] A family of true bugs, belonging to Westwood's section *Turocoris* of the *Heteroptera*, and comprising forms of small size which inhabit damp soils and are often found in countless numbers on the salt and brackish marshes of the sea-coast. They are oval in shape, with a free head and prominent eyes, and are of a black, brown, or drab color marked with yellow or white. They are mainly American.

**sale**<sup>1</sup> (sāl), *n.* [ < ME. *sale*, < AS. *sala*, a sale (= OHG. *sala*, MHG. *sale*, *sal*, a delivery, = Icel. *sala*, f., *sal*, n., a sale, bargain, = Sw. *salu* = Dan. *salg*, a sale), < *sellan* (v. *sal*), give, give over, sell; see *sell*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The act of selling; also, a specific act or a continuous process of selling; the exchange or disposal of a commodity, right, property, or whatever may be the subject of bargain, for a price agreed on and generally payable in money, as distinguished from barter; the transfer of all right and property in a thing for a price to be paid in money.

They shall have like portions to eat, beside that which cometh of the *sale* of his patrimony. *Deut.* xviii. 8.

The most considerable offices in church and state were put up to *sale*. *Prescott, Ferd.* and *Isa.*, ii. 25.

2. In *law*, a contract for the transfer of property from one person to another, for a valuable consideration. Three things are requisite to its validity, namely the thing sold, which is the object of the contract, the price, and the consent of the contracting parties. (*Kent.*) The word *sale* is often used more specifically as indicating the consideration to be pecuniary, as distinguished from barter or exchange. It is also often used as indicating a present transfer, as distinguished from a contract to transfer at a future time, which is sometimes termed an *executory sale*. In respect to real property, *sale* usually means the executory contract or bargain, as distinguished from the deed of conveyance in fulfillment of the bargain.

3. Opportunity to sell; demand; market.

The countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have a ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser*.

4. Disposal by auction or public outcry.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so that they may never return to the race or to the *sale*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Purchase corrupted pardon of a man. Who in that *sale* sells pardon from himself. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 167.

**Account sales**. See *account*.—**Alcortory sale**. See *alcortory*.—**Bargain and sale**. See *bargain*.—**Bill of sale**. See *bill*.—**Cognition and sale**. See *cognition*.—**Conditional sale**. See *conditional*.—**Conditions of sale**. See *condition*.—**Distress sale**. See *distress*.—**Executory sale**, a sale in which the thing disposed of is to be de-



livered at a future time.—**Forced sale**, a sale compelled by a creditor or other claimant, without regard to the interest of the owner to be favored with delay in order to secure a full price.—**Foreclosure and sale**. See *foreclosure*.—**House of sale**, a brothel. (Slang.)

I saw him enter such a *house of sale*,  
Videlicet, a brothel, or so forth.  
Shak., Hamlet, II. 1. 60.

**Judicial sale**. See *judicial*.—**Memorandum sale**. See *memorandum*.—**Of sale**. Same as *on sale*.—**On sale**, for sale, to be sold; offered to purchasers.—**Power of sale**. See *power*.—**Running sale**. See *running*.—**Regular sales**. See *regular*.—**Runmango sale**. See *runmango*.—**Sale by candle**. Same as *auction by inch of candle* (which see, under *auction*).—**Sale of indulgences**. See *indulgence*.—**Sale of Land by Auction Act**, an English statute of 1857 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 48), making auction sales of land which are invalid in law (by reason of the employment of a puffler) invalid also in equity; discontinuing the practice of opening biddings by order in chancery, except for fraud; and prescribing rules to govern sales of land by auction.—**Sale to arrive**, a sale of merchandise which is in transit, the sale being dependent on its arrival.—**Terms of sale**. (a) The conditions to be imposed upon and assented to by a purchaser, as distinguished from price. (b) The price.—**To cover short sales**. See *cover*.—**To set to sale**, to offer for sale; make merchandise of.

His tongue is set to sale, he is a mere voice.  
Burton, Anat. of Mel, To the Reader, p. 71.  
His modesty set there to sale in the frontispice, is not much addicted to blush.  
Milton, Apology for Smeectymnuus.

**Wash sales**, in the stock-market, feigned sales, made for the sake of advantage gained by the report of a fictitious price.

**sale<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [*ME. sale*, a hall, *< AS. sæl, sel*, a house, hall, = *MD. sael*, *D. saal*, a parlor, room, = *MLG. sal, sael* = *OHG. MHG. sal, G. saal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber, = *Icel. salr* = *Sw. Dan. sal*, a hall (cf. *OF. sale*, *F. salle* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. sala*, a hall, *< Tent.*); cf. *AS. salor*, also *sele* = *OS. seli*, a hall (*OS. selihus* = *OHG. seli-hūs*, hall-house); *OHG. selida*, *MHG. selde* = *Goth. salithra*, a mansion, guest-chamber, lodging; *Goth. saljan*, dwell; prob. akin to *OBulg. selo*, ground, *Bulg. selo*, a village, = *Serv. selo* = *Pol. stolo, sico* = *Russ. selo*, a village, *OBulg. selitza*, a dwelling; *L. solum*, soil, ground: see *sole<sup>2</sup>, soil<sup>1</sup>*. Hence (through *F.*) *E. saloon, salon*.] A hall.

He helps us in alle at heuene gate,  
With scintils to sitte there in sale!  
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 67.

**sale<sup>3</sup>** (*sāl*), *n.* [*Ult. < AS. seall, seallh*, willow: see *sallow<sup>1</sup>, sally<sup>1</sup>*.] Willow; osier; also, a basket-like net.

To make . . . baskets of bulrushes was my wont;  
Who to entrappe the fish in winding sale  
Was better scene? Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

**saleability, saleable**, etc. See *saleability*, etc. **salebrosity** (*sal-ē-bros-i-ti*), *n.* [*< L. "salebro-sita" (i-s), < salebrosus*, rough, rugged: see *salebrosus*.] The state or character of being salebrous, or rough or rugged. [Rare.]

There is a blaze of honour guilting the bryers, and inciting the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and salebrosity.  
Psalms, On Eccles. II. 2.

**salebrous** (*sal-ē-bros*), *a.* [*< F. salēbreux, < L. salebrosus*, rugged, uneven, *< salebra*, i. e. *rin*, a rugged, uneven road, *< salire*, leap, jump: see *salit<sup>2</sup>, salient<sup>1</sup>*.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Rare.]

We now again proceed  
Thorough a vale that's *salebrous* indeed.  
Cotton, Wonders of the Penke, p. 61.

**salestah** (*sa-lē-tā*), *n.* [*E. Ind. (†)*.] A bag of gunny-cloth, containing a soldier's bedding, tents, etc., while on the march.

**Salenia** (*sa-lē-ni-ē*), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray)*.] The typical genus of *Saleniidae*. *S. rarisipina* is an extant species. *S. petalifera* is found fossil in the greensand of Wiltshire, England.

**Saleniidae** (*sal-ē-ni-i-dē*), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Salenia + -idae*.] A family of chiefly fossil sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Salenia*, belonging to the *Endocyclida*, or regular echinoids, but having the anus displaced by one or more supernumerary apical plates.

**salep, salop** (*sal-ēp*), *n.* [*Also saleb; = F. Sp. salep = Pg. salepe, salepo = D. G. Sw. Dan. salep, < Turk. saleb, salib, < Ar. shalib, salep*.] A drug consisting of the decocted and dried tubers of numerous orchidaceous plants, chiefly of the genus *Orchis*. It is composed of small hard, horny bodies, oval or ovoid in form or sometimes plumate, in different degrees translucent, and nearly scentless and tasteless. *Orchis Morio* and *O. maculata* are perhaps the leading species yielding the rounded kinds, and *O. latifolia* the chief source of the palmate. Species of *Zulophia* are assigned as sources of salep in India. The salep of the European market is prepared chiefly in Asia Minor, and in small quantities in Germany; that of the Indian market is from Persia and Tibet, or local. Salep contains 48 per cent. of mucilage

and 30 per cent. of starch; it is largely insoluble in water, but swells up when steeped. In the last it is highly esteemed as a nerve restorative and fattener; but it appears to have no other properties than those of a nutrient and demulcent. In Europe it is chiefly used in making a variously seasoned demulcent drink. It is a suitable food for convalescents, etc., like tapioca and sago. It is prepared for use by pulverizing and boiling. In America it is but little known.—*Otaheite* or *Tahiti* salep, a starch derived from the tuberous roots of *Tacca pinnatifida* in the Society, Fiji, and other Pacific Islands; *Tahiti* or *South Sea arrowroot*; *tacca-starch*.

**sale-pond** (*sal'pōnd*), *n.* See *pond<sup>1</sup>*.

**saleratus** (*sal-ē-rā'tus*), *n.* [*Also salcratus* (for *\*salaeratus*); orig. (NL.) *sal aeratus*, aerated salt: see *aerate* and *salit<sup>1</sup>*.] Originally potassium bicarbonate, but at present sodium bicarbonate is commonly sold under the same name. It is used in cooking for neutralizing acidity and for raising dough by the evolution of carbonic acid which takes place when it is brought in contact with an acid. It is also largely used in so-called baking-powders.

**salert, saleret**, *n.* See *seller<sup>2</sup>*.

**sale-room** (*sal'rōm*), *n.* A room in which goods are sold; specifically, an auction-room. Often also *salesroom*.

**Salesian** (*sā-lē'shian*), *n.* [*< St. Francis of Sales: see visitant*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns: same as *visitant*.

**saleslady** (*sāl'slādī*), *n.* *pl. salesladies* (-diz). A saleswoman; a woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store. [Vulgar, U. S.]

He shows the crowded state of the poor in cities, how seven to sixteen hours a day for necessities scarcely sufficient to support life.  
Harper's Mag., LXXXVIII.

**salesman** (*sāl'smān*), *n.* *pl. salesmen* (-men). One whose occupation is the selling of goods or merchandise. Specifically—(a) One who sells some commodity at wholesale. (b) A commercial traveler. (U. S.). (c) A man who waits on customers in a shop or store.—**Dead salesman**, a wholesale dealer in butcher-meat; one who disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or other mode of sale. [Eng.]

**salesroom** (*sāl'srōm*), *n.* Same as *sale-room*.

**saleswoman** (*sāl'swūmān*), *n.* *pl. saleswomen* (-wūmēn). A woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store, and exhibits wares to them for sale.

**salet<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sallet<sup>2</sup>*.

**sale-tongued** (*sāl'tungd*), *a.* Mercenary.

So *sale-tongued* lawyers, wrestling eloquence,  
Excuse rich wrong, and cast poor innocence.  
Sydney, tr. of Du Bartas. (Nares.)

**sale-warest** (*sāl'wārst*), *n. pl.* Merchandise.

All our *sale-wares* which we had left we cast away.  
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 415).

**salewet, v. and n.** See *salic*.

**salework** (*sāl'wērk*), *n.* [*< sale<sup>1</sup> + work*.] Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary  
Of nature's *sale-work*.  
Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 43.

**Salian<sup>1</sup>** (*sāl'i-an*), *a. and n.* [*< LL. Saliī*, a tribe of Franks, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to a tribe of Franks settled along the lower Rhine near the North Sea. See *Franconian* and *Frank<sup>1</sup>*.

II. *n.* A member of this tribe of Franks. **Salian<sup>2</sup>** (*sāl'i-an*), *a.* [*< L. Saliī*, a college of priests of Mars, lit. "leapers," *< salire*, leap: see *salit<sup>2</sup>, salient<sup>1</sup>*.] Of or pertaining to the Saliī or priests of Mars in Ancient Rome.—**Salian hymns**, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, of other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), etc. **saliant** (*sāl'i-ant*), *a.* In *her.*, same as *salient*.

**saliauncet, saliancel**, *n.* [*Cf. salience*.] Assault or sally.

Now mote I weat,  
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliance*  
And fell intent ye did at earnest me meet.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. I. 20.

**Salic** (*sal'ik*), *a.* [*Also Salique; < OF. (and F.) salique = Sp. salico = Pg. It. salico, < ML. Salicus*, pertaining to the Saliāns (i.e. *Salica*, the Saliic law), *< LL. Saliī*, a tribe of Franks: see *Sallian<sup>1</sup>*.] Based on or contained in the code of the Saliān Franks: specifically applied to one of the laws in that code which excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because certain military duties were connected with such inheritance. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the phrase *Salic law* is commonly used.

A French antiquarian (Claude Seissel) had derived the name of the *Salic Law* from the Latin word *sal*, comme une loy pleine de sel, c'est à dire pleine de sapience, and this the Doctor thought a far more rational etymology than what some one proposed, either seriously or in sport, that the law was called *Salique* because the words *Si*

aliquis and *Si* aliqua were of such frequent occurrence in it.

*Southey*, The Doctor, cviii. (*Darwin*.)  
The famous clause in the *Salic Law* by which, it is commonly said, women are precluded from succession to the throne, and which alone has become known in course of time as the *Salic Law*, is the fifth paragraph of chapter 59 (with the rubric "De Alodis"), in which the succession to private property is regulated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 214.

**Salicaceæ** (*sal-i-kā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1836), < Salix (Salic-) + -aceæ*.] Same as *Salicinea*.

**salicaceous** (*sal-i-kā'shius*), *a.* [*< L. salix (salic-), a willow, + -aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the willow or the order *Salicinea*.

**salicarian** (*sal-i-kā'ri-an*), *a.* [*< Salicaria*, a genus of birds, now obsolete, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the former genus *Salicaria*, now *Calamohorpe*, *Acrocephalus*, etc., as a reed-warbler; *acrocephaline*.

**salicet** (*sal'i-set*), *n.* [*< L. salix (salic-), a willow, + -et*.] Same as *salicional*.

**salicetum** (*sal-i-sē'tum*), *n.* *pl. salicetums* or *saliceta* (-tūm, -tū). [*L.*, also *salictum*, a thicket of willows, *< salix (salic-), a willow*: see *sallow<sup>1</sup>*.] A willow-plantation; a scientific collection of growing willows.

**salicin** (*sal'i-sin*), *n.* [*< L. salix (salic-), a willow, + -in<sup>2</sup>*.] A neutral crystalline glucoside (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>7</sub>), of a bitter taste. It occurs in the form of colorless or white silky crystals, and is obtained from the bark of various species of willow and poplar. It possesses tonic properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism.

**Salicinea** (*sal-i-sin'ē-ē*), *n. pl.* [*NL. (L. C. Richard, 1828), < Salix (Salic-) + -inea*.] A well-defined order of apetalous plants, little related to any other. It is characterized by dioecious inflorescence with both sorts of flowers in catkins, a perianth or disk either cup-shaped or reduced to gland-like scales, two or more stamens to each flower, and a one-celled ovary becoming in fruit a two- to four-valved capsule with numerous minute seeds which bear a long dense tuft of white hairs at one end. There are 176 (or, as some estimate them, 300) species, natives of temperate and cold regions, widely scattered throughout the world, rarer in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, bearing alternate entire or toothed leaves, free stipules, and catkins produced before or with the leaves, often clothed with long silky hairs. The order is composed of but two genera, *Salix* (the type) and *Populus*. Also *Salicaceæ*.

**salicional** (*sāl'ish-on-āl*), *n.* [*< L. salix (salic-), a willow, + -ion* (as in *accordion*, etc.) + *-al*.] In organ-building, a stop closely resembling the dulciana, and deriving its name from its delicate ready tone, which resembles that produced by a willow pipe. Also *salicet*.

**Salicornia** (*sal-i-kōr-ni-ē*), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < F. salicorne, salicor*, glasswort, saltwort, *< L. sal, salt, + cornu, horn*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Che nopodiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salicornieæ*, having the flowers immersed in hollows of the upper joints of the stem, from which the two light-yellow anthers protrude. The small fleshy three- or four-toothed perianth becomes spongy and thickened in fruit, enclosing the ovoid utricle, which contains a single erect seed destitute of albumen, having a conduplicate embryo with two thickish seed-leaves. The 8 species are native of saline soils throughout the world, and are remarkable for their smooth, fleshy, leafless, and jointed stems, erect or decumbent, and bearing many short branches, the numerous joints dilated above into sheaths which form a socket partly enclosing the next higher joint. Their inconspicuous flowers form terminal fleshy and cylindrical spikes closely resembling the branches, *reeglass-wort* and *marsh-sampshire*, also *crab-grass*, 2, and *jume*.

**Salicornieæ** (*sal'i-kōr-ni-ē-ē*), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Dumortier, 1827), < Salicornia + -eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Che nopodiaceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers immersed in the axils of scales of a cone or in hollows of the stem, and by the fruit which is a utricle included in an unopened and generally somewhat enlarged perianth. It includes 11 genera and about 31 species, many of them natives of salt-marshes. They are herbs or fleshy shrubs, with continuous or jointed branches, often leafless.

**salicyl** (*sal'i-sil*), *n.* [*< L. salix (salic-), willow, + -yl*.] The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.OH.CO.

In relieving pain and lessening fever in acute rheumatism the *salicyl* treatment is undoubtedly the most effective we know of. *Lancet*, No. 2491, p. 1056.

**salicylate** (*sal'i-sil-āt*), *n.* [*< salicyl(ic) + -ate<sup>1</sup>*.] A salt of salicylic acid.

**salicylated** (*sal'i-sil-āt-ed*), *a.* [*< salicyl(ic) + -ate<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Mixed or impregnated with, or combined with, salicylic acid: as, *salicylated cotton*.—**Salicylated camphor**, an antiseptic preparation made by heating camphor (84 parts) with salicylic acid (65 parts), which gives an oily liquid, solid when cold.—**Salicylated cotton**. Same as *salicylic cotton*. See *salicylic*.

**salicylic** (*sal-i-sil'ik*), *a.* [*< L. salix (salic-), willow, + -yl + -ic*.] Derived from the willow: applied to a number of benzene derivatives



which may be derived from the glucoside salicin found in the bark and leaves of willows.—**Salicylic acid**, an acid ( $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2H$ ) obtained from oil of wintergreen, from salicin, and from other sources. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, which are odorless, with an astringent taste and a slightly irritating effect on the fauces. It is prepared commercially by the action of carbonic acid on sodium phenol (sodium carbonate). Salicylic acid has come into very general use as an antiseptic, and, being devoid of active poisonous properties, is employed for preserving foods, etc., from decay. It is also used in acute articular rheumatism and in myalgia.—**Salicylic aldehyde**, the aldehyde of salicylic acid,  $C_6H_4(OH)CHO$ , which occurs in the volatile oil of *Spirea*. It is an oily liquid with aromatic odor, soluble in water, and readily oxidized to salicylic acid.—**Salicylic or salicylated cotton**, absorbent cotton impregnated with salicylic acid and used as an antiseptic dressing.—**Salicylic ether**, an ether formed by the combination of salicylic acid with an alcohol radical. Oil of wintergreen is salicylic methyl ether.

**salicylism** (sal'i-sil-izm), *n.* Toxic effects produced by salicylic acid.

**salience** (sā'i-lins), *n.* [*salien*(t) + *-ce*. Cf. the older form *salience*.] 1. The fact or condition of being salient; the state of projecting or being projected; projection; protrusion.

The thickness and *salience* of the external frontal table remains apparent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A projection; any part or feature of an object or whole which protrudes or juts out beyond its general surface, as a molding considered with reference to a wall which it decorates.

*Salientes* are indicated conventionally (in medieval illumination) by painting the colour, while depressions are expressed by deepening it.

*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 229.*

**salieny** (sā'i-lin-si), *n.* Same as *salience*.

**salient** (sā'i-lent), *a.* and *n.* [An altered form, to suit the *L.* spelling, of earlier *saliant* (in her.), *\*saliant*, < *F. saliant*, < *L. salien*(t)-s, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring forth (> *It. salire* = *Sp. saltar* = *Pr. saltar*, *saltar*, *saltir* = *F. saltir*, > *E. obs. salt*), = (*Gr. saltai*, leap (> *E. halter*2, etc.). From the same *L.* verb are ult. *E. salt*2, *assail* (*sal*2), *sally*2, *assault*, *sault*1, *salutation*, *saltier*, *crull*, *unsalt*, *resalt*, *desaltory*, *resilient*, *salmon*, etc.] 1. *a.* Leaping; bounding; jumping; moving by leaps; specifically, in *herpet.*, saltatorial; habitually leaping or jumping, as a frog or toad; of or pertaining to the *Salientia*.

The legs of both sides moving together, as in frogs and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping.

*Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, leaping or springing; said of a beast of prey which is represented bendwise on the escutcheon, the hind feet together at the sinister base, and the fore paws raised and usually on a level, though sometimes separate, nearly as when rampant. Also *saliant*, *assailant*, *effar*2.—3. Shooting up or out; springing up.

He had in himself a *salient* living spring of generous and manly action.

Who best can send on high  
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky?  
*Pope, Dunciad*, ll. 162.

4. Projecting outward; convex: as, a *salient* angle.—5. Standing out; conspicuous; prominent; striking.

There are people who seem to have no notion of sketching a character, or observing and describing *salient* points, either in persons or things.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xl.

The antiphony furnished the anthems or verses for the beginning of the communion, the offertory, and other *salient* passages of the office.

*A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 20.

Mr. John Westbrook, . . . known, from his swarthy looks and *salient* features, as "Jew Westbrook."

*E. Douden, Shelley*, I. 112.

**Salient angle.** (*a.*) In *fort.* See *bastion*. (*b.*) In *geom.*, an angle tending toward the interior of a closed figure, as an ordinary angle of a polygon opposed to *reentrant angle*.—**Salient batrachians.** Same as *Salientia*, I.

II. *n.* A salient angle or part; a projection.

I fired my revolver through the angle of the case, so as to make a hole in the tin. Having first made this lodgment in the *salient* rest of the work was easy.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 162.

Some of them, in the impetus of the assault, went even inside one of the *salients* of the work.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 16.

**Salientia** (sā-h-en'shi-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. salien*(t)-s, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring; see *salient*.] 1. In *herpet.*, an old name, originating with Laurenti, 1768, of salient or saltatorial amphibians, as frogs and toads; synonymous with *Anura*2, and with *Batrachia* in a restricted sense.—2t. In Illiger's classification (1811), the third

order of mammals, containing the kangaroos and potoroos—that is, those marsupials which he did not class with the *Quadrumania* in his second order *Pollicata*.

**saliently** (sā'i-lent-li), *adv.* In a salient manner, in any sense of *salient*.

**salière** (sa-liär'), *n.* [*F.*: see *seller*3.] A salt-cellar.

**saliferous** (sā-lif'ə-rus), *a.* [*L. sal*, salt, + *ferre* = *E. bear*1.] In *geol.*, noting a formation containing a considerable amount of rock-salt, or yielding brine in economically valuable quantity. Saliferous beds are found in almost all the divisions of the geological series, from the lowest to the highest.—**Saliferous system**, in *geol.*, a name sometimes given to the Triassic series, because some of the most important salt-deposits of Europe occupy this geological position.

**salifiable** (sā'i-fi-ə-bl), *a.* [= *F. salifiable* = *Sp. salificable* = *It. salificabile*; as *salify* + *-able*.] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

**salification** (sā'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. salification*; as *salify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of salifying, or the state of being salified.

**salify** (sā'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salified*, ppr. *salifying*. [= *F. salifier* = *It. salificare*, < *L. sal*, salt, + *-ficare*, < *fucere*, make (see *-fy*).] To form into a salt, as by combination with an acid.

**saligot** (sā'i-got), *n.* [Also *salligot*; < *OF. saligots*, "saligots, water cunts, water nuts" (*Coigrave*).] 1. The water-chestnut, *Trapa natans*.—2. A ragout of tripe. *Darvies.*

He himself made the wedding with five sheep-heads, brave baskets with mustard, gallant *saligots* with garlic (tribars aux ails).

*Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais*, ll. 31.

**Salii** (sā'i-i), *n. pl.* [*L. Salii*: see *Salian*2.] The priests of Mars, in ancient Rome: according to tradition their college was established by Numa Pompilius. See *Salian*2.

**salimeter** (sā-lim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. sal*, salt, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, I.

**salimetry** (sā-lim'e-tri), *n.* [*L. sal*, salt, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometry*.

**salina** (sā-i-nā), *n.* [*Sp. salina*: see *saline*, *n.*] A saline; salt-works; any place where salt is deposited, gathered, or manufactured.

In a large *salina*, northward of the Rio Negro, the salt at the bottom, during the whole year, is between two and three feet in thickness.

*Darwin, Geol. Observations*, II. 309.

**Salina group.** Same as *Onondaga salt-group*. See *salt-group*.

**salination** (sal-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. salin* + *-ation*.] The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.

The Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*.

*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 59.

**saline** (sā-lin' or sā-lin), *a.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *salin* = *Sp. Pg. It. salino*, < *L. \*salinus* (found only in neut. *salinum*, salt-cellar, and pl. fem. *saline*, salt-pits; see *saline*, *n.*), < *sal*, salt; see *sal*1 and *sal*1.] 1. Consisting of salt or constituting salt: as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances.—2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of salt; salty: as, a *saline* taste.

With bacon, mass *saline*, where never lean  
Beneath the brown and bristly hind was seen.

*Crabbe, Works*, IV. 154.

A delicious *saline* scent of sea-weed.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 630.

**Saline bath**, a bath used as a substitute for sea-water, containing 36 ounces of salt to 60 gallons of water.—**Saline infiltration**, the deposit of various salts in a tissue, as in calcareous degeneration.—**Saline mixture**, lemon-juice and potassium bicarbonate.—**Saline purgative**, a salt with purgative properties, such as magnesium or sodium sulphate, sodiumpotassium tartrate, magnesium carbonate, etc.—**Saline waters**, waters impregnated with salts, especially spring waters which contain considerable quantities of salts of the alkalis and alkaline earths, used as medicine.

**saline** (sā-lin' or sā-lin), *n.* [*F. saline* = *Sp. Pg. It. salina*, < *L. salina*, salt-works, salt-pits, pl. of *salina*, fem. of adj. (cf. *ML. salina*, *L. and ML. salinum*, a salt-cellar) *\*salinus*, of salt; see *saline*, *a.*] A salt-spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a salt-marsh or -pit.

The most part of all the salt they have in Venice cometh from these *salines*.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 108.

The waters of the bay were already marbling over the *salines* and half across the island.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 739.

**salineness** (sā-lin'nes), *n.* [*L. salin* + *-ness*.] Saline character or condition. *Imp. Dict.*

**saliniferous** (sal-i-nif'ə-rus), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *L. \*salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*1.] Producing salt.

**saliniform** (sā-lin'i-fōrm), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *L. \*salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of salt.

**salinity** (sā-lin'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. salinité*; as *saline* + *-ity*.] Saline or salty character or quality; degree of saltiness; salineness.

It is shown by a glance at the charts that there are areas in the ocean of great *salinity* and areas of great dilution.

*Nature*, XXX. 514.

**salinometer** (sal-i-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. \*salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.]

1. A form of hydrometer for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. The numbers on the stem (see figure) show the percentages of strength for the depths to which the instrument sinks in a solution. Also *salimeter*, *salometer*.

2. A similar apparatus used for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers as well as to diminish their evaporating power. Also called *salt-gage*.

**salinometer-pot** (sal-i-nom'e-tēr-pot), *n.* A vessel in which water from a boiler may be drawn to test it for brine by the salinometer.

**salinometry** (sal-i-nom'e-tri), *n.* [*L. \*salinus*, of salt, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] The use of the salinometer. Also *salimetry*, *salometry*.

**salinoterrene** (sā-lī'nō-te-rēn'), *a.* [*L. \*salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *terrenus*, of earth; see *terrene*.] Pertaining to or composed of salt and earth.

**salinoust** (sā-lī'nus), *a.* [*L. \*salinus*, of salt; see *saline*.] Same as *saline*.

When wood and many other bodies do petrify . . . we do not usually ascribe their induration to cold, but rather unto *salinuous* spirits, conerative juices, and causes circum-jacent, which do assimilate all bodies not indispoted for their impressions.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, il. 1.

**Salique** (sā'ik or sa-lēk'), *a.* Same as *Salic*.  
**Salisbury** (sal-is-bū'ri-i), *n.* [*NL.* (Sir James Smith, 1798), named after R. A. Salisbury, an English botanist (born 1762).] A former genus of coniferous trees, now known by the earlier name *Ginkgo* (Kaempfer, 1712). The change of name was proposed on the ground that *Ginkgo* (also spelled *Gingto*) was a barbarism, a reason which is not accepted by the modern rules of nomenclature. See *maiden-hair-tree*, and cut under *ginkgo*.

**Salisbury boot.** See *boot*2.

**salite**1 (sā'lit), *v. t.* [*L. salitus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt; see *sal*1.] To salt; impregnate or season with salt. *Imp. Dict.*

**salite**2 (sā'lit), *n.* [*L. sala* (see *def.*) + *-ite*1.] A lamellar variety of pyroxene or augite, of a grayish-green color, from Sala, Sweden, and elsewhere. See *pyroxene*. Also spelled *sahlite*.

**salitral** (sal'i-trāl), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *salitre* = *It. salnitro*, saltpeter, < *L. sal*, salt, + *nitrum*, niter; see *niter*.] A place where saltpeter occurs or is collected.

We passed also a muddy swamp of considerable extent, which in summer dries, and becomes incrustated with various salts, and hence is called a *salitral*.

*Darwin, Voyage of Beagle*, I. 90.

**saliva** (sā-lī'vī), *n.* [*In ME. salve*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *saliv* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. saliva*; < *L. saliva*, spittle, saliva, slime. Cf. *Gr. σάλωρ*, spittle, Russ. *slina*, Gael. *seile*, spittle; perhaps akin to *slime*.] Spittle; the mixed secretion of the salivary glands and of the mucous membrane of the mouth, a colorless ropy liquid which normally has an alkaline reaction. Its physiological use is to keep moist the tongue, mouth, and fauces, thus adding the sense of taste, and to assist mastication and deglutition. Specifically, saliva is the secretion of the salivary glands, which in man and many other animals contains a digestive ferment, ptyalin. See *ptyalin*, and cuts under *parotid* and *salivary*.

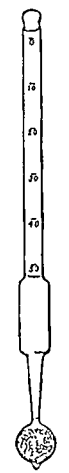
**saliva-ejector** (sā-lī'vī-ē-jek'tōr), *n.* A saliva-pump.

**salival** (sā-lī'val), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. salival* = *It. salivale*; as *saliva* + *-al*.] Same as *salivary*.

*W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship*, xxxix. [Rare.]

**salivan** (sā-lī'van), *a.* [*L. saliva*, spittle, + *-an*.] Same as *salivary*. [Rare.]

**salivant** (sal'i-vant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. salivans*(t)-s, ppr. of *salivare*, spit out, salivate, < *saliva*, spittle; see *saliva*.] I. *a.* Promoting



To hicker down a valloy.  
Tennyson, The Brook

3. A run or excursion; a trip or jaunt; a going out in general.

Bellmour, good Morrow—Why, truth on't is, these early sallies are not usual to me; but Business, as you see, Sir —

Every one shall know a country better that makes often sallies into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that like a mill-horse goes still round in the same track.

Every step in the history of political liberty is a sally of the human mind into the unfriended future.

4. In *arch.*, a projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibers, as the feet of common rafters.—5. An outburst, as of imagination, fancy, merriment, etc.; a flight; hence, a freak, frolic, or escapade.

The Dorien (measure) because his falls, sallyes, and compasses be divers from those of the Phrygian.

These passages were intended for sallies of wit.

'Tis but a sally of youth.

She was apt to fall into little sallies of passion.

sally<sup>2</sup> (sal'i). *v.*; pret. and pp. *sallied*, *ppr.* *sallying*. [Early mod. E. also *sallie*, *sallie*; < ME. *sallien*, *sallien*; < OF. *sallier*, leap, jump, bound, issue forth, < L. *sallire*, leap; see *sall*<sup>2</sup>, of which *sally*<sup>2</sup> is a doublet. The verb *sally*<sup>2</sup>, however, depends in part on the noun.] *I. intrans.*

14. To leap; spring; dance.

Herod also made a promise to the daughter of Herodias when she danced and *sallied* so pleasantly before him and his lords.

2. To leap, dash, or spring forth; burst out; specifically, to make a sally, as a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; hence, to set out briskly or energetically.

At his first coming, the Turks *sallied* upon the Germane quarter.

Then they opened their gate, *Sallying* forth with vigor and might, *Unmanned* Londonberry (Child's Ballads, VII. 250).

How merrily we would *sally* forth into the fields!

So enfeebled and disheartened were they that they offered no resistance if attacked, even the women of Malaga *sallied* forth and made prisoners.

II. *trans.* To mount; copulate with; said of horses. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, in. 36.

sally<sup>3</sup> (sal'i). *n.* [A particular use of \**sally*, var. of *sallow*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *sallow*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Ireland.]—2. A kind of stone-fly; one of the *Pertusa*: as, the yellow sally, *Chloropota viridis*, much used by anglers in England.

sally-lunn (sal'i-lun'), *n.* [Named after Sally Lunn, a young woman who sold this species of bun through the streets of Bath, about the end of the 18th century.] A kind of sweet spongy teacake, larger than a muffin; in the United States usually baked in loaves or forms, not in muffin-rings.

It's a sort of night that's meant for muffins. Likewise crumpets. Also *sally lunn*.

Egg, while Corydon uncovers with a plover's Phillis trifling with a plover's Sally Lunn.

sallyman (sal'i-man). *n.* Same as *sallye-man*, 2.

sally-picker (sal'i-pik'er). *n.* [< *sally*<sup>1</sup> + *pick*, *er*.] One of several different warblers: so called in Ireland. (a) The least willow wren, or chaffinch, *Phylloscopus rufus*; also *P. trochilus*. (b) The sedge warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmat*.

sally-port (sal'i-port). *n.* 1. In fort., a gate or a passage to afford free egress to troops in making a sally. The name is applied to the postern leading from under the rampart into the ditch, or in more modern use to a cutting through the glacis, by which a sally may be made through the covered way. See *draw* under *barbican*.

At a small distance from it [a rocky hill] on one side there is a *sally port*, cut down through the rock to the sea.

The direction taken by Hawkeye soon brought the travelers to the level of the plain, nearly opposite to a *sally port* in the western curtain of the fort.

2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship, for the escape of the crew into boats when the train is fired.

sally-wood (sal'i-wüd). *n.* Willow-wood.

salmi, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalm*.

salmagundi (sal-mag-gun'di). *n.* [Also *salmagundy*, dial. *salmogundy*; < OF. *salmagondin*, *salmigondins*, F. *salmigondis*, orig. \*seasoned salt meats'; prob. < It. *salamme* (pl. *salammi*), salt meat (< L. *sal*, salt), + *conditi*, pl. of *condito*, < L.

*conditus*, seasoned, savory, pp. of *condire*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*, *condite*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Originally, an Italian dish consisting of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, onions, oil, etc.

The descendant of Caractacus returned, and, ordering the boy to bring a piece of salt beef from the brine, cut off a slice and mixed it with an equal quantity of onions, which, seasoning with a moderate proportion of pepper and salt, he brought into a consistence with oil and vinegar; then, tasting the dish, assured us it was the best *salmagundy* that he had ever made.

Hence—2. A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a hotchpotch; a miscellany.

salmi, salmis (sal'mi), *n.* [< F. *salmis*, orig. \*salted meats, a double pl., < It. *salamme* (pl. *salammi*), salt meat: see *salmagundi*.] A ragout of roasted woodcocks, larks, thrushes, or other species of game, minced and stewed with wine, little pieces of bread, and other ingredients to stimulate the appetite.

As it is, though in one way still a striking picture, it is too much of a "salmi of frogs' legs," as they said of Correggio's famous dome at Parma.

salmiac (sal'mi-ak), *n.* [= F. *salmiac* = G. Sw. *Dan.* *salmiak*, corruptions of *sal ammoniac*: see *sal ammoniac*, under *ammoniac*.] A contraction of *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*).

salmis, *n.* See *salmi*.

salmite (sal'mit), *n.* [< (Viel)-*Salm* (see def.) + *-ite*.] In *mineral*, a manganese variety of chloritoid, from Viel-Salm in Belgium.

Salmo (sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Artedi); Linnæus, < L. *salmo*, a salmon; see *salmon*.] The leading genus of *Salmonidae*. It was formerly more than

coextensive with the family as now understood, but is usually restricted to forms having the anal fin short, of only nine to eleven developed rays; the vomer flat, its surface plane and toothed, and the body spotted with black (not with red or silvery gray). In this sense the genus *Salmo* is exclusive of the charrs (*Salvelinus*) and of the Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*). But even thus restricted it contains two sets of species: (a) True salmon, marine and anadromous, as *S. salar*, with the vomerine teeth little developed, no hyoid teeth, scales large, caudal fin well forked (truncate in old individuals), and sexual distinctions strong, the breeding males having the lower jaw hooked upward. Such salmon are sometimes landlocked, as the variety found in Sebago Lake, in Maine. See cut under *parr*. (b) River-salmon, not anadromous, with vomerine teeth highly developed, and sexual differences not strong. Such salmon are among the many fishes called *trout* or *salmon trout* in the United States, as *S. trutta*, the rainbow-trout of California, which is a variety or subspecies of *S. gairdneri*, the steel head or hard-head salmon trout of the Sacramento river and northward, attaining a weight of twenty pounds (see cut under *rainbow-trout*), *S. purpuratus*, var. *spargus*, the trout of the Rio Grande, Utah Basin, etc.; and *S. purpuratus*, the sal-

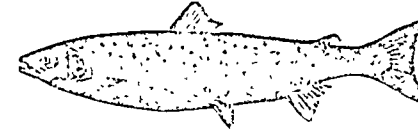


Salmo gairdneri (Salmo purpuratus)

mon-trout of the Columbia river, Rocky Mountain brook-trout, Yellowstone trout, etc. (See *lake trout*, 1; *lake trout*, 2, is a char.) Genera of *Salmonine* which have been detached from *Salmo* proper are *Salvelinus*, the charrs (including *Cristomer*) and *Oncorhynchus*. The river and lake species of *Salmo* which are not anadromous form a section or subgenus called *Tarax*.

salmoid (sal'moid), *n.* [< *salm*(en) + *-oid*.] Same as *salmonoid*.

salmon (sam'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *salmund*, *samon*; < ME. *salmon*, *salmund*, usually *saumon*, *samon*, *saumoun*, *samoene*, < OF. *saumon*, *saumon*, *saumoun*, *saumon*, *salmon*, F. *saumon*, a salmon (fish). = Pr. *salmo* = Sp. *salmon* = Pg. *salmão* = It. *salamone* = OS. OHG. *salmo*, MHG. *salme*, G. *sal*, < L. *salmo*(-n), a salmon, lit. 'leaper,' < *sallire*, leap; see *sall*<sup>2</sup>, *salient*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Salmo* (*S. salar*), found in all the northern parts of Europe, America, and Asia. The salmon is both a marine and a fresh-water fish. Its normal locality may be said to be off the mouth or estuary of the larger rivers, whence, in the season of

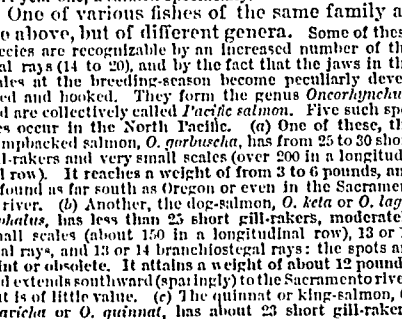


Atlantic Salmon (Salmo salar).

sexual excitement, it ascends to the spawning-beds, which are frequently far inland, near the head-waters of the rivers. On reaching the spawning-station, the female by means of her tail makes a furrow in the gravelly bed of the river, in which she deposits her spawn or eggs, num-

bering many thousands, which, when impregnated by the male accompanying her, she carefully covers up by rapid sweeps of her tail. At this season the snout of the male undergoes a strange transformation, the under jaw becoming hooked upward with a cartilaginous excrescence, which is used as a weapon in the combats which are frequent when two or more males attach themselves to one female. In this condition he is known as a *kipper*. The time occupied in spawning is from three to twelve days, and the season extends from the end of autumn till spring. After spawning, the salmon, both male and female, die or go to sea under the name of *spent fish*, *foul fish*, or *kells*, the females being further distinguished as *shedders* or *baggits*. In from 80 to 140 days the young fish hatches from the egg. Then it is about five eighths of an inch long. In this embryonic state it is nourished from a vitelline, or umbilical vesicle, suspended under the belly, containing the red yolk of the egg and oil-globules, to be absorbed later. When about fifty days old it is about an inch in length, and becomes a *sawlet* or *parr* (see cut under *parr*). It continues in the shallows of its native stream till the following spring, when it is from 3 to 4 inches long and is known as the *May parr*. It now descends into deeper parts of the river, where the weaker fish remain till the end of the second spring, the stronger ones till the end of the first spring only. When the season of its migration arrives, generally the month of May or June, the fins have become darker, and the fish has assumed a silvery hue. It is now known as a *smolt* or *salmon-fry*. The smolts now congregate into shoals and proceed leisurely seaward. On reaching the estuary they remain in its brackish water for a short time, and then proceed to the open sea. Of their life there nothing is known, except that they grow with such rapidity that a fish which reaches the estuary weighing, it may be, not more than 2 ounces, may return to it from the sea, after a few months, as a *grilse*, weighing 8 or 10 pounds. A *grilse* under 2 pounds is called a *salmon-pool*. In between two and three years the grilse becomes a *salmon*. The salmon returns in preference to the river in which it passed its earlier existence. It has been known to grow to the weight of 83 pounds; more generally it weighs from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an important article of commerce. Its flesh is of a pinkish-orange color. The synonyms of *salmon* are very numerous. Nearly or quite exact local ones are *mort*, *finch*, *spod*. Salmon under two years old, which have not entered the sea, are generally called *parr*, *pink*, and *smolt*, or, more locally, *black-fish*, *brandling*, *brood*, *cockspier*, *fingerling*, *ginkin*, *gravel-fish*, *gravel-larving*, *hepper*, *jerkin*, *lappring*, *salmon-fry*, *salmon-spring*, *sawlet*, *skegger*, *skerling*, *smolt*, *sparring*, *spuran*. One which has returned from the sea a second time is a *gerling*; one which has remained in fresh water during summer is a *laurel*; a miller, or spawning male, may be called a *gib-fish* or *summer-cock*. In the Ribble, in Willughby's time, a two-year old salmon was called *spod*; a supposed three-year fish *mort*, or perhaps *pug*; a four-year fish, a *forktail*; a five-year fish, a *half-fish*, and a six-year one, a *salmon* specifically.

2. One of various fishes of the same family as the above, but of different genera. Some of these species are recognizable by an increased number of the anal rays (14 to 20), and by the fact that the jaws in the males at the breeding-season become peculiarly developed and hooked. They form the genus *Oncorhynchus*, and are collectively called *Pacific salmon*. Five such species occur in the North Pacific. (a) One of these, the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*, has from 25 to 30 short gill-rakers and very small scales (over 200 in a longitudinal row). It reaches a weight of from 3 to 6 pounds, and is found as far south as Oregon or even in the Sacramento river. (b) Another, the dog-salmon, *O. keta* or *O. tajocephalus*, has less than 25 short gill-rakers, moderately small scales (about 150 in a longitudinal row), 13 or 14 anal rays, and 13 or 14 branchiostegal rays: the spots are faint or obsolete. It attains a weight of about 12 pounds, and extends southward (sparingly) to the Sacramento river, but is of little value. (c) The quinnat or king-salmon, *O. charrichal* or *O. quinnat*, has about 23 short gill-rakers,



Quinnat, or California Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha).

about 150 scales in a longitudinal row, 16 anal rays, 15 to 10 branchiostegal rays (those of the opposite sides often unlike), and the back and upper fins dotted with black. It reaches a weight of over 100 pounds, but the average in the Columbia river is about 22. It enters abundantly into the Sacramento river and still more numerous into the northern streams from both sides of the Pacific, and is by far the most important species of its genus. About 30,000,000 pounds are estimated to have been the average take for several years in the Columbia river alone, along whose banks extensive canneries are established to preserve the fish. (d) The silver or kintch salmon, *O. kisutch*, has about 23 rather slender gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is bluish-green on the back, silvery on the sides, and punctuated with blackish, but without decided spots except on the top of the head, back, dorsal and adipose fins, and the upper rudimentary rays of the caudal fin. It grows to a weight of from 3 to 8 pounds, and is abundant southward to the Sacramento river, but is of little economic value. (e) The blue-back salmon, *O. nerka* or *O. lycaodon*, has about 30 or 40 comparatively long gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is normally colored bright-blue above and silvery on the sides, but the males in the fall become deep-red, and are then known in the interior as *redfish*. It attains a weight of from 4 to 8 pounds, and ascends the Columbia river and tributaries in abundance. It ranks next in value to the quinnat. In canning salmon in America the fish are cooked in the cans in which they are put up, unlike any fish canned in Europe, which are all cooked first and then canned and cooked again. (See *sardinel*, 1.) The salmon are first

cleaned and scaled, and have their heads, tails, and fins cut off. Then they are placed in tanks filled with salted water, where they remain some time to "cure" or be cleansed before being brought into the factory. They are then cut into pieces of the proper size to fill the can. The pieces are placed in cans, which are subsequently filled with brine. The raw fish, thus pickled, are sold in the cans, which are next placed on forms holding many hundreds and lowered by machinery into steam-boilers, where they are cooked for an hour. The next step is a nice process called *renting*. A little hole is pricked in the can to allow the gas within to escape, when the vent-hole is instantly soldered. A second cooking now takes place, after which the cans are taken from the boilers and showered with cold water. If the vacuum is perfect, showing a sound can, the top hollows in with the cooling process. If it is in the least swollen, it is rejected.

3. *Trout*, of various fishes, not of the family *Salmonidae*, suggestive of or mistaken for a salmon. (a) A sardine-like fish, *Cynoscion maculatus*. See *squeteague*. (b) A small fish of the U. S. (c) A percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*; a pike-perch; more fully called *rock-bass*. (d) In New Zealand, a sardine-like fish, *Arripis*. (See also the phrases below.)

4. The upper bricks in a kiln, which in firing receive the least heat: so called from their color.

The arches, from necessity, are overburdened in consequence of prolonging the firing sufficiently to burn the top and sides of the kiln into respectable *salmon*.

Ure, Diet., IV. 157.

**Black salmon**, a local name of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus (Cristiomer) namaycush*.—**Burnett salmon**, a ceratodontoid fish, *Ceratodus (Xenoceratodus) forsteri*, with reddish flesh like that of the salmon. See *Ceratodus*.—**Calvered salmon**, pickled salmon. See *calver*, v. t.

Did I ever think . . .  
That my too curious appetite, that turn'd  
At the sight of godwits, pheasants, partridge, quails,  
Larks, woodcocks, *calver'd salmon*, as coarse diet,  
Would leap at a mouldy crust?

Massinger, Maid of Honour, III. 1.

**Cornish salmon**, the pollack. [Local, Eng.]—**Kelp salmon**, of California (Monterey), a sardine-like fish, *Paralichthys clathratus*.—**King of the salmon**. See *king*.—**Land-locked salmon**, *Salmo salar sebago*, confined to lakes, etc., and manifest as a variety.—**Quoddy salmon**, a gadoid fish, *Pollachius carbonarius* or *virens*; the pollack.—**Salmon brick**. See *def. 4*, and *brick*.—**Sea-salmon**, a gadoid fish, the pollack, *Pollachius carbonarius*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]—**White salmon**, of California, a caranoid fish, *Seriola dorsalis*.—**Wide-mouthed salmon**, any member of the *Scopelidae*.

**salmon** (sam'un), v. t. [*salmon*, n.] To sicken or poison with salmon, as dogs. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

**salmon-belly** (sam'un-bel'i), n. The belly of a salmon prepared for eating by salting and curing. [Oregon.]

**salmon-berry** (sam'un-ber'i), n. See *flowering raspberry*, under *raspberry*.

**salmon-color** (sam'un-kul'or), n. A reddish-orange color of high luminosity but low chroma; an orange pink. The name is associated with the pink color of salmon-flesh, but, as in the cases of other color-names, departs somewhat widely from the color of the thing suggested.

**salmon-colored** (sam'un-kul'ord), a. Of a salmon-color.

**salmonid**, n. An obsolete form of *salmon*.

**salmon-disease** (sam'un-di-zēz'), n. A destructive disease of fish, especially of salmon, caused by a fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*. See *Saprolegnia*.

**Salmones** (sal-mō'nēz), n. pl. Same as *Salmonidae* (a).

**salmonet** (sam'un-et), n. [= Sp. *salmonete*, smallet, red mullet; as *salmon* + *-et*. Doublet of *samlet*.] A young or small salmon; a samlet.

**salmon-fishery** (sam'un-fish'ē-ri), n. 1. A place where salmon-fishing is regularly or systematically carried on.—2. Salmon-fishing.

**salmon-fishing** (sam'un-fish'ing), n. The act or practice of fishing for salmon; salmon-fishery.

**salmon-fly** (sam'un-flī), n. Any kind of artificial fly used for taking salmon with rod and line.

**salmon-fry** (sam'un-frī), n. Salmon under two years old.

**salmonic** (sal-mon'ik), a. [*salmon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from salmon: as, *salmonic acid* (a peculiar kind of coloring matter found in the muscles of the trout).

**salmonid** (sal'mō-nid), n. and a. I. n. A fish of the family *Salmonidae*.

II. a. Salmonoid.

**Salmonidae** (sal-mō'nī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Salmo* (n-) + *-idae*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salmo*, to which various limits have been ascribed by different ichthyologists. (a) In Bonaparte's earlier classification, a family coextensive with Cuvier's *Salmonides*, the fourth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, with eel-like body, soft dorsal followed by a second small and adipose fin, numerous caeca, and a natatory bladder. (b) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally, the head

naked, body covered with scales, belly rounded, a small adipose fin behind the dorsal, pyloric appendages generally numerous (rarely absent), pseudobranchia present, and the ova discharged into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. (c) By Cope restricted to such fishes as have the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, and with two tail-vertebrae—the *Coregonidae* being separated in another family, distinguished (erroneously) by the contiguous parietals and the presence of only one tail-vertebra. (d) By Gill restricted to species having the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, accessory costal bones, the stomach siphonal, and the pyloric caeca many. It was divided into two subfamilies, *Coregoninae* and *Salmoninae*, containing the whitefish, charrs, and trout, as well as the salmon, but not the *Thymallidae*, the *Argentinidae*, nor the *Plecoglossidae*. See cuts under *charr*, *hypural*, *inconnu*, *lake-trout*, *parr*, *rainbow-trout*, *Salmo*, *salmon*, and *trout*.

**salmoniform** (sal-mon'fōrm), a. [*L. salmo* (n-) + *-forma*, form.] Same as *salmonoid*. Huxley.

**Salmonina** (sal-mō-nī-nī), n. pl. [NL., < *Salmo* (n-) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification, the first group of his *Salmonidae* (see *Salmonidae* (b)), with the dorsal fin opposite or nearly opposite the ventrals. It included all the genera of his *Salmonidae* except *Salax*.

**Salmoninae** (sal-mō-nī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Salmo* (n-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidae*, typified by the genus *Salmo*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Same as *Salmonina* of Günther. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert restricted to species with many pyloric caeca, distinct conic teeth in the jaws, and mostly small scales. It includes the genera *Salmo*, *Thymallus*, etc. (c) By Gill further restricted to *Salmonidae* with the parietal bones separated by the supra-occipital, well-developed teeth in the jaws, and mostly small and adherent scales. It thus includes only the genera *Salmo*, *Oncorhynchus*, *Salvelinus*, and their subdivisions. In senses (b) and (c) the group is contrasted with *Coregoninae*.

**salmoning** (sam'un-ing), n. [*salmon* + *-ing*.] 1. The pursuit or capture of salmon; also, the salmon industry, as canning. [Oregon.]—2. The habit of feeding on salmon; also, a disease of dogs due to this diet. [Oregon.]

**salmon-killer** (sam'un-kil'er), n. A sort of stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, var. *cathaphractus*, found from San Francisco to Alaska and Kamchatka, and destructive to salmon-fry and spawm. [Columbia river, U. S.]

**salmon-ladder** (sam'un-lad'er), n. 1. A fishway.—2. A contrivance resembling a fishway in construction, used in the chemical treatment of sewage for thoroughly mixing the chemicals with the sewage.

**salmon-leap** (sam'un-lēp), n. [*ME. samounlepe*; < *salmon* + *leap*.] A series of steps or ladders, etc., so constructed on a dam as to permit salmon to pass up-stream.

**salmon-louse** (sam'un-lous), n. A parasitic crustacean, *Caligus piscinus*, which adheres to the gills of the salmon.

**salmonoid** (sal'mō-noid), a. and n. [*L. salmo* (n-) + *-oid*.] I. a. Resembling a salmon; of or pertaining to the *Salmonidae* in a broad sense; related to the salmon family. Also *salmoniform*.

II. n. A salmonoid fish. Also *salmoid*, *salmonid*.

**Salmonoidea** (sal-mō-noi'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Salmo* (n-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes, comprising the *Salmonidae*, *Thymallidae*, *Argentinidae*, etc.

**salmon-peal**, **salmon-peel** (sam'un-pēl), n. A young salmon under two pounds weight.

**salmon-pink** (sam'un-pink), n. A salmon-color verging upon a scarlet pink.

**salmon-pool** (sam'un-pūl), n. See *pool*.

**salmon-spear** (sam'un-spēr), n. 1. An instrument used in spearing salmon.—2. In *her.*, a hearing representing a three-pronged or four-pronged fish-spear, the prongs being usually barbed.

**salmon-spring** (sam'un-spring), n. A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

**salmon-stair** (sam'un-stār), n. Same as *salmon-ladder*.

**salmon-tackle** (sam'un-tak'l), n. The rod, line, and hook or fly with which salmon are taken.

**salmon-trout** (sam'un-trout), n. A kind of salmon. Specifically—(a) The *Salmo trutta*, a species which in value ranks next to the salmon itself. It resembles the salmon in form and color, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn. See cut under *trout*. (b) In the United States, one of several different fishes which resemble both salmon and trout—the former in size, the latter in having red or silvery spots. Some are true trout, as *Salmo gairdneri*; others are charrs, as all species of *Salvelinus*; none is the same as *Salmo trutta* of Europe. See cuts under *rainbow-trout* and *Salmo*.

**salmon-twine** (sam'un-twin), n. Linen or cotton twine used in the manufacture of salmon-nets. It is a strong twine of various sizes, corresponding to the varying sizes of nets.

**salmon-weir** (sam'un-wēr), n. A weir especially designed or used to take salmon.

**salnatron** (sal-nā'trōn), n. [*L. sal*, salt, *E. natron*.] Crude sodium carbonate: a wo. used by dyers, soap-makers, and others.

**salol** (sal'ol), n. [*sal* (*icyl*) + *-ol*.] Phenyl salicylate,  $C_6H_4.OHCO_2.C_6H_5$ , a salicylic ether forming odorless crystals. It is used as an antiseptic, and internally as a substitute for salicylic acid, being less irritating to the stomach.

**salometer** (sā-lom'e-tēr), n. [*L. sal*, salt, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

**salometry** (sā-lom'e-trī), n. Same as *salinometry*.

**salomont** (sal'ō-mōn), n. The mass. [Thieves' slang or cant.]

He will not beg out of his limit though hee starve; nor breake his oath if hee sweare by his *Salomon* (the rogues inviolable oath), though you liang him.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Canting Rogue.

I have, by the *Salomon*, a doxy that carries a kinchmorm in her slate at her back.

Middleton, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

**Salomonian** (sal-ō-mō-ni-an), a. [*LL. Salomon*, Solomon, + *-ian*.] Same as *Salomonic*.

**Salomonic** (sal-ō-mon'ik), a. [*LL. Salomon*, < LGr. *Σολομών*, *Solomōn*, Solomon, King of Israel, + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Solomon, or composed by him.

The collection of *Salomonis* proverbs formed by the scholars in the service of King Hezekiah.

W. R. Smith, The Old Testament in the Jewish Church, p. 122.

**salon** (sa-lōn'), n. [F.: see *saloon*.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable gathering or assemblage.

**saloon**<sup>1</sup> (sā-lōn'), n. [*F. salon* (= Sp. *salon* = Pg. *salão* = It. *salone*), a large room, a hall, < OF. *sale*, F. *salle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a room, chamber, < ML. *sala*, a hall, room, chamber, < OHG. *MIIG. sal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber: see *sale*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Any spacious or elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception.

What Mr. Lovelace saw of the house—which were the *saloon* and the parlours—was perfectly elegant.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 352 (Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 251).

2. A hall for public entertainments or amusement; also, an apartment for specific public use: as, the *saloon* of a steamer (that is, the main cabin); a refreshment *saloon*.

The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls.

Macaulay.

3. A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk; a grog-shop. [U. S.]

The restriction of one *saloon* to every 500 people would diminish the number in New York from 10,000 to 2,500.

Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 42.

**Saloon rifle**. See *rifle*.

**saloon**<sup>2</sup>, n. An erroneous form of *shaloon*.

**saloon-car** (sa-lōn'kär), n. A drawing-room car on a railroad. [U. S.]

**saloonist** (sā-lō'nist), n. [*saloon*<sup>1</sup> + *-ist*.] A saloon-keeper; one who supports the saloons.

[U. S.]

Any persistent effort to enforce the Sunday laws against the saloon is met by the *saloonist* with the counter-effort to enforce the laws against legitimate business.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 16.

**saloon-keeper** (sā-lōn'kē'pēr), n. One who keeps a saloon for the retailing of liquors. [U. S.]

**saloop** (sa-lōp'), n. A drink prepared from sassafras-bark; sassafras-tea.

There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury. . . . This is *saloop*.

Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar, is sold at daybreak in the streets of London under the name of *saloop*.

Pereira's *Materia Medica*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 35.]

Considered as a sovereign cure for drunkenness, and pleasant withal, *saloop*, first sold at street corners, where it was consumed principally about the hour of midnight, eventually found its way into the coffee-houses. The ingredients used in the preparation of this beverage were of several kinds—sassafras and plants of the genus known by the simpliers as cuckoo-flowers being the principal among them.

Tuer, London Cries, p. 13.

**saloop-bush** (sa-lōp'bush), n. See *Rhagodia*.

**salop**, n. See *salop*.

**Salopian**<sup>1</sup> (sa-lō'pi-an), a. and n. [*Salop* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, a western county of England.—Salopian ware, a name given to the Roman pottery found in Shropshire, or thought to have been made there.

II. n. An inhabitant of Shropshire.



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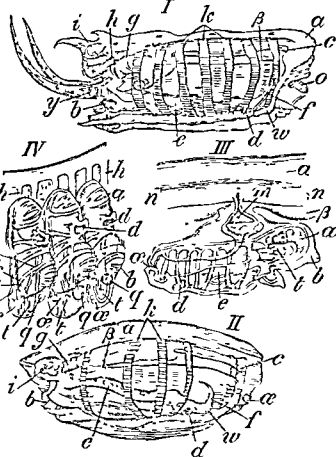
## salopian

**lyopian**<sup>2</sup> (sa-lō'pi-an), *a.* [**< saloop + -ian.**] Pertaining or relating to saloop; consisting of <sup>2</sup> prepared from saloop; producing or making <sup>2</sup> preparation of saloop.

A shop . . . for the vending of this "wholesome and pleasant beverage," on the south side of Fleet-street, as thou approachest Bridge-street—the only *Salopian* house. *Lamb, Chitney-sweepers.*

**alp** (salp), *n.* [= *F. saupe* = *Sp. salpa*, **< L. salpa**, a kind of stock-fish; see *Salpa*.] A species of *Salpa*; one of the *Salpidae*; a salpian.

**Salpa** (sal'pi), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, 1775), **< L. salpa**, **< Gr. σάλπη**, a kind of stock-fish.] 1. The typical genus of *Salpidae*. There are two groups of species, in one of which the intestine is extended along the ventral aspect of the body, as in *S. pinnata*; in the other it is compacted in globular form posteriorly, as in



Development and Structure of *Salpa*.

*I. Salpa democratica*, the sexless ascidioid. *II. Salpa mucronata*, the free sexual ascidioid. *III. Salpa mucronata*, attached by placenta to wall of atrial cavity of *S. mucronata*. *IV. Part of the stolon of S. democratica*, with buds of *S. mucronata* attached. In all the figures—*a*, oral orifice, *b*, atrial orifice, *c*, endostyle; *d*, ganglion, *e*, hypopharyngeal band, *f*, lungnet, *g*, heart; *h*, genimphous stolon; *i*, visceral mass, or nucleus; *k*, muscular bands; *m*, placenta, *n*, blood sinus; *o*, ovicel and ovum, *t*, stomach; *w*, ciliated sac; *x*, elcloblast; *y*, ectoderm and test; *z*, endoderm.

*S. fusiformis*, and forms the so-called nucleus. About 15 species are known, of nearly all seas. All are brilliantly luminous or phosphorescent (like the pyrosomes, with which they were formerly associated), and all occur under two forms—an asexual form, in which the individual salps are solitary, and the mature sexual form, in which a number of salps are linked together to form a chain. Also called *Thalia*.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *salpæ* (-pē).] A species of this genus; a salp.—3*f*. A kind of stockfish.

*Salpa* is a fowle fische and lytell set by, for it will neuer be ynough for no maner of dressinge tyll it haue ben beten with grete hamers & staues.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

**Salpacea** (sal-pā'sē-ū), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Salpa** + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's classification, one of two families of his *Heterobranchiata*, contrasted with *Ascidacea*.

**salpaceous** (sal-pā'shius), *a.* Same as *salpian*.

**salpeter**, **salpetret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *salt-peter*.

**salpetry**, *a.* [**< salpetre** (now *salt-peter*) + *-y*.] Abounding in or impregnated with salt-peter; nitrous.

Rich Iericho's (sometimes) *sal-petry* soil,  
Through brinie springs that did about it boil,  
Brought forth no fruit.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

**salpian** (sal'pi-an), *a. and n.* [**< NL. Salpa** + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpidae*; salpiform. Also *salpaceous*. 2. *n.* A salp.

The *salpians* and pyrosomes.

*Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 164.

**salpicon** (sal'pi-kon), *n.* [**< F. salpicon**, **< Sp. salpicon**, a mixture, salmagundi, bespattering, **< salpicar**, bespatter, besprinkle (= *Pg. salpicar*, corn, powder), **< sal**, salt, + *picar*, pick: see *piket*, *pick*.] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, etc., used to stuff legs of veal. *Bacon*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**Salpidae** (sal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Salpa** + *-idae*.] A family of hemimarian ascidians, typified by the genus *Salpa*; the salps. They are placed with the *Doliolidae* in the order *Thaliacea* (which see). They are free-swimming oceanic organisms, which are colonial when sexually mature, and exhibit alternation of generation; the larvae are not tailed; the alimentary canal is ventral; the sac is well developed; and the musculature does not form complete rings (is hemimarian, as distinguished from the cyclomarian muscles of the *Doliolidae*). The branchial and peribranchial spaces are continuous, opening by the branchial and atrial pores.

The *Salpidae* include but one genus; as a related form, *Ocaenemus*, lately discovered and not yet well known, serves as type of another family (*Ocaenemidae*).

**salpiform** (sal'pi-fōrm), *a.* [**< L. salpa**, *salp*, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpiformes*.

**Salpiformes** (sal-pi-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *salpiform*.] A suborder of ascidians, constituted by the firebodies or *Pyrosomatidae* alone, forming free-swimming colonies in the shape of a hollow cylinder closed at one end; more fully called *Ascidia salpiformes*, and contrasted with *Ascidia composita* and *Ascidia simplices*, as one of three suborders of *Ascidacea* proper. This group does not include the salps (which belong to a different order), to which, however, the pyrosomes were formerly approximated in some classifications, in view of their resemblance in some respects.

**Salpiglossidae** (sal-pi-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), **< Salpiglossis** + *-idae*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, characterized by flower-buds with the lobes folded in and also somewhat imbricated, and with the two upper lobes outside of the others and often a little larger. The stamens are sometimes two, usually four, perfect and didynamous, accompanied commonly by a smaller or rudimentary or rarely perfect fifth stamen. The tribe forms the link between the *Solanaceæ*—to which it conforms in centrifugal inflorescence and plicate petals—and the large order *Scrophularineæ*, which it resembles in its didynamous stamens. It includes 18 genera, mostly of tropical America, of which *Salpiglossis* (the type), *Petunia*, *Schizanthus*, *Browallia*, and *Nierembergia* are cultivated for their handsome flowers.

**Salpiglossis** (sal-pi-glos'is), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), irreg. **< Gr. σάλπιγξ**, a trumpet, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salpiglossidae*, and characterized by four perfect didynamous stamens, two-cleft capsule-valves, and an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla slightly two-lipped and with ample throat, the lobes both plicate and imbricated. It includes 2 or 3 closely allied and variable species, natives of Chili. They are viscid and hairy herbs, annual or perennial, bearing leaves which are entire, or toothed or pinnately cleft, and a few long pedicelled showy flowers, with the aspect of petunias. *S. sinuata* is a beautiful half-hardy garden annual with many hybrids; the corolla feathered and veined with dark lines on a ground-color varying from pure white to deep crimson, yellow, orange, or purple.

**Salpinctes** (sal-pink'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), **< Gr. σάλπιγξ**, a trumpet, **< σάλπιγξ**, a war-trumpet.] An American genus of *Troglodytidae*; the rock-wrens. The leading species is *S. obsolitus*. See cut under *rock-wren*.

**salpingectomy** (sal-pin-jek'tō-mi), *n.* [**< NL. salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] The excision of a Fallopian tube.

**salpingemphraxis** (sal'pin-jem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., **< salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. ἐμφράξις*, a stopping, stoppage.] Obstruction of a Fallopian or of a Eustachian tube.

**salpinges**, *n.* Plural of *salpinx*.

**salpingian** (sal-pin'ji-an), *a.* [**< NL. salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *-ian*.] Pertaining to a Fallopian or to a Eustachian tube.—**Salpingian dropsy**, *hydrosalpinx*.

**salpingitic** (sal-pin-jit'ik), *a.* [**< salpingitis** + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to salpingitis.

**salpingitis** (sal-pin-jit'is), *n.* [NL., **< salpinx** (*salping*) + *-itis*.] 1. Inflammation of a Fallopian tube.—2*f*. Inflammation of a Eustachian tube; syringitis.

**salpingocyesis** (sal-ping'gō-si-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., **< salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. κύσις*, pregnancy, **< κύνειν**, to be pregnant.] Tubal pregnancy.

**Salpingocæa** (sal-pin-jē'kæ), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. σάλπιγξ**, a trumpet, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] The typical genus of *Salpingocidae*, founded by H. J. Clark in 1866. *S. amphoridium* is an example.

**Salpingocidae** (sal-pin-jē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Salpingocæa** + *-idae*.] A family of infusorians, represented by the genera *Salpingocæa*, *Lagenocæa*, and *Polyocæa*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. They secrete and inhabit protective sheaths or loricae, which are either free, or attached and sessile or pedunculate. The flagellum is single and collared; there are usually two or more contractile vacuoles, situated posteriorly; and there is an endoplast.

**salpingomalleus** (sal-ping-gō-mal'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *salpingomallei* (-ī). [NL., **< salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *malleus*.] The tensor tympani muscle. See *tensor*.

**salpingonasal** (sal-ping-gō-nā'zal), *a.* [**< NL. salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *L. nasal*, of the nose; see *nasal*.] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose; syringonasal.—**Salpingonasal fold**, a fold of mucous membrane extending from the opening of the Eustachian tube to the posterior nares.

**salpingo-ophorectomy** (sal-ping-gō-ō'fō-fō-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [**< salpinx** (*salping*) + *ophorec-*

*tomy*.] The excision of the ovaries and Fallopian tubes.

**salpingopharyngeal** (sal-ping'gō-fā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [**< salpingopharyngeus** + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx; specifically noting the salpingopharyngeus.

**salpingopharyngeus** (sal-ping-gō-fā-rin-jē-us), *n.*; pl. *salpingopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., **< salpinx** (*salping*) + *pharynx* (*pharyng*): see *pharyng*.] The salpingopharyngeal muscle, or that part of the palatopharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

**salpingostaphylinus** (sal-ping-gō-staf-i-lī-nus), *n.*; pl. *salpingostaphylini* (-nī). [NL., **< salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. σταφύλη*, uva.] Either one of two muscles of the soft palate, external and internal.—**Salpingostaphylinus externus**. Same as *circumflexus palati* (which see, under *palatum*).—**Salpingostaphylinus internus**. Same as *levator palati* (which see, under *levator*).

**salpingotomy** (sal-ping-got'ō-mi), *n.* [**< NL. salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. τομία*, **< τέμνειν**, cut.] The surgical division or excision of a Fallopian tube.

**salpingostereocyesis** (sal-pin-jis'ter-ō-si-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., **< salpinx** (*salping*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. στερεά*, the womb, + *κύσις*, pregnancy.] Pregnancy occurring at the junction of a Fallopian tube with the uterus.

**salpinx** (sal'pinks), *n.*; pl. *salpinges* (sal-pin-jēz), rarely *salpinxes* (sal'pink-sez). [NL., **< Gr. σάλπιγξ**, a trumpet.] 1. A Fallopian tube.—2. A Eustachian tube, or syrinx.—3. [*cap.*]

In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

*Hübner*, 1816.

**Salpornis** (sal-pōr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1847), shortened form of \**Salpingornis*, **< Gr. σάλπιγξ**, a trumpet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.]

A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidae*, inhabiting parts of Asia and Africa. The leading species is *S. epilonotus*, under 5 inches long, the slender curved bill 1 inch. The upper parts are dark-brown, profusely spotted with white; the wings and tail are barred with white; the under parts are whitish or pale-buff with numerous dark-brown bars. This creeper inhabits central India. A second species, *S. saladorii*, is African, forming the type of the subgenus *Hylypsornis*.

**salsafy**, *n.* See *salsify*.

**salsamentarious** (sal'sa-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [**< L. salsamentarius**, pertaining to pickle or salted fish, **< salsamentum**, pickle, salted fish, **< salsus**, pp. of *salire*, salt, **< sal**, salt: see *salt*, *sauce*.] Pertaining to or containing salt; salted. *Bailey*, 1731.

**salse**<sup>1,4</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce*.

**salse**<sup>2</sup> (sals), *n.* [**< F. salse**, **< L. salsus**, pp. of *salire*, salt, **< sal**, salt: see *salt*, *sauce*.] A mud volcano; a conical hill of soft, muddy material, formed from the decomposition of volcanic rock, and forced upward by the currents of gas escaping from the solfataric region beneath.

The *salses*, or hillocks of mud, which are common in some parts of Italy and in other countries.

*Darwin*, Geol. Obs., i. 127.



Indian Creeper (*Salpornis spilonota*).



Upper Part of the Stem of Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), with heads. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.